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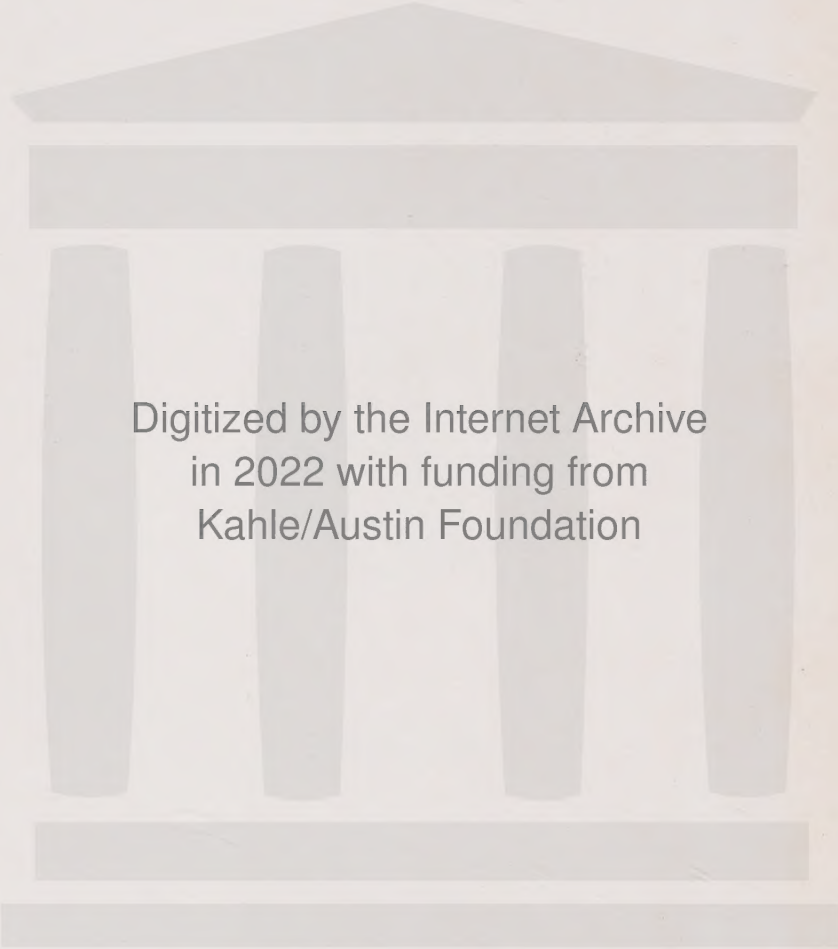


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MANCHESTER:

Printed for the Chetham Society

1926



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A History
of the
Township and Manor
of
Clayton-le-Moors
Co. Lancaster

BY
RICHARD TRAPPES-LOMAX

PRINTED FOR THE CHETHAM SOCIETY

1926

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THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY PRESS, LIMITED, ABERDEEN

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PREFACE.

THE following notes on the History of the Township of Clayton-le-moors have been compiled from the Collection of Clayton Deeds, transcribed by Christopher Towneley circa 1660; the *Dunkenhalgh Deeds*, printed in vol. 80, Chetham Soc., N.S. 1921; the Clayton Hall MSS., preserved there; the *Victoria County History of Lancashire*; Whitaker's *History of Whalley* (4th edition, 1872); and Abram's *History of Blackburn*.

The question may be asked, why one should trouble about the history of so obscure a place? To this I can only reply that curiosity impelled me to investigate what might be known about it, and that, having accumulated a good deal of information, I thought it might be worth while to arrange it, and make it accessible to any one interested. What little has appeared in print about Clayton is mainly limited to Whitaker's *History of Whalley*, where the account is meagre, and in some particulars even erroneous. The *Victoria County History* gives an excellent account of the manor and its lords, but says very little about the ancient and minor freeholds. My searches in the Clayton Hall and other muniments have got together a fairly full history of them, and have provided a certain amount of detailed information, which I hope may render more complete (and perhaps more correct) the accounts of the locality already existing.

In referring to the various collections of deeds cited in the following pages, I have used "G" to indicate Towneley's Transcript of the Clayton and Grimshaw deeds, "O" for the Grimshaw of Oakenshaw deeds, "D" for the Dunkenhalgh deeds, and "C" for the Clayton Hall muniments.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the help I have received, in preparing this volume, from Mr. Higson, of the Oakenshaw Estate Company; from Mr. R. Ainsworth; from Mr. Haworth, of the Dunkenhalgh Estate Office; from Mr. R. Broughton, of Accrington; from Captain C. B. Petre. Colonel Parker of Browsholme, the

President of the Society, to whom I am indebted for the Pedigree of Duxbury of Dean, has helped me in many ways, both in preparing the volume for the press and in reading the proofs. Special thanks are due to Mrs. Tempest for assistance in deciphering many of the older deeds ; and to Mr. H. M. McKechnie for much general help and valuable advice.

RICHARD TRAPPES-LOMAX.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
CHAP.	
I. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS	I
II. THE MANOR—	
A. The Claytons	3
B. The Grimshaws	8
C. The Heywoods	34
D. The Lomaxes	34
E. The Segars	45
F. The Howells	46
G. The Sleemans	46
III. THE CLAYTON HALL PORTION OF THE MANOR AND CLAYTON HALL	48
IV. THE DUNKENHALGH PORTION OF THE MANOR	54
A. The Rishtons of Dunkenhalgh	54
B. The Rishtons of Powthalg	59
C. The Walmesleys and the Petres	61
D. The Hall of Dunkenhalgh	69
E. Persons of Note connected therewith	71
V. ANCIENT FREEHOLDS	74
A. Ringstonehalgh	74
B. Heyslacks	75
C. Oakenshaw	76
The Grimshaws of Oakenshaw	77
The Ellisons of Oakenshaw	81
The Forts	84
The Taylors	87
John Mercer	88
D. Nearer Sparth	90
The Rishtons of Sparth.	
The Cowpers of Sparth.	
The Christians	94
The Whalleys	96
E. Further Sparth	101
The Cunliffes	102
The Cottams and Turnleys	106
The Brookbanks	107
The Jollys and the Chapel at Sparth	114
F. Stanworth House	117
The Duxburys, etc.	
G. Freeholders in 1663	120

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAP.	PAGE
VI. THE COMMON	122
VII. THE CATHOLIC CHAPEL	135
VIII. ALL SAINTS CHURCH	146
IX. NON-CONFORMIST CHAPELS	147
X. MODERN DEVELOPMENTS	148
XI. POPULATION	152
INDEX	153

LIST OF PEDIGREES.

	TO FACE PAGE
Pedigree of Clayton	8
Pedigree of Grimshaw	34
Pedigree of Lomax, etc	46
Pedigree of Rishton of Rishton, Dunkenhalth, and Powthalth	58
Pedigree of Whalley	100
Pedigree of Duxbury of Dean, etc., on page 119 also	152

MAPS AND PLANS.

Plan of Clayton, <i>circa</i> 1790. Based on a plan in the Dunkenhalth Estate Office. With additions from plans, etc., among the Clayton Hall MSS.	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Clayton, 1912-1913, reproduced from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map	<i>At end</i>

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

- Abram's Blackburn* = A History of Blackburn, Town and Parish, by Wm. Alexander Abram . . . 1877.
- Clitheroe Court Rolls* = The Court Rolls of the Honor of Clitheroe in the County of Lancaster . . . by William Farrer, 1897. 3 vols.
- C.R.S.* = Catholic Record Society.
- D.N.B.* = Dictionary of National Biography.
- Dunkenhalgh Deeds* = "Dunkenhalgh Deeds" in Chetham Miscellanies, N.S., vol. iv. (vol. 80, N.S., 1921).
- Ekwall, Place-Names* = The Place-names of Lancashire by Eilert Ekwall, Ph.D. (Chet. Soc., vol. 81, New Series, 1922, and as a separate publication, at the University Press, Manchester, 1922).
- Foley* = Records of the English Province of the Society of Jesus . . . by Henry Foley, S.J. Burns and Oates, 1877. 8 vols.
- Gillow, Dict. Eng. Cath.* = A Literary and Biographical History or Bibliographical Dictionary of the English Catholics from the breach with Rome in 1534 to the present time : by Joseph Gillow : Burns and Oates, London, 1885. 5 vols.
- Hargreaves' History* = History of Broadoak Printworks, by Ben. Hargreaves, 1881.
- Jolly's Note Book* = The Note book of the Rev. Thomas Jolly, A.D. 1671-1693, Extracts from the Church Book of Altham and Wymondhouses, A.D. 1649-1725, and an account of the Jolly Family of Standish, Gorton, and Altham. Ed. by Henry Fishwick, F.S.A. (Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. 33, 1894).
- V.C.H. Lancs.* = The Victoria County History of Lancashire.
- Whitaker's Whalley* = An History of the Original Parish of Whalley and Honor of Clithera . . . by Thomas Dunham Whitaker . . . 4th ed., 1872.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE township and manor of Clayton is in the chapelry of Altham, in the ancient Parish of Whalley, and lies about 3 miles south of that village, and about 2 miles north of Accrington. It is surrounded by the township of Read on the north (though a narrow strip of Altham intervenes to prevent their actually touching), by Altham on the north, north-east, east, and south-east, by Church on the south, Rishton on the west, and by Great Harwood on the north-west. The river Hyndburn separates Clayton from Rishton and Great Harwood. The north end of Clayton very nearly reaches the river Calder, being only separated from it by a narrow field (in Altham) not much more than 100 yards across. The boundary line here may represent the old course of the Calder, for, as will be seen later, mention is made in early records of land in Clayton "lying between the Calder and the Hyndburn," of lands in Clayton "lying near the Calder," and of a mill in Clayton, on the Calder. But no part of Clayton now touches that river; yet it must have done so once, if the foregoing descriptions are correct.

The land rises in a gradual slope from the northern boundary towards the south: at the former it is about 200 feet above sea-level; at the latter, near Whinny Hill, a height of about 550 feet is reached. The surface is broken by five streams flowing northwards, viz.: "Wind Engine Clough," which flows into the Calder, and is the boundary between Clayton and Altham; a stream which rises near Whitaker Nook, passes Red House Farm, and joins the Hyndburn where the latter flows into the Calder; a stream which rises near Bell Lane, passes in front of Clayton Hall, and flows into Hyndburn down "Clayton Hall Clough," being the boundary between the original Clayton Hall estate and that of Further Sparth; the stream which flows nearly parallel to, and contiguous to the road from Accrington to Whalley, and which joins the Hyndburn at, and nearly under Hyndburn Bridge, and is practically the boundary between the lands of Further and Nearer Sparth; and the Clough which divides Nearer Sparth from Oakenshaw, and falls into Hyndburn a little below Oakenshaw Print Works. It is noteworthy that these estates are thus bounded by these natural features, and it would seem that these

cloughs or streams had determined the areas of the estates in question. Smaller streams flow westwards into the Hyndburn, one of which, rising near Whinny Hill, flows west and south-west into the Hyndburn at Bottom Syke near Dunkenhalgh: this stream is for most of its course the southern boundary between Clayton and Church.

The soil is a stiff clay, overlying shale and sandstone rock; below are the coal measures, some of which have been worked from a very early date, the mine of "sea cole" being mentioned in 1376-7.

The streams mentioned probably rise from springs, or did so; but generally speaking, springs are as few and feeble in Clayton as they are numerous and strong in the adjoining township of Great Harwood. The working of the coal measures may have caused their failure and non-existence at the present time.

The area of the township is 1058 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches, according to the 6 inch ordnance map of 1848: the greatest length (from the Hyndburn just below Dunkenhalgh in the south to the Altham boundary in the north) is 2 miles and about 580 yards; the greatest width (from just below Holt Mill on the west to the Altham boundary near Whinny Hill on the east) is 1 mile and about 280 yards.

There do not appear to be any prehistoric or Roman remains; nor are there any traces of the old common-, or open-field system of cultivation, characteristic of the early village community. There are no vestiges of the long, narrow, strip-like fields, which represent a survival of the old common-field system, such as are shown in the map of Great Harwood dated 1763 (often therein called "Doles"), and which can even yet be traced in Pendleton, Chatburn, Rimington, Newton-in-Bolland, and many other townships in the neighbourhood. I suppose that the reason for this is that there never was an ancient village of Clayton: as a town in the modern sense Clayton has literally grown out of nothing, a growth almost entirely caused by the uprising of a sordid industrialism since the last decade of the eighteenth century. There was no village-nucleus,—just two halls with their demesnes, a dozen or so small farms, and a few cottages, strung out along the northern and western edge of the common.

CHAPTER II.

THE MANOR.

(A) THE CLAYTONS.

I. CLAYTON is a mesne manor under Altham, and both were included in the Honour of Clitheroe, which was granted soon after the Conquest to Robert son of Ilbert de Lacy, who is said to have come to England with William the Conqueror. Altham, Clayton, Accrington, and a moiety of Billington were granted by Henry de Lacy, son of Robert, to Hugh, son of Leofwine. This must have been before 1177, in which year Henry died. The Charter (Harl. MSS., 2074 and 1830) is printed in Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 265, and runs as follows: "Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod Henricus de Laccēia dedi, concessi, et hac præsentī cartā meā confirmavi Hugoni filio Leofwini et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate Elvatham, Clayton et Akerington, et dimidiā Byllington, cum donacione monasterii [sic] de Elvatham, et in [sic] omnibus libertatibus predictę terre pertinentibus, Tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, honorifice et plenarie, in bosco, in plano, in pasturis, in campis, in agris, in piscaria, in molenadinis, in venat[i]onibus, in omnibus predictis terris: faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris servicium dimidii militis pro omnibus serviciis ad nos pertinentibus. Hujus donacionis et confirmacionis sunt testes Richardus filius Guilberti, Adam Eile, Petrus Huett de Bencestria, Hustatius Malvuers, Hugo Day, Stephanus de Mytton, Willm's Eleemosinarius, cum multis aliis." Clayton was rated as one ploughland, and the service was one-eighth of a knight's fee. Leofwine was father of—

1. Hugh, of whom presently (II).
2. Edward de Billington, from whom descended the families of Billington and Pleasington. (*V.C.H. Lancs.*)

II. **Hugh son of Leofwine** was grantee of Altham, Clayton, etc., as shown above. He founded the Chapel of Altham, and endowed it with 4 bovates of land (about 50 acres). (Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 266, quoting Harl. MSS., 186, fo. 30.) He had 4 sons, viz.:—

1. William de Altham, who succeeded his father in that estate. He was father of Richard de Altham, who heads the Altham

Pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley*, and was ancestor of that family: which terminated in an heiress, Joanna, about 1380; who married Richard Banastre of Walton and carried Altham to that family.

2. Thomas de Altham, who appears to have been a priest. He held 2 oxgangs of land in Altham (? or Clayton) and conveyed them to his brother Henry. He also held 2 other oxgangs of Henry de Elland, which he gave to Gilbert de Lacy, Lord of Cromwellbotham, near Elland, co. York; who gave them to the Priory of Pontefract, in or about 1192. (G. 1607, 1619; *Pontefract Chartulary*, Yorks. Rec. Soc., vol. 25, pp. 325, 526.)
3. Henry de Altham, or de Clayton, of whom presently (III).
4. Alan, who held 2 oxgangs in Altham and conveyed them to his brother Henry.

III. **Henry de Altham**, or de Clayton, younger son of Hugh son of Leofwine, is sometimes called Henry the clerk of Clayton, and sometimes Henry the parson of Altham. He was presented to this living by his father temp. Richard I (1189-99), (Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 373). His father also granted to him the mesne manor of Clayton. He acquired the 2 oxgangs of his brother Thomas, and the 2 oxgangs of his brother Alan, who describes him as "Henry the clerk, my brother." This was apparently early in the 13th century. Later he gave to John Fytton, Lord of Gt. Harwood, 2 oxgangs which he held of him there, in exchange for land there lying between the old mill-stream and the brook near Gamelsgate, and between Hyndburn water and the ditch, which ran from the old mill-stream through the townfield to a great stone lying in the bed of the brook near Gamelsgate (Hesketh Deeds, 1735). Gamelsgate (in Gt Harwood) is what is now the road from Accrington to Whalley, and the name still survives in "Gamblesgate Cottage" in the Mill wood, just to the east of the said road, where the gamekeeper used to live. Henry de Clayton was married to a sister of Geoffrey the younger, Dean of Whalley, and daughter of Geoffrey the elder, Dean of Whalley, by a daughter of Roger de Lacy, constable of Chester and Lord of Halton, and founder of Stanlaw Abbey in 1178 (*vide infra*). He was father of

IV. **Henry de Clayton** (or de Altham) who succeeded about 1220. This Henry also was clerk or parson of Altham. He was appointed to this living by Robert, brother of Geoffrey the younger, Dean of Whalley, on Robert's being transferred to the Church of Rochdale. Robert describes Henry as his nephew (*nepos ejus*). (Harl. MSS., 1830, quoted in Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 266; and the *Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey*, lxiv.-lxxiii., Chet. Soc.) Consequently Henry's mother must have been daughter of Geoffrey the elder, Dean of

Whalley, whose wife was a daughter of Roger de Lacy as mentioned above. From Hugh, son of Richard de Altham, Henry obtained a confirmation of the grant to his father, made by Alan de Altham; and from Ughtred son of Hugh, son of David, the grant of 1 oxgang in Clayton (which Ughtred held of Henry) in exchange for other specified lands, now forming part of the hamlet of Henfield in Clayton (G. 557. 1606, 1621). Ughtred de Church describes the grantee as "Henry de Elvatham, son of Henry the Clerk," and also as "Dominus meus." The lands taken in exchange are described as lying upon Hindil; the boundary ran from "a great stone between the highway from Rishton to Altham, and the spring called Horsewell . . . following southward between the hill of Hindil and the Haislackes [an ancient tenement situated a little to the north of Dunkenhalth] to a little hill westward from Levenate Lane, thence to the moss on the north side of that lane, and northward by the moss brook to a great stone near Horsewell." This transaction was confirmed by Richard brother of Ughtred (G. 1606). Afterwards John son of Benedict de Derwin released the same land to Henry de Clayton (G. 567). Early in 1243 Henry was a juror on the inquest of the Gascon scutage, in which he was returned as holding Clayton by the $\frac{1}{8}$ th part of a knight's fee. He was still parson of Altham in 1249, when he is described as Henry, son of Henry, son of Hugh; and when his title to the vicarage was disputed by Peter de Cestria as Rector of Whalley (Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 273). He had issue—

1. Henry, eldest son, of whom presently (V).
2. Thomas, to whom his father granted part of his land in Clayton called "Akynnshe" [= Oakenshaw] for a rent of 12 silver pence. (O. 1.) This Thomas was doubtless the one to whom Richard de Tathesworth granted land called Hestanis, in Clayton, lying between Hyndburn and Calder (Cateura) (G. 1628). He was father of
 1. Richard de Clayton of Oakenshaw, who occurs 39 Edw. III, 1365-66, and who had a daughter Alice then living.
3. William de Clayton, to whom his father and his brother Henry granted lands near the Calder, at the northern end of the township (G. 1617, 570). The bounds of the lands given began at a cross in the Merelache between Altham and Clayton, and ran westward to Meregate-lache-clough, thence northwards to the highway from Harwood to Altham, and eastwards along it to the Harestan, within the "wascellum," following the wascellum northwards to Kalder water, ascending the same to a brook running from the old water, and through the old water to Schorte Dean, and so through that and through Merelache to the said Cross. Henry the father also gave an assart called Longeratheriding with a hillock contiguous on the south side,

and liberty to grind his grist toll free at the mill upon Calder water.

4. Joan, mentioned in O. 1. It is likely that Ralph de Clayton, ancestor of the Claytons of Dutton, was another brother.

V. **Henry de Clayton**, eldest son of Henry (IV) succeeded his father after 1262. To him William son of Richard de Altham confirmed 8 oxgangs in Clayton and 6 in Wiswall (Lancs. Inquis., 151, *Rec. Soc.*, xlviii.; G. 1616, 551). On the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra, 22 Feb. 1277, Henry de Clayton and William de Altham made an agreement that neither should make any further enclosures from the wastes in their respective manors, without mutual consent, but certain ridges in the Quitacres in Clayton [probably the field called the Whitaker, near Clayton hall], belonging to their oxgangs in that town were assured to Henry (G. 1626). This is probably the Henry de Clayton to whom William de Altham quitclaimed 3 acres of waste, on the west side of Henfield (G. 559). He had 2 sons, viz. :—

1. John, his heir ; of whom presently (VI).
2. Richard, living in 1315, and then holding land of his brother John.

VI. **John de Clayton**, son of Henry (V), succeeded his father after 1292, at which date he was suing him for a tenement in Clayton. He was a juror at the inquest on the death of the Earl of Lincoln in 1311. In 1315 he settled half the manor and half the mill of Clayton (except one oxgang which his brother Richard held of him) upon his son Henry and Matilda his wife (G. 571). In 1317-18 William son of John the Harper of Clayton, released to John de Clayton lands in Clayton called Longerage, and Longerage Bank ; and in 1317 the same William released to John a messuage and lands lying between Merelache and Mergretelache in Clayton (G. 564, 1616). He left issue :—

VII. **Henry de Clayton**, who succeeded his father before 1332. In that year he was a principal contributor to the subsidy. He had married Matilda, his first wife, before 1315. In 1334 he covenanted with William de Hesketh, Lord of Rufford and Gt. Harwood, for the construction of Hesketh's weir and pool of Martholme mill, upon Henry's ground called " Oldemon ridding " in Clayton, and the mill-stream through his land, for 12^d rent, and the right to be " hopper-free," and to grind his grain there without paying multure (G. 1621). The remains of the mill, pool, and weir can still be traced. The mill was in existence up to about 1850, though it had been disused for some time, and the building used as a cottage. The weir was washed away in a flood about 1885 : the mill-race still exists along the south side of the Mill wood. In 1346-47 Henry de Clayton was returned as holding Clayton by the $\frac{1}{4}$ th part of a knight's fee, of the Duke of Lancaster,

which Henry de Clayton, his ancestor, formerly held. He was also returned as holding it in 1355. In 1356 he passed his manor to feoffees for settlement (*Lancs. Subs. Rec. Soc.*, xxxiii.; G. 1624, 1619). In 1357 the feoffees granted the reversion of the manor to Alice, daughter of Robert de Cunliffe, whom Henry de Clayton had apparently then married, and to her legitimate issue; and failing such, with successive remainders to William, Thomas, and John, her illegitimate children by Henry de Clayton (G. 563, 581). In 1360 William de Hesketh claimed damages against Henry de Clayton, Adam de Grimshaw, and others, for lowering the weir of his mill on Hyndburn, in Gt. Harwood and Clayton, but was non-suited, because his ancestor had removed that mill to another site in Harwood, which the plaintiff had abandoned in favour of the original site (Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 4, d.). Henry de Clayton held Clayton at the Duke of Lancaster's death in 1361 (Inq. p. m. 35 Edw. III (i) 122; G. 1584 bis). He died without legitimate male issue, but leaving by his first wife Matilda (D. 169) daughters as follows:—

1. Alice living in 1357: for on Monday after the Feast of St. Luke (18 Oct.) she covenanted not to marry without her father's consent (G. 1614). From the *Dunkenhalgh Deeds* (No. 171) it appears that this Alice married Matthew de Legh, and that their daughter and heiress Margaret de Legh married Henry de Rishton, and so conveyed a moiety of the manor of Clayton to that family. This corrects all previous accounts; wherein Margaret de Legh is confused with her aunt Margaret de Clayton. (Vide infra.)
2. Emma, wife of John de Blackburn, who was dead by 1363. By deed dated Sunday after the feast of St. Edward (15 Jan.) 36 Edw. III 1363, she granted to her father all her lands and tenements in Blackburn, Livesey, Tockholes, and Preston (G. 1078).
3. Cecily, of whom presently as heiress of one moiety of the Manor of Clayton, i.e. that in which Clayton Hall is situated, at the east side of the township.
4. (?) Margaret, commonly, and up to the publication of the *Dunkenhalgh Deeds*, said to have been wife of Henry de Rishton, and to have conveyed to him her moiety of Clayton manor, i.e. the western part, towards Dunkenhalgh, which tenement the Rishton family had comparatively recently acquired. The *Dunkenhalgh Deeds* correct this ancient error.¹

¹The existence of this Margaret as a daughter of Henry de Clayton seems doubtful, and the only authority is Dugdale's *Visitation*. Whitaker (*Whalley*, ii. 274, 4th edition) follows Dugdale, but places her and her husband within square brackets. It would seem that her existence as sister to and coheir with Cecily has been assumed in order to account for the Rishtons inheriting half the manor

VIII. **Cecily de Clayton**, apparently the elder daughter and coheir, married Adam de Grimshaw of Grimshaw in Eccleshill, in the Parish of Blackburn, and so conveyed her moiety into that family. She was living in 1385. Vide post under Adam de Grimshaw (IV).

Arms of Clayton of Clayton: Arg. a cross engrailed sa. between 4 plates (Visitation of Lancs. 1613, Chet. Soc.). The "plates" have always been coloured gules: "torteaux" is the more precise description.

(B) THE GRIMSHAWs.

This family takes its name from the hamlet of Grimshaw in the township of Eccleshill, in the parish of Blackburn. Eccleshill lies to the south-east of Lower Darwen, and Grimshaw is at the northern end of the township, abutting on the Grimshaw or Davyfield brook, which here separates Eccleshill from Yate Bank. The name is very variously spelt: Grimishae, Grimeshawe, Grymshawe, Grimeshagh, Grimeschagh, Grimeshay, Grimescahe, etc.

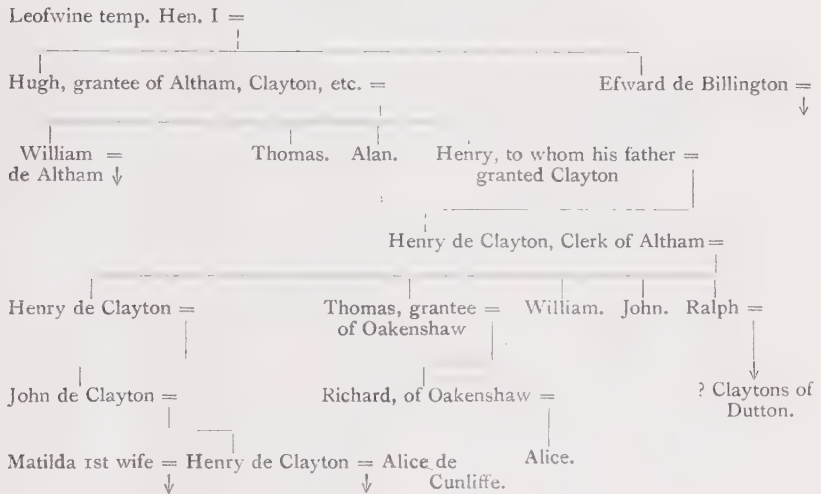
The following account is based on (1) the Visitations, viz., Flower's, 1567; St. George's, 1613; and Dugdale's, 1664; (2) Towneley's transcripts of Grimshaw and Clayton deeds, transcribed apparently between 1659 and 1663; (3) a pedigree compiled by Robert Squire of Gt. Harwood circa 1659 (his wife was a Grimshaw of Clayton); this is contained in G. 1920; (4) a Pedigree in the Parker MSS at Bromsholme (iv. 120); the MS. is dated 1681, but the pedigree was apparently compiled earlier, probably about 1667; (5) the pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley*, which is based on the Visitations, but is incomplete and contains some serious errors; (6) *The Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey* (Chet. Soc. O.S. 10, 11, 16, 20); (7) the muniments at Clayton Hall; (8) *V.C.H. Lancs.*

According to E. Ekwall's *Place Names* the name Grimshaw is derived from Grima = a spectre, and shaw = a wood, and means "haunted grove." He mentions another Grimshaw in Cliviger.

The following literary curiosity is printed in Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 403, from *A Natural History of Serpents*, by Charles Owen, D.D., 1742, quarto, p. 144: "I am informed by some persons, who had it by tradition from ancient people, that formerly there was in this country a monstrous serpent of four or five yards long, and thicker than a common axle-tree of a cart, and very mischievous, preying upon lambs, etc. Its chief residence was in a wood near Pickup Bank, a few miles from Blackburn in Lancashire, called Ouse Castle, where there is yet a little spot of ground called Griom's Ark, which is a deep cavern, situated among rocks in a wood, from whence it was seen to come out and bask itself on a sunny bank. The picture of this serpent is drawn with wings, two legs, and talons like an eagle, which is seen in some ancient houses (and particularly at Clayton Hall



PEDIGREE OF CLAYTON.



[To face p. 8.

near Dunkinhall) by which it appears to be very large and furious. It is said one Grimshaw, Esq., proprietor of that hall, shot the monster with arrows, and had an estate offered him for that good service done to his country, which he refused, and only desired that he might have a passage through that wood to a township he had on t'other side of it, which was granted, the title to which is found in ancient writings. . . . It is observable that in the front of Clayton Hall are two figures drawn in plaister in the form of a coat of arms: on the right side of the escutcheon is a figure with wings, four feet and a tail twisted in the form of a serpent. The like figure is drawn in plaister in several ancient houses in that neighbourhood, which go under the name of the Griffin's Picture, and the sign is used at Public Houses. There is a place in that wood called the Griffin's Ark."

I. **Walter de Grimshaw** is the first of the family upon record. It is possible that he was descended from or related to the family of Eccleshill, who were the principal landowners in that township. He was living about 1250, and was father of

1. Henry, of whom presently (II).
2. Richard, who in 1276 or 1277 gave in "frank almoigne" to the monks of Stanlaw, for their prayers, half an acre of land in the vill of Eccleshill, contained in a croft called the Bymme-croft, near to "Le Hutlone," with liberty and easement to take timber there for enclosing and building a barn (Abram's *Blackburn*, p. 597). In 1293 he appointed his brother William his attorney to deliver seisin to "Adam de Grimshaw my nephew" of all the lands which Adam had assarted [i.e. cleared from the waste], viz. Bithyscroft, Bunnecroft, and Le Hochened (G. 1565). He also granted to Adam his nephew, son of his brother Henry de Grimshaw, a piece of land in Eccleshill for a rent of 2^s 6^d and an iron arrow (G. 1583). He appears to have acquired other lands in Eccleshill, for Robert, son of Richard de Eccleshill granted to Richard de Grimshaw a piece of land there for a rent of 10^d (G. 1574), and other lands for a rent of 1^d (G. 1571). Robert de Eccleshill (probably the same) granted to Richard de Grimshaw a piece of land "within these boundaries, beginning at the road near the croft of William, and following straight to the ditch on the top of Ketliscroft, following the ditch to the ancient land in the east, and so following the bounds of Hungilhlul to the road near the croft of William, the first boundary," for a rent of 12 silver pence (G. 1576); and the same released to him "the land which Richard my son had released" to him (G. 1573). There were other grants from Richard, son of Robert de Eccleshill as follow:—"an oxgang which Richard formerly held of me, for

a rent of 12^d and an arrow tipped with iron ” (G. 1590) ; “ an oxgang which Adam son of Roger and Joan his wife held of me, for a rent of 12^d to the Lord of the fee ” (G. 1583) ; and land called Ketliscroft, “ which I have of the gift of my father, beginning at the ditch called Hiche . . . for the rent of a silver penny.” This Richard appears to have died s.p.

3. Adam, to whom his brother Richard granted all his lands in Eccleshill, viz. that which Henry son of Roger once held, and one piece of cultivated land (unam culturam) called Ketliscroft (G. 1556). He is one of the witnesses to the grant from Richard son of Walter de Grimshaw to his (Richard's) nephew, Adam son of Henry de Grimshaw, of lands in Eccleshill called Bisseriding (G. 1555).
4. William, who was living in 1303, and was appointed by his brother Richard to deliver seisin to his nephew Adam (G. 1565), and was a witness to G. 1555.

II. **Henry de Grimshaw**, eldest son and heir of Walter (I) occurs in 1284 and 1294. Robert de Eccleshill granted to Henry son of Walter de Grimshaw a piece of land in Eccleshill for a rent of 7^d (G. 1575) ; and “ one part of my land in Eccleshill, within these bounds, beginning on the west as the Levebrock descends to Holdendene, and ascending Holdendene to the said Henry's ditch on the east, and ascending the ditch to Henry's house, and so descending the ditch to the Levebrock, and descending Levebrock to the aforesaid Holdendene ; and the half of Ruhlivinydit [?] for a rent of 9^d ” (G. 1581). Richard de Assheton granted him land in over Darwen for a rent of 3^d (G. 1578), and Henry de Whalley granted him land there called Le Brockholes for a rent of 3^d (G. 1577). Henry de Grimshaw had issue :—

1. Adam, of whom presently (III).
2. Richard.

III. **Adam de Grimshaw** succeeded. He was granted by his uncle Richard all the lands which he (Adam) had assarted, viz. Bithyscroft, Bunnecroft, and Le Hockenhed (G. 1565, dated at Grimshaw on Wednesday after 6 Dec. 1292) ; and other land in Eccleshill for a rent of 2^s 6^d, and an iron arrow (G. 1583). Alexander de Keurdale granted him half the assart called Brockholes in Upper Darwen, for a rent of 6^d in silver (G. 1558), and later released it for 40^s (G. 1589). Richard, son of Walter de Grimshaw granted to Adam son of Henry de Grimshaw land in Eccleshill called Bisseriding (G. 1555). In 1327 Adam released all his chattels to his son Henry (G. 544). He had issue :—

1. Henry, of whom presently (IV).
2. Adam, who released to his brother Henry all his right to the lands in Eccleshill which their father Adam had of the grant of Richard his brother (G. 1554, dated Sunday after 23 Nov. 1316).

IV. **Henry de Grimshaw** succeeded. On 11 June 1312 Roger son of Matthew de Querndern granted him lands in Eccleshill called Le Quitcroft, and Le Egge (G. 1586). On 2 June 1317 Adam de Holden granted him land in Eccleshill (G. 1570 bis); and released all his right in land called Outlone (G. 1576 bis). On the previous 2nd of February Robert son of Robert de Eccleshill had granted him all his right in all the lands in Eccleshill (which Henry and his ancestors held of Robert at a rent of 13 denarii and 1 obol) for a rent of 4^s in silver and 4 iron arrows (G. 1582). On Sunday after 24 Aug. 1318 the same Robert granted him other lands in Eccleshill (G. 1578). On Thursday after 29 Sept. 1323 Adam de Turton granted him land in Eccleshill called Brimicroft (G. 1586 bis), and on Palm Sunday 1327 he granted him all his lands there (G. 1585). On Thursday 15 Aug. 1343 Thomas de Culcheth granted him land in Eccleshill called Le Halgh, and on 29 Sept. 1343 Henry granted it to Adam de Turton (G. 1557). By his wife Agnes, who was living a widow in 1345, when she is mentioned as holding land in dower in Eccleshill (G. 1559) Henry de Grimshaw had issue :—

1. Adam, of whom presently (V).
2. Matilda, who married John de Mawdeseley. She was living in 1345. They had a son William, to whom by deed dated Saturday after 7 July 1345, Adam de Grimshaw (V) granted all his right in a rent of 34^s paid by Alice widow of John de Hesketh, and William de Hesketh.

V. **Adam de Grimshaw** succeeded. In 1341 Alice, widow of Sir John de Hesketh, and William her son, granted to Adam a rent of 34^s out of all their lands in Lancashire (G. 1613 and 1625). He married probably about 1346-47 Cecily daughter and coheir of Henry de Clayton (VII), by his wife Matilda, and thus eventually acquired a moiety of the manor of Clayton, and lands there. In 1346 he granted to Henry son of Simon de Bradeshagh all his lands in Eccleshill, with the reversion of those which Agnes his mother held in dower (G. 1559), and later all his goods and chattels there (G. 1564); and again in the same year Henry son of Simon de Bradeshagh granted to Cecily, daughter of Henry de Clayton, all the lands in Eccleshill which had been Henry de Grimshaw's, for her dower (G. 1578 bis). In 1345 he granted to his nephew William de Mawdesley all his right in a rent of 34^s payable by Alice and William de Hesketh (G. 1049). In the same year Henry son of Simon de Bradeshagh granted him all the messuages, etc., which Henry held of Simon's feoffees, in Eccleshill, with the reversion of the premises there which Agnes late wife of Henry de Grimshaw held in dower, excepting certain lands etc. held by Cecily and Henry de Clayton of the gift of the said Henry de Bradeshagh; subject to the proviso that if Adam died without heirs by Cecily they should revert

to Adam's right heir (G. 1051). In the same year Henry de Bradeshagh granted him all the goods etc. in Eccleshill which he had of Adam's gift (G. 1580). In 1356 he granted to Henry de Clayton and others all his goods and chattels (G. 554). In 1361, with Henry de Clayton, his father-in-law and others, he was one of the defendants when William de Hesketh claimed damages for injuries done to his weir and mill at Gt. Harwood (Duchy of Lanc. Assize R. 8, m. 4, d). He died about 1361. In 1370 Cecily his widow granted all her lands in Clayton to John de Boghurst, chaplain, and others (G. 1610), and in 1370 she granted him all her goods and chattels there (G. 558). In 1385 she and her son Henry, with Henry de Rishton and Margaret his wife, granted to John de Knolle and his wife a burgage in Preston lying between that of Ralph de Ethelston, and that of Richard Blundell, with 2 gardens, 2½ acres of land, a croft, etc., lying in the Moorfield of Preston, near the "Freres," to hold for 30 years at a rent of 10^s 6^d (G. 1054). Adam and Cecily had issue :—

1. Henry, of whom presently (VI).
2. Richard.
3. John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger de Aspden. On 7 Sep. 1383 Elias de Entwistle granted to Henry de Grimshaw, brother of John, the custody and marriage of Elizabeth daughter of Roger de Aspden (G. 1585 bis). This is almost certainly the John, son of Adam de Grimshaw, to whom in 1402 Thomas de Hesketh granted all his right etc. in lands of the gift of William de Oakenshaw and Margery his wife (O. 3). On the Eve of the Ascension 1407 Richard de Walton and Richard de Catlow, chaplains, granted to Elizabeth formerly wife of John Grimshaw all the lands etc. in Oswaldtwistle, which they had of the gift of the said Elizabeth, with remainders to Roger, son of John and Elizabeth, to Richard, another son, and to Alice and Joan their daughters. (Towneley MSS., Holden D. 1501). John Grimshaw and Elizabeth his wife had issue :—
 1. Roger, ancestor of the Grimshaws of Oakenshaw, through Perseval illegitimate son of Geoffrey de Grimshaw, who was apparently a son of Roger. Vide infra, in the account of Oakenshaw.
 2. Richard.
 3. Margaret, wife of Hugh Baron.
 4. Alice, wife of Peter de Marsden.
 5. Joan, wife of John Sharrock. By a deed dated 4 Sept. 1512 partition was made of the lands in Oswaldtwistle between the representatives of Margaret and Joan. (*Lanc. and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, ed. by W. D. Pink, vol. 1, p. 188.)
4. Agnes, wife of Thomas Bank or del Bonk : living 1391.

VI. **Henry de Grimshaw** of Grimshaw and Clayton succeeded his father about 1361, and his mother sometime after 1385. In 1373 William de Wetherby, vicar of Blackburn, and others, granted to Henry de Grimshaw their moiety of the manor of Clayton, which they had of the gift of Cecily, widow of Adam de Grimshaw (G. 561). In 1377 the manor and lands of Clayton were divided between Henry de Grimshaw, son and heir of Adam de Grimshaw by Cecily daughter and coheir of Henry de Clayton, on the one part, and Henry de Rishton and Margaret his wife, the other coheir, on the other part (G. 1636 bis). The boundaries of the Grimshaw share are thus described: "Ascending the Walleclough from Hindeburn water into the Stonesteghull on the east side of Walleclough, assending by the ancient hey between the Cowhey and the arable lands of the demesne into Claycroft yate; thence beyond Hanclogh to the Shepcote clough, thence to the Ringeyorde of Hindefeld nigh to the Someryate of Clayton, on the western side of that gate, and so along the Ringeyorde eastward, and along John del Grene's land unto Mergelache clough, down the watercourse there to the ditch on the eastern side of the Nether hey until it falls into the Syke between that ditch and Calder, and so by that Syke into Calder, and so ascending Calder and Hyndburn waters to the foot of the Walle clough."¹ On 7 Sept. 1383 Elias de Entwistle granted to Henry de Grimshaw the custody and marriage of Elizabeth daughter of Roger de Aspeden, which wardship Elias held of the gift of James de Radcliffe: Elizabeth was married to Henry's brother John, as stated above. On 1 Apr. 1385 he was party, along with his mother Cecily, and Henry de Rishton and Margaret his wife, to a deed granting a burgage etc. and lands in Preston to John de Knolle and Matilda his wife (G. 1054). According to the Pedigree drawn up by Robert Squire (G. 1920) Henry de Grimshaw "bought his marriage from [Thomas de] Molyneux, for 40 marks, who was then the owner of Mr. Osbaldeston's lands in Balderston and Cuerdale, 13, 15, 18, Rich. II, 1390, 1392, 1395." This transaction is apparently referred to in G. 613, which however is dated 6 Edw. III, 1332; but this date is impossibly early, and must be a copyist's error for (perhaps) 16 Rich. II. Henry de Grimshaw married (settlement dated 21 Apr. 1390) Joan, daughter of Henry de Shuttleworth (G. 574); not of John de Shuttleworth as generally stated. In 1398 John son of William de Walton and Catherine his wife, and Henry de Grimshaw agreed that Joan daughter of Catherine by her former husband John de Hacking, (in Aighton near Stonyhurst) should marry the son, not yet born, of Henry de Grimshaw; and that Hacking's property in Aighton should be settled on the intended married couple, after Catherine's death (G. 1055). In 1409 John de Birtwistle, chaplain, gave to Henry de

¹ The Walle clough is apparently the watercourse that runs from Bell Lane, past Clayton Hall, through "Clayton Hall Clough" to the Hyndburn.

Grimshaw all the lands etc. in Aighton which he had of the gift of John de Walton and Catherine his wife (G. 1056). In 1429 Joan widow of Henry de Grimshaw released to Robert her son and Catherine her daughter all her goods and chattels (G. 1594), and at the same time released to Robert the moiety of the manor of Clayton (G. 1617, 1618). Henry and Joan had issue :

1. Robert, of whom presently (VII).
2. Catherine, living 1429.

VII. **Robert de Grimshaw** of Grimshaw, Clayton, and Hacking succeeded about 1429. He was born about 1399, having been contracted before his birth to marry Joan de Hacking (G. 1055). On 14 May 1439 Robert and Geoffrey de Grimshaw and others granted to George son of Robert de Waddington and Alice his wife, daughter of Christopher de Holden, a rent of 26^s 8^d (Holden D. 832, Towneley MSS.). In Jan. 1441 Richard Wedacre and Robert Woodroffe appointed Robert de Livesey to be their attorney to give to Robert de Grimshaw seisin of the moiety of the manor of Clayton, and messuages and lands in Eccleshill, Preston, and Worsthorne (G. 1058, G. 1059). In Jan. 1442 Hugh de Grimshaw and Robert de Waddington gave to Robert de Grimshaw the moiety of the manor of Clayton, and lands etc. there, and in Worsthorne and Preston, and the ancient site of the messuage of Grimshaw, with lands there, which they held of the gift of Robert ; to hold for his life, with remainder to his son Henry (G. 1061). In the same month and year Robert granted to his son Henry all the lands etc. in Grimshaw and Mever [= Mellor : Eccleshill being then connected with Mellor], except the site of the capital messuage (G. 1563) ; and on the 26th of the same he granted to his said son the site of the said capital messuage at a rent of 40^s (G. 1560, 1589). Two days previously Hugh de Grimshaw and Robert de Waddington granted to Robert de Grimshaw their moiety of the manor of Clayton, with messuages and lands appurtenant, the capital messuage of Grimshaw, and lands there and at Worsthorne and Preston (G. 569). Between 1 Sept. 1441 and 31 Aug. 1442 Robert granted to Hugh his son a rent of 28^s 6^d out of his lands and tenements in Clayton and Eccleshill (G. 546). In Jan. 1442 Robert appointed Giles de Waddington to deliver seisin "to my son Henry of all my lands in Eccleshill and Mellor, except the site of my capital messuage in Grimshaw" (G. 1566). In June 1442 Robert granted to his son Hugh and Robert de Waddington his moiety of the manor of Clayton, and all his lands etc. in Clayton, Worsthorne, and Preston, with the site of the ancient capital messuage of Grimshaw, along with lands called Le Brerefeld, Le Calfehey, Milfeld, Bymescroft, and Cokeshead (G. 1060). In Nov. 1446 Margaret widow of Henry de Rishton and Robert de Grimshaw granted to Henry son of Richard Rishton certain messuages in Preston (G. 1062, 1083).

Robert appears to have died soon after, leaving by Joan his wife issue as follows :—

1. Henry, of whom presently (VIII).
2. Hugh, who on 1 May 1482 granted to his nephew Henry, son of Henry de Grimshaw, half the manor of Clayton, with lands there and in Worsthorn and in Preston, with the site of the capital messuage of Grimshaw, which he had of the feoffment of Robert his father (G. 556).

VIII. **Henry de Grimshaw** of Clayton, Grimshaw, and Hacking succeeded after 1446. He married apparently in 1442 Isabel daughter of Richard de Rishton, by dispensation "granted by Pope Eugenius, by John Castilione his nuntio then residing in London" (G. 1920), Henry and Isabel being nearly related. In Jan. 1442 he granted to Richard de Rishton and Isabella his daughter "all my lands which were Robert my father's in Grimshaw and Mellor, except the ancient site of the capital messuage of Grimshaw, Le Brerecroft, Le Calshey, Milfield, etc.," to be held for the said Henry and the heirs of himself and Isabella (G. 1568). On 25 Mar. 1448 Ralph son of Christopher de Holden and Harry son and heir of Robert de Grimshaw agreed to abide by arbitration as to the fixing of boundaries between their respective lands in Eccleshill (G. 1573). On 5 April 1451 Henry Rishton and Henry Grimshaw leased to James, son of Robert Walton of Preston all their burgage, lands etc. in Preston "for evermore" (G. 1064). On 20 April 1451 Richard Rishton and Henry Grimshaw and Isabella his wife granted to William Bolton, chaplain, all their lands which were Robert Grimshaw's in Grimshaw and Mellor, except the site of the capital messuage at Grimshaw, and certain parcels of land called the Brerecroft, Calshey, Nikfield, Bimmecrofts and Cokeshade (G. 1571 bis); and on the 22nd Bolton granted them to Isabel, wife of Henry Grimshaw for life (G. 1561). On 3 Aug. 1451 William, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, acknowledged that William Starkie and Henry Grimshaw of the Parish of Whalley had paid arrears of Peter's Pence (G. 1638). On 19 July 1453 Ralph son of Christopher Holden acknowledged to have received from Alexander Halliwall and Henry Grimshaw 4 silver shillings from the lands of the said Henry (G. 1572 bis). On 7 Oct. 1463 an Inquisition was held at Blackburn before Thomas Pilkington and Robert Ambrose, in regard to certain articles in a bill brought against Henry Grimshaw by Robert Hesketh. The Jurors decided that Henry was in no way culpable, and that the bill was brought maliciously (G. 1631). On 3 June 1465 Henry Rishton of Clayton was bound to Henry son of Robert de Grimshaw in 10 marks to perform covenants concerning certain burgages which they had of the gift of Robert de Grimshaw and Margaret wife of Henry de Rishton (G. 1065). On 20 Feb. 1466 Henry Grimshaw of Clayton, senior,

granted to John Pilkington and others all his goods (G. 1608). The date of Henry Grimshaw's death is not certain, but it was before 1483, and apparently about 1470. His wife Isabel, who survived him, is said by Canon Raine (MSS., xii. 229, Chetham Library) to have married 2^{dly} Robert Bynnes alias Bonke. The Parker MSS. say the same: but there is grave doubt about this: for Henry Grimshaw was alive in Nov. 1468 (G. 1152) and Isabella wife of Robert Bynnes or Bonke was already married to the latter in 1466 (G. 1066). Henry Grimshaw had issue:—

1. Henry, of whom presently (IX).
2. Nicholas, who was at strife with his brother Henry concerning lands, in 1481 and 1482 (G. 1920). On 30 Jan. 1483 he (described as Nicholas Grimshaw, senior, of Marsden), John Parker of Monke Hall and Robert Quyteaker of Holme were bound to Henry Grimshaw of Hacking (brother of Nicholas) in £40 to abide by the award of Sir C. Southworth and others (G. 1067); and in the following June he, with the others, was similarly bound, being described as "nuper de Clayton" (G. 1068). This Nicholas is stated in *V.C.H. Lancs.* to have been progenitor of the Grimshaws of Pendle Forest.

IX. Henry de Grimshaw of Clayton and Grimshaw, son of Henry and Isabella, seems to have succeeded about 1470. In or about 1465 he was implicated in the manslaughter of Robert Bynnes, alias Bonke, of Altham, for by inquisition taken there 4 Oct. of that year, before William Chorley, the Coroner of the King, upon a view of the body of Robert Bynnes, alias del Bonke, by the oath of Thomas Brownlow and others, it was found that "Thomas Pilkington, sheriff of the county, sent a warrant to the constables of Altham to arrest Robert Bynnes; that Robert assaulted Henry Grimshaw, and shot at him with his bow; Henry held his lance between himself and the said Robert; Robert ran to kill the said Henry, and he attacked him with the said lance, and he died." (Pal. Lanc. Writs, file 6 Edw. IV, B. 1465). On 25 Jan. 1466 it was agreed between Henry son of Henry Grimshaw and Isabel lately wife of Robert Byns als Bonke, that whereas they had been at variance, they should both be bound in £40 to abide by the award of Edmund Talbot and Nicholas Shuttleworth; who decided that they should be full friends, and that Isabel should never sue again the said Henry, nor any other that were with him the day that Robert Bynnes took his death's wound; and they awarded that they should pay Isabel 10 marks (G. 1629). On 2 Feb. following Isabel acknowledged to have received from Henry 40^s in part payment of a greater sum owing to her on a concord between them (G. 1620). On 10 Jan. 1468 she released to Henry son of Henry Grimshaw of Clayton, Nicholas Grimshaw of Clayton, and Ottiwell Grimshaw of Clayton and

others, all actions and claims which she had against them (G. 1066). On Friday before the feast of St. Lawrence (10 Aug.) 1471 Richard Rishton "delivered to Henry Grimshaw the goods of St. Mary of Altham, belonging to the towne of Clayton, that is to say 24^s 11^d in good money, 13^s 10^d of money being of ye said goods in ye approving of Robin Dokesbury. . . . Also a cow with her prove^{mt} . . . ye said goods being in ye approving of Xpofer Dulworth, to keep continually in his hands for a stocke, and to approve with the grace of God all the remnant thereof to the use of our said Lady" (G. 573). On 1 May 1482 Hugo de Grimshaw granted to his nephew, Henry son and heir of Henry de Grimshaw lately dead, half the manor of Clayton, and messuages etc. there, and in Worsthorne and Preston, with the site of the capital messuage of Grimshaw, and lands called Le Breer field, Calshey, Nikfield, Bymecrofts, and Cokeshead, which he had of the feoffment of Robert Grimshaw (G. 556). On 8 June following Nicholas Grimshaw, senior, late of Clayton, and others acknowledged themselves to be bound to Henry Grimshaw of Hacking (brother of Nicholas) in £40 to abide by the award of Robert Shireburn and others (G. 1068). On 1 Sept. following Henry Rishton was bound to Henry Grimshaw to observe the award of Thomas Tempest and others, arbitrators, as to the title and possession of land in Clayton called the Arrowsmith's field (G. 549). On 30 Jan. 1483 Nicholas Grimshaw, senior, of Marsden and others were bound to Henry Grimshaw of Hacking (brother of Nicholas) in £40 to abide by the award of Sir Christopher Southworth and others (G. 1067). On 18 Feb. following Southworth awarded that Henry and Nicholas should be full friends, and that Henry was to suffer Nicholas to enjoy for life the lands given by Henry their father to Nicholas for life (G. 1592). In 1488-9 Henry Grimshaw had a dispute as to the ownership of the "warth" on the west side of the Hyndburn above Martholme Mill, the title to which warth had been long in question: in the result the warth was adjudged to Henry by arbitration, in as much as it was proved by the evidence of ancient men that the old course of the Hyndburn had been on the west side of the warth (Add. MSS., 32105, 1956, quoted in *V.C.H. Lancs.*). On 18 Aug. 1488 Robert Hesketh was bound to Henry Grimshaw in £40 to obey the award of Laurence Towneley and others, as to the title to certain lands in Clayton and Harwood (G. 1633). Henry Grimshaw died in 1506. At the Halmote Court held at Accrington on Monday after Trinity 1506, inquest was held as to a messuage and 20 acres of land in Hoddlesden, called the New Hey, which had come into the king's hands by the death of Henry de Grimshaw; and it was found that Thomas was his son and heir (G. 1590 bis: *Flower's Visitation*, Chet. Soc. lxxxi. 31). Henry de Grimshaw married Alice daughter of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, on the authority of Mrs. Tempest of Broughton). They had issue:—

1. Thomas, of whom presently (X).
2. Walter, mentioned in Flower's Visitation 1567, and in the will of Sir Thomas Tempest of Bracewell who left him a horse.
3. Richard, also mentioned in Flower. He may be identical with the Richard Grimshaw who married Agnes daughter of Christopher Catlowe, late of Oswaldtwistle, and who was living 5 Apr. 1517. (Towneley's MSS., Holden Deeds, HH, 1502.)
4. Jane, to whom Sir Thomas Tempest in his will dated 4 Oct. 1506 left £3 6s. 8d. Sir Thomas was brother of Alice, wife of Henry Grimshaw (IX).

X. **Thomas Grimshaw** of Clayton and Grimshaw succeeded in 1506. Sir Thomas Tempest left him "vj oxen and iiij kye with thayre calves." He made an entail of the lands in Hacking and Bradhurst [in Aighton : Bradhurst is between Lower Hodder Bridge and Stonyhurst] in 1508. He married, probably in 1509, Margaret daughter and coheir of John Stanley of Melling [in West Derby Hundred] by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of Sir John Harrington of Hornby Castle, co. Lancaster. John Stanley is said by Whitaker (*Whalley*, ii. 274, 509) and others to have been an illegitimate son of James Stanley, Bishop of Ely (1465-1515), 3rd son of the 1st Earl of Derby : but this is very doubtful, and a careful study of the dates makes it practically impossible : there is however good reason to believe that he was a son of Sir John Stanley of Weaver in Cheshire, a younger brother of the 1st Earl. (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii. 210.) Elizabeth Harrington's sister Anne was married to Edward Stanley 1st Lord Mouteagle, and had Hornby for her share of the Harrington lands. She died s.p. but the Hornby estate was diverted from her sister Elizabeth, the rightful heir, in favour of Lord Mouteagle's son by his 2nd wife. On 16 Aug. 1513, being about to take part in the Scotch war, Thomas Grimshaw made a settlement of his estates in Clayton, Aighton, Eccleshill, Worsthorpe, and Preston, and passed them to feoffees, to hold them in accordance with the provisions of his will, attached to the settlement. By the will he directs the feoffees to hold the properties to his use during life, and after his death to accumulate 120 marks for the marriage of his daughters Elizabeth, Isabel, and Jane ; the sum to be lodged with the Abbot of Whalley. After making provision for his wife's dower he directs that the child "with which she is now great" shall have 40 marks if it be a daughter ; but if it be a son, his wife is to have his bringing up, and the trustees are to pay 26^s 8^d for his "exhibition, until the time that those lands that Nicholas my uncle holds in Eccleshill for life, shall have run out," when they shall devolve on the said son (G. 1080). By deed dated 18 Feb. 1523, and made between Thomas Grimshaw Esquire and Rauf Holden of Chaigeley, it was agreed that John son and heir of Rauf, should marry Alice daughter of Thomas. Rauf agreed to settle lands in Bayley worth 33^s 4^d per an., and Thomas

undertook to pay 40 marks for the marriage (G. 1603). On 8 Mar. following Holden granted to trustees lands in Aighton called Greengore [a large farm with an ancient house, about a mile west of Stonyhurst] in pursuance of the settlement (G. 563). Thomas Grimshaw was assessed to the subsidy of 1529 upon lands of the yearly value of £4. He died in 1539. In 1540 it was found by Inq. p.m. that he held 2 messuages and 24 acres of land in Hacking of . . . Shireburn and . . . Stainlegh in soccage, and by a rent of 12^d, of which the yearly value was £6. 13. 4; the manor of Clayton, held of Richard Banastre by fealty, and a rent of 12^d, of the yearly value of £4. 10. 1; lands in Burnley held of Hugh Shuttleworth, by fealty and a rent of [illegible], of the yearly value of £6; lands in Eccleshill, held of Gilbert Holden by fealty, and a rent of 4^d; Richard was found to be his son and heir, and to be aged 31 years (Raines MSS., xiv. 5). According to Dugdale's Pedigree (*Visitation*) Thomas Grimshaw had by "one Amatia or Margareta" 2 illegitimate children, Richard and Henry. His wife Margaret survived him. On 20 Aug. 1544 she granted to her son Richard all her lands in Melling, Aintree, and Liverpool, on condition of his regranting them to her within 4 years (G. 608, 1079). She died in 1549, and by Inq. p.m. was found to have held one-third part of 34 messuages, 1000 acres of land, 8 oppels of a horse-mill, and a water-mill, in Melling, Aintree, and Liverpool; all held of the king by the third part of a knight's fee, and 4^s 5½^d rent: the heir was her son Richard, 46 years of age. [This age is wrong, for it would place his birth in 1503, whereas we have seen he was not yet born in Aug. 1513.] (Duchy of Lanc. Inq. p.m. ix., n. 25, quoted in *V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii. 211.) Thomas Grimshaw and Margaret his wife had issue:—

1. Richard, of whom presently (XI).
2. John, to whom, 18 June 1539, Hugo Skott of Pemberton co. Lanc. granted 2 messuages in the tenure of Gilbert Mason and James Tomlinson, and 2 closes of land in Wigan called Wheatfield and Riecroft, lately in the holding of the said Hugh, of the annual value of 4 marks and 4^d, to hold for life, with remainder to Gilbert son of Hugh (G. 1076).
3. Henry, between whom and his brother Richard it was agreed, 13 Sept. 1544, that whereas their mother was seised of a messuage and lands in Eccleshill for life, with remainder to Richard, Richard should grant the reversion to Henry for his life (G. 1569).
4. Nicholas, who disputed in the Duchy Court with Thomas Walmesley, touching the title to lands etc. in Osbaldeston, Dutton, and Blackburn. He was apparently of Milnrow, co. Lanc. (G. 1085). He is probably identical with the Nicholas Grimshaw of Holt in Butterworth, son of . . . Grimshaw of Clayton, who lived temp. Eliz. (See Pedigree of Buckley of Whitefield Hall, Piccope MSS., xii. 229.)

5. Raufe.
6. Elizabeth, who appears to have been contracted in marriage to, and in fact to have married, Gilbert Walsh of Aughton, co. Lanc., for on 22 Dec. 1528 Gilbert Walsh gent., Thomas Botyll of Melling, and Thomas Longley of Lathom were bound to Thomas Grimshaw in £40 to perform covenants (G. 615); and on the 27th Botyll and Longley . . . feoffees of Walsh . . . in fulfilment of agreements made between Walsh and Thomas Grimshaw, dated the previous 20 Dec., as to a marriage . . . granted to Richard Grimshaw, son of Thomas . . . a messuage in Aughton, of the value of 13^s 4^d, and 2 closes of land etc., worth 27^s per an. . . . to hold to the use of Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw (G. 612); and on 15 Dec. 1529 Gilbert Walsh acknowledged to have received from Thomas Grimshaw £14 in part payment of a greater sum (G. 1604); and on 10 Dec. 1531 he acknowledged the receipt of £4 in full payment of what was due to him by force of marriage covenants sealed that day (G. 1069).
7. Isabel, married in or about 1527 to Robert Morley of Billington and Dinkley, co. Lanc.; for by deed dated 28 Dec. 1527 it appears that Edmund Parker of Browsholme and John Walker of Bolton-by-Bolland granted to Richard Grimshaw, gent., and Richard Wood, chaplain, one messuage in Billington and Dinkley of the yearly value of 20^s, in the tenure of Edmund Dugdale, one close of land in Dinkley called Le Bowkerfield, of the yearly value of 6^s 8^d, then in the tenure of Ughtred Morley, and a yearly rent of 13^s 4^d issuing out of a close of land in Billington called Le Larkhill . . . to hold to the use of Isabella, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw, with remainders as specified in indentures made between Ughtred Morley and Thomas Grimshaw, and dated 12 Dec. previous (G. 1072). Robert Morley was son of Ughtred Morley of Braddyll (in Billington) and was aged 16 in 1528. Isabella died in 1548 and was buried at Whalley on 9 July. Robert Morley was buried there 29 Aug. 1592. (Abram's *Blackburn*, 748-9).
8. Jane.
9. Alice, married in 1523 to John, son and heir of Ralph Holden of Chaigeley. By indenture dated 18 Feb. 1523, and made between Thomas Grimshaw and Ralph Holden, it was agreed that John, Ralph's son and heir, should marry Alice daughter of Thomas. Ralph agreed to settle lands in Bayley worth 33^s 4^d per an. and Thomas paid 40 marks for the marriage (G. 1603). Lands in Aughton [sic; Greengore is in Bayley] called Greengore were accordingly granted by Ralph to trustees on 8 Mar. 1523.

10. Dorothy, wife of Lawrence Ainsworth of Pleasington, who died in 1573, and was buried at Blackburn. In his will dated 26 Mar. 1573 he mentions his capital messuage called Pleasington Hall, his wife Dorothy, his sons Henry and Richard, and daughters Anne and Dorothy. He appoints Richard and Nicholas Grimshaw to be supervisors of his will (Abram's *Blackburn*). The celebrated Puritan Divine Henry Ainsworth is said to have been a son of Lawrence and Dorothy (*D.N.B.*, i. 191).
11. Anne, wife of Hugh, son and heir of Nicholas Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe. By indenture dated 12 Sept. 1540, and made between Margaret widow of Thomas Grimshaw of Clayton, and Nicholas Shuttleworth, it was agreed that Hugh, son of Nicholas, should marry Anne daughter of Margaret, and that Nicholas should settle his estate on Hugh and Anne, Margaret giving £40 for the marriage (G. 1604). They were married 20 Oct. 1540. There is a panel at Gawthorpe inscribed "H. and A. S. 1577." She was buried at Padiham 23 Jan. 1598: her husband, who was born in 1504, was buried there 26 Dec. 1596. They had issue, i. Sir Richard Shuttleworth, Knt., Chief Justice of Chester; ii. Lawrence, Rector of Wichford, co. Warwick; iii. Thomas, ancestor of the Shuttleworths of Gawthorpe etc.; iv. Eleanor, wife of Christopher, son of Roger Nowell of Little Meareley.

XI. **Richard Grimshaw** of Clayton etc. succeeded in 1539. He was probably born in 1514, but was not yet born when his father made his will in Aug. 1513. His father's Inq. p.m. says he was born in 1503: Squire's Pedigree says he was 66 in 1575, which would place his birth in 1509. On 7 Apr. 1533 he confirmed a grant made by his father to Nicholas Blacklache of Leyland, of a burgage and land in Preston (G. 1622). In 1537 he married Elizabeth daughter of John Cudworth of Werneth, co. Lanc., gent.: for by deed dated 29 Aug. 1537 Thomas Grimshaw and John Cudworth agreed that Richard, son of Thomas, should marry Elizabeth daughter of John: Thomas undertook to make a settlement of £6. 13. 4 per an. out of lands in Aighton and Hacking, and to enfeof trustees of the rest of his estate, while Cudworth agreed to pay 100 marks (G. 1602). On 27 Apr. 1548 he sold for 4 marks a "spring" of wood in Hacking to Edward Radcliffe of Todmorden, and granted that it should be cut down and carried away during 4 years (G. 560). On 26 Aug. 1544 he regranted to his mother all the manors, lands, etc., in Melling, Aintree, and Liverpool which she had granted to him on the previous 20 Aug.; and also granted to her all his land etc. in Hoddlesden and Eccleshill, for her life (G. 1074). On 5 Mar. 1550 Henry Halsall, Esq., and Henry Grimshaw (brother of Richard) released to Richard Grimshaw of Clayton esq. lands in

Melling, Aintree and Liverpool (G. 606). On 21 May 1554 Richard Grimshaw sold these estates to William Molyneux of Sefton, son and heir of Sir Richard Molyneux, Knt., for £20 (G. 607, 602). The final concord was made 20 Aug. 1554, between William Molyneux, Plaintiff, and Richard Grimshaw and Elizabeth his wife, Deforciant, of 12 messuages, 6 cottages, 4 tofts, a water mill, 15 gardens, 10 orchards, 200 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 100 acres of moor, in Melling, Aintree and Liverpool: Richard and Elizabeth remitted all right to William and his heirs, for which William gave £140 (*Rec. Soc. Lancs. and Cheshire*, v. 60, p. 109: final concords 1 & 2 Philip and Mary, m. 113). On the same day John Moore of Kirkdale sold to Richard Grimshaw all his lands etc. in Eccleshill (G. 1582 bis). On Monday after the Assumption B.V.M. (15 Aug.) 1554, at Lancaster, a final concord was made between Richard Grimshaw, Plaintiff, and John Moore and Anne his wife, Deforciant, of 14 messuages, 4 cottages, 6 tofts, 16 gardens, 12 orchards, 150 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, and 200 acres of moor in Eccleshill, Richard paying £140 (G. 1185; and *Rec. Soc.* as above, p. 120, m. 70). On 24 May 1568 agreement was made between John Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, and Edward his son, on the one part, and Richard Grimshaw of Clayton and John his son on the other part, as to the boundaries of their respective manors of Over Darwen and Eccleshill (G. 1091). On 16 April 1574 Richard Grimshaw and John his son and heir granted to John Holden of Chaigeley, Hugh Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe and Nicholas Grimshaw of Milnrow all their lands in Eccleshill, in order to pay Richard's debts, which were as follows:— to Adam Holden of Haslingden £90, to Nicholas Banister of Easington 40 marks, to Andrew son and heir of Adam Holden 20 nobles, to Richard son and heir of Hugh Shuttleworth £8 4^s, to Nicholas Grimshaw £8, to the executors of the will of Dorothy late wife of Lawrence Ainsworth of Pleasington 40^s (G. 1085). Squire's Pedigree says that Richard Grimshaw "made partition with the coheirs of Harrington (i.e. the representatives of his mother's sisters, Jane wife of Thomas Halsall of Halsall, and 2nd wife of John son of Alexander Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston, and Anne wife of John Swifte) at Lancaster Assizes 1551; that he sold the lands of Liverpool to Mr. Moore of Bank Hall or Moore House, and bought lands in Eccleshill of the said Moore 1553-4; he also sold lands in Worsthorpe unto one Hitchin, and purchased a rent of 22^s payable out of the Smithfields, part of the demesne lands of Clayton in 1558-9." The date 1551 is incorrect and should be 1553, for we find (Croxteth Deeds B. v. 1) that in 1553 partition was made of lands in Aintree between Richard Grimshaw, John Osbaldeston and Joan his wife, and Richard Molyneux: by which Molyneux, who had one third by purchase from John Swifte (husband of Anne Stanley), secured the manor of Aintree, with lands,

messuages and rents, there and in Liverpool. (See also Pal. of Lanc. Feet of Fines, bdle. 15, m. 113.) At the levy of arms in 1574, Richard Grimshaw was called upon to supply 1 coat of plate, 1 long bow, 1 sheaf of arrows, 1 caliver, 1 scull, and 1 bill. He died in 1575. The Inq. p.m. was held at Whalley 14 Jan. 1576, and it was found that Thomas Grimshaw, father of Richard, was seised of 2 messuages, 14 acres of arable land, 44 acres of pasture, 12 acres of meadow, 18 acres of wood, 300 acres of moor etc. in Hacking; that he settled them on Richard (his son) and Elizabeth (Richard's wife); that Richard and Elizabeth entered upon the said premises, and that on Richard's death Elizabeth entered, and is seised of them for life; that Richard was seised of (illegible) messuages, 80 acres of land, 80 acres of pasture, 20 acres of (?) meadow, (illegible) acres of wood, 300 acres of moor etc. in Clayton; also of 7 messuages, 60 acres of land, 30 acres of pasture, 44 acres of meadow, 12 acres of wood, 300 acres of moor etc. in Eccleshill, and of an annual rent of "4 denarii and 1 obolus" from certain land in Clayton: that the premises in Hacking were held of Richard Shireburn of Stonyhurst in soccage, by a rent of 12^d, and that their yearly value was £6 13^s 4^d; that the premises in Clayton were held of Nicholas Banastre by a rent of 12^d, and that their yearly value was £4; that the premises in Eccleshill were held of Robert Holden in soccage, by a rent of 4^s, and were worth £10 per an.; that Richard Grimshaw died 20 Aug. last past; that John is his son and heir, and aged 24 years and more (G. 1086). Richard Grimshaw's will is dated 2 Aug. 1575, and is at Chester. It is almost entirely illegible. He and his wife Elizabeth had issue:—

1. John, of whom presently (XII).
2. John.
3. Henry.
4. Nicholas; who is said in Abram's *Blackburn* to have settled at Oakenhurst in Lower Darwen. He occurs as a Juror temp. Eliz. 1578-85; and Nicholas Grimshaw of Oakenhurst, gent., is named as a freeholder in 1600. Abram suggests that the suburb of Blackburn contiguous to Lower Darwen derives its name of Grimshaw Park from these Grimshaws, and traces them, conjecturally, down to 1749.
5. Raufe.
6. Margaret.
7. Anne.
8. Elizabeth. Dugdale's *Visitation* gives these children's names in this order: John, Ralph, Nicholas, Henry, John, Margery, Elizabeth, Anne.

XII. **John Grimshaw** of Clayton etc., son of Richard, succeeded in 1575, said then to be aged 24. He married before 1578 Mary 5th

daughter and coheir of John Catterall of Little Mytton, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Nicholas Tempest of Gradale and Bashall ; which Nicholas was 3rd son of Nicholas 3rd son of Sir John Tempest of Bracewell. About 1578 he sold lands in Wrightington (which he had acquired by his marriage) to William Stopford of Bispham (Pedigree by Squire, and G. 1082 : *V.C.H. Lancs.* vii. 170). On 30 April 1579, in conjunction with his mother, he sold to Sir Richard Shireburn of Stonyhurst, for £80, 2 closes of land in Aighton called the Lower Carr, or Grimshay Carr, and the Over Carr, late in the occupation of Robert Parker, of the yearly value of 25^s 4^d, and all woods etc. (G. 1186, and Add. MSS. 32105, no. 877). On 3 Aug. 1581 Elizabeth, mother of John, gave him all her right etc. in the lands in Aighton (excepting the rents of Richard Braddyll and Roger Radcliffe) in consideration of John paying her £8 per an. (G. 1088). On 12 Feb. 1587 he granted to Nicholas his son and heir, certain goods at Clayton, viz. "all bedstocks, tables, gold signet-ring, one great meal ark in the granary, two arks in the brew-house, and one in the barn, one long chest in the parlour, . . . one great pot (my father's gift) and all armour, one brazen mortar and pestel, one feather bed, one mattress, two bolsters, three coverlets, two pairs of blankets, and two pairs of sheets." He died the next day. His Inq. p.m. was held at Bolton-le-moors 3 Oct. 1587, and it was found that he was seised of 2 messuages, 24 acres of land, 20 acres of pasture, 12 acres of meadow, 10 acres of wood in Hacking, within the vill of Aighton ; of half the manor of Clayton, and of one capital messuage, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 18 acres of wood, 200 acres of moor and marsh, and a rent of 4^d in Clayton ; and of 19 messuages, 100 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 12 acres of wood, and 200 acres of moor and heath, and a rent of 10^d in Eccleshill ; of one burgage in Preston ; and being so seised, gave them by deed dated 11 Feb. 1587 to Henry Towneley of Barnside, and others, as trustees to provide for the children of his daughter Anne, wife of Simon Haydock of Hesandforth (in accordance with their marriage settlements dated 12 Nov. 1585), to provide for his own children, Nicholas, Andrew, Richard, Henry, and Margaret, (100 marks for each son, and 200 marks for the daughter). "The jurors found that the lands in Hacking were held of Richard Shireburn Knt. in soccage, i.e. by fealty, and a rent of 12^d, a rose, and a pair of spurs, and were worth per an. 40^s ; that the half of the manor of Clayton and the premises there (except 5 acres) were held of the Queen as of her Duchy of Lancaster, by the 8th part of a knight's fee ; that the 5 acres were held of Nicholas Banastre of Altham by fealty and 12^d rent ; all which premises in Clayton were worth £4 per an. ; that the premises in Eccleshill were held of Robert Holden in soccage, by a rent of 4^s per an. and were worth £6 per an. ; that the premises in Preston were held of the Queen in free burgage,

and were worth 2^s per an. ; that the said John Grimshaw died 13 Feb. 1587, and that Nicholas is his son and heir, and aged 13 years and 9 months (G. 1636). Mary wife of John Grimshaw is said to have been aged 32 in 1579. She was a sturdy Recusant : in the Roll for 32 Eliz. 1589-90 £260 is charged on Mary Grimshawe of Clayton, co. Lanc., widow ; and £20 from 7 April to 5 May 1590 for one month, because she did not make submission. She had been convicted 3 Apr. 1590 for not going to Church for 13 months following upon 30 July 1587, "and now 9 Feb. this term (1590-1) comes Mary by her attorney, and says that she at last assizes at Lancaster made submission before Thomas Walmesley, one of the justices of Assize, whose certificate is here set out at length. She is discharged by the Barons, saving the £280 of arrears due to the Queen." (Exchequer T.R. Memoranda Hil. 33 Eliz. R. 192). John Grimshaw and Mary his wife had issue :—

1. Nicholas, of whom presently (XIII).
2. Andrew, who married Jane daughter of Thomas Halsted of High Halsted, and widow of Richard Stursacre of Burnley, and appears to have died s.p. The following appears to relate to this Andrew : "The Sheriff having ordered the arrest of Abraham Hey of Tonge, collier, outlawed in London 22 April 1605 for debt . . . Hey was arrested at Whalley 20 July, but was rescued by Andrew Grymshawe and Richard Grymshawe of Clayton gentlemen and others." (Chet. Soc., vol. 77, N.S., p. 287 ; *Lancashire Quarter Sessions Records*, Sessions at Bury, Wed., 9 Oct., 3 James I, 1605.) Andrew Grimshaw was buried at Burnley 26 Feb., 1631-2 ; and his widow 16 Feb., 1634-5.
3. Henry, said by Squire to have died unmarried, aged about 48.
4. Richard, who married Mary daughter of James Nutter of the Thorne, in Burnley, and d.s.p.
5. Anne, wife of Simon Haydock of Hesandforth (or Fesantford) near Burnley, and had issue. W. Paley Baildon, of 5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, states that Anne after the death of Simon Haydock in 1606 or 1607 married as his 2nd wife William Baildon of Baildon, co. York, licence being granted in 1609 or 1610. She died, it is believed, in 1613. William Baildon married 3^{rdly} Jane, daughter of Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden, co. York, and sister to Ellen or Helen wife of Nicholas Grimshaw (XIII) : several of the latter's children were baptised at Bingley, in which parish Riddlesden lies. Jane died in 1638 or 1639 and probate of her will was granted to Jane, née Grimshaw, wife of Richard Eyves of Fishwick, and to Nicholas Grimshaw of Clayton.
6. Margaret, wife of Robert, son of Thomas Hesketh of Meols. He died in 1658, and was buried at Rufford. Dugdale's Pedigree and the Parker MSS. give Robert's wife the name of Jane :

Squire's Pedigree, and Whitaker's *Whalley* give her name as Margaret.

7. Jane. Dugdale gives these daughters in this order: Jane—Anne—Margaret.

XIII. **Nicholas Grimshaw** of Clayton, etc., son of John by Mary Catterall, succeeded in 1587, and is said to have been then aged 13. He was in ward to Simon Haydock of Hesandforth, his brother-in-law, who married him to Ellen, daughter of Robert Rishworth of Riddlesden. He came of age 4 Dec. 1596, and had licence to enter upon his property 28 Jan. 1596-7 (G. 1092). In 1594-5 he was at variance with Nicholas Banastre of Altham touching the setting out of the boundaries of the waste of Hinfield (G. 1188). There is a considerable mass of papers, depositions, decrees, etc., about this in the Clayton Hall MSS. The parties were the Attorney General of the Court of Wards and Liveries on behalf of Nicholas Grimshaw, he being a minor, Thomas Walmesley of Dunkenhalth, the Judge, on the one part, and Nicholas Banastre of Altham on the other; Walmesley claiming to be joint Lord of Clayton with Grimshaw, and Banastre claiming to be Lord of both Clayton and Altham. It was decided that neither the Lords of Clayton, nor the Lord of Altham were sole owners of the wastes in dispute, which lay both in Clayton and Altham; but that the waste should be divided, and part allotted to the Lords of Clayton, and part to the Lord of Altham. This however was not done, and the waste remained as it was till 1787, when, as will be shown later, it was apportioned between the two townships. On 2 Oct. 1605 Henry Towneley of Barnside, Thomas Procter of Winterbourne, and Simon son and heir apparent of Evan Haydock of Fizanford, released to Nicholas Grimshaw all their right etc. in the manors and lands of John Grimshaw, late father of Nicholas (G. 1632). On 23 Mar. 1610 Robert Holden and Nicholas Grimshaw made an agreement as to enclosing, dividing and allotting Eccleshill Moor (G. 1180). On 20 May 1612 Edward Osbaldeston of Osbaldeston granted to Nicholas Grimshaw 2 parcels of common land in Over Darwen for 1000 years at a rent of 1 peppercorn (G. 1591); and by G. 1593 (the date of which is missing, but which appears to belong to this period) he granted to Roger Downes and others part of the common of Over Darwen adjoining to Eccleshill Moor, for the use of Nicholas Grimshaw and his heirs for ever. On 10 July 1633 Nicholas Grimshaw and John, his son and heir, sold to Thomas Lassie of Horton, co. York, son and heir of John Lassie, and to Ralph Eyves of Fishwick, co. Lanc., the messuage and lands of Bradhurst¹ in Aighton, late in the tenure of John Feilden of Aighton at a rent of 13^s 4^d; and also the messuage and lands there called Over Hacking,² in the tenure of

¹ Bradhurst is between Lower Hodder Bridge and Stonyhurst.

² Over Hacking is between Stonyhurst and Kemple end. Both appear to have been later united to the estate of the Shireburns of Stonyhurst.

the assigns of Edward Braddyll, at a rent of 31^s 8^d; and 2 closes of land called Stubbing and Hotherhill, and all woods etc. Nicholas Grimshaw is said to have died in 1642 aged about 69. Inq. p.m. was held at Blackburn 30 Aug. 1643, and it was found that he was seised in his demesne as of fee of half the manor of Clayton, one capital messuage called the hall of Clayton, 40 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 18 acres of wood, 200 acres of moor and marsh, and an annual rent of 4^d and 1 obol in Clayton; and of 35 messuages, 180 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 12 acres of wood, 200 acres of moor and heath, and an annual rent of 10^d in Eccleshill and elsewhere, etc., for the use of Ellen lately wife of the said Nicholas for her jointure, with remainder to John son and heir of Nicholas, then aged 48 (G. 1093). By his wife Ellen, who was buried at Altham 29 July 1661, Nicholas Grimshaw had issue:—

1. Thomas, who died young, accidentally killed by falling on a knife.
2. John, of whom presently (XIV).
3. Thomas, who married Jane, widow of Thomas Duddell of Longridge. They had no issue. Jane was recently dead in 1650-1; and Thomas was probably then also dead. The Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Society's 61st vol. (1st series, *Royalist Composition Papers*, fo. 19 etc.) records the petition of Roger Sudell to the Trustees for forfeited estates, showing that Thomas Duddell, then late of Alston, in consideration then had with Jane his wife, did by deed dated 23 Feb. 1625, assign to Gabriel Hesketh and Thomas Hothersall, on trust, one capital messuage etc. in Alston, together with tenements and lands in Thornley-cum-Wheatley; to hold to the use of Thomas Duddell for life; then, as to one moiety, to Jane for life, then to his heirs by Jane, then to the heirs of William Duddell of Alston. . . . Thomas Duddell died s.p. and Jane married Thomas Grimshaw, through whose recusancy the moiety was sequestrated: inasmuch as Jane was then lately dead, and the premises ought to fall to the Petitioner, in right of his wife Grace, daughter of William Duddell (by whom he had several children) . . . he prays that the sequestration be discharged (12 Feb. 1650-1). This Thomas Grimshaw was, with his brother Richard, some time at the English College at Douay. In the Douay Diaries (C. R. S., x., xi.) I find as follows: "A.D. 1614 Die 21 Augusti recepti sunt in Collegium . . . adolescentes quorum nomina sunt . . . Richardus et Thomas Grimshe, hic dicti Cletani, fratres": "A.D. 1621, 22^o Julii, Thomas Grimshe (hic Claitonus) e Collegio est dimissus": "A.D. 1622, 2^o Octobris, Ex Anglia reversus est Thomas Grimshe (hic dictus Claitonus) quem meliora spondentem iterum juvat experiri":

"A.D. 1623, 12^o Martii juramentum Collegii praestiterunt . . . Thomas Grimshe [and others] logici": and "16^o Martii [1623] e Collegio secunda jam vice dimissus est Thomas Grimshe (hic Claitonus) ut huic vocationi plane ineptus."

4. Nicholas, killed at the siege of "Tredough" (i.e. Drogheda) in Ireland.
5. Robert, who married Anne daughter of Francis Hall of Shireburn, co. York. His property was sequestrated in 1652. They had issue :—
 1. Richard, d.y.
 2. Margaret.
 3. Frances.
 4. Mary; all living in 1659.
6. Richard, sometime at Douay College: see above under his brother Thomas.
7. Jane, wife of Richard Eyves of Fishwick: living with issue in 1659.
8. Mary, d.y.
9. Anne, wife of William Hey of Ripon.
10. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Tempest of Stock (near Gisburn), 4th son of Sir Stephen Tempest of Broughton, by his 2nd wife Katherine daughter of Henry Lawson of "Nesome,"¹ co. Durham. They rented a farm from Stephen Tempest from May 1648. Richard Tempest died early in 1670: his wife survived him many years. They had issue 4 daughters and 4 sons, of whom Stephen, the eldest, was in the Royal Service during the Civil War, and was killed in battle. (Information of M^{rs} Tempest.)
11. Eleanor, wife of John son and heir of John Towneley of Hurstwood, by Eleanor daughter of Simon Haydock of Hesandforth. She died in Nov. 1658, her husband in 1664.
12. Katherine, wife of Robert Squire of G^t Harwood: they were both living in 1659, and compiled the Grimshaw Pedigree in Towneley's MSS. Squire's Farm in Great Harwood, below Allsprings, probably takes its name from this family.
13. Margaret, living unmarried in 1659.

XIV. **John Grimshaw** of Clayton, etc., son of Nicholas by his wife Helen Rishworth, succeeded in 1642. He was 48 at his father's death, which would place his birth in 1594, and nearly agrees with the Visitation of 1613, when he was said to be 20. He married by licence dated 3 July 1626, at Whalley (apparently), Anne daughter and coheir of Abraham Colthurst of Burnley, by his 2nd wife Anne Barker of Heptonstall, co. York. He was at Preston Guild in 1642. (*Preston Guild*

¹ I.e. Nesham (= Neasham) near Darlington.

Rolls, Lanc. and Chesh. Rec. Soc., ix). In 1650-1 his property was sequestrated for recusancy and delinquency. The following particulars relating to this are taken from *Royalist Composition Papers*, No. 2475, fo. 406 etc.; Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc., lxxix, 1st series:—Fo. 406. Petition of Ellen Grimshaw showing that two thirds of her estate had been sequestrated for her recusancy, and praying to be allowed to contract for the same, 17 Jan. 1653-4: referred to Mr Reading.—Fo. 408. A similar petition from John Grimshaw: referred as above.—Fo. 410. Petition of John Grimshaw of Clayton Hall, Esquire, showing that he was possessed of a coal mine in Eccleshill, and that 2 parts of the profits had been sequestrated for his delinquency; that it was being damaged through its not being properly drained; that his land at Burnley was also damaged by water: 12 July 1653, referred to Mr Reading.—Fo. 411, 416. Report of Mr Reading, 20 Aug. 1654.—*Ibid.*, 1st series, vol. lxxvi, No. 2345:—Fo. 369. Petition of William Woodward, showing that the Commissioners had by deed of 1 Jan. 1651-2 demised to him for 7 years the estates of John Grimshaw of Clayton, his mother, and 3 brothers, 29 Sept. 1653.—*Ibid.*, vol. lxxix, No. 2475:—Fo. 404. Petition of John Grimshaw touching his coal pit at Eccleshill, and water course at Burnley, 31 Jan. 1653-4.—*Ibid.*, vol. iv, No. 72:—Fo. 325. Petition of Nicholas Assheton, 21 June 1650, shewing that John Grimshaw's estate in Clayton, Eccleshill, Burnley, Yate Bank, and Preston, had been sequestrated for his recusancy, and that of his mother Eleanor [sic]; that the collieries were in want of repair, and that £500 is required for this purpose; he requests a lease for 7 years. (See also Shaw's *Darwen and its People*, where some of the Petitions and Reports are printed.) John Grimshaw died on Sunday 8 Mar. 1662, and was buried at Altham on the 16th (G. 1634). Anne his wife died at Clayton 24 July 1661, and was buried at Altham on the 29th, and "ye same day her mother-in-law Ellen ye daughter of Robert Rishforth of Riddlesden, and wife to Nicholas Grimshaw Esq. was buried at Altham in the same grave" (G. 1634). John Grimshaw and Anne his wife had issue:—

1. Richard, of whom presently (XV).
2. Nicholas, a Priest. In Dugdale's *Visitation* of 1664-5 he was said to be "a student at Doway in Flanders"; in the Parker MSS. he is described as "student at law at Douay." His name does not occur in the Diaries of the English secular clergy College there; but he may have been at the Franciscan College, or the Scots College, or perhaps the Benedictine Monastery. He was at the Preston Guild in 1642 (*P.G. Rolls*). In 1674 he appears to have been chaplain to the Prestons, at the Manor, Furness, about which time he engaged in a controversy with the Rev. S. Felgate, Vicar of Mytton, who wrote "The novelty of the Modern Romish Religion set forth in an answer to Three

Queries propounded by N. G. Priest." This was printed at London in 1682. While in Furness pursuivants were sent to arrest him, but he made his escape. It is thought he may have served the mission in the Clayton neighbourhood. Nothing more is known about him or his career, and he most likely died about 1682. (See Gillow, *Dict. Eng. Cath.*, iv. 324, 325.)

3. John, probably born about 1630. He was at the Preston Guild in 1642 (*P.G. Rolls*). He married about 1656 Jennet, daughter of Robert Cunliffe of Further Sparth (now called Sparth House) in Clayton, and eventually coheir of her brother Christopher. In *Jolly's Note Book*, which is a record of the Presbyterian Congregation meeting under Thomas Jolly, at Sparth, Wymondhouses, etc., it is related that in 1655 "Jennet Cunliffe, for keeping company with a Papist, and promising him marriage, against the advice of the Church founded on the Word of God, and insisting on it after admonitions, was cast out of Communion in the following form: 'I do, in the name and with the power of the Lord Jesus, and in the name of the people of God, cast out Jennet Cunliffe, out of the Church, and deliver her up to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the Spirit may be saved in the day of the Lord Jesus.'" Further on it is noted: "1656¹ Mr. Cunliffe's male issue extinct, and his estate likely to fall to a Papist." Mr. R. Ainsworth in a series of articles in the *Accrington Observer*, descriptive of the ancient homesteads of Accrington and district, says (2 and 3 Feb. 1918) that John Grimshaw helped to expel Jolly from Altham Church in 1662, and that he died of intemperance in 1663. He quotes Jolly as recording that "Mr John Grimshaw being one who shutt me out of the publique place [i.e. the Church of Altham] died in the prosecution of his most debauched practices, and with unspeakable horror; the date of his death was Dec. 14, 1663." I do not find this passage in *Jolly's Note Book*, but the Chetham Society's edition does not profess to be a complete transcript, and perhaps Mr. Ainsworth found it in the original text. The preface states that "on 25 July 1662 Captain Banister and his Ensign John Grimshaw came rudely to his (Jolly's) closet door to cite him once again to Chester, though they must gett some canns of ale into them before they came, to putt a little courage into them," and "on the 17th of August, Captain Bannister, Captain Alexander Nowell, and Ensign Grimshaw brought the order for his suspension, and forced him out of the chapel." Among the wills at Chester is an Inventory of the goods of "John Grimshaw nuper de Sparth

¹ This 1656 would seem to be a mistake for 1658 (vel circa).

defunct' exhib' 3 Feb. 1663 (O.S.)." A large part of it is illegible, but the following items can be made out.—"In primis, in the barne, five kine, two heifers, and two calves . . . £22. 00. 00 : item two horses . . . £2. 00. 00 : item, hay . . . £1. 00. 00"—and so on. Among the rooms mentioned in the house are the Little Chamber, the parlour, the buttery, the hall, the wayne [?] house. The total amounts to "£52 : 02 : 04." According to the Piccope MSS. (Chetham Library) John Grimshaw was buried at Altham 16 Dec. 1663, aged 48, but this 48 cannot be right, and 33 would be more likely. Jennet, his widow, who had inherited an interest in the Sparth estate, on the death of her brother Christopher Cunliffe circa 1658, was buried at Altham 19 Dec. 1693. Fuller details of Jennet and her interest in Sparth will be given later, when we come to the account of that property. John Grimshaw and Jennet his wife had issue :

1. Nicholas, buried 15 Feb. 1660.
 2. John, of whom presently as heir-male of his uncle Richard Grimshaw (XVI).
 3. Nicholas, of whom presently as heir of his brother John (XVIa).
 4. Anne, unmarried. She is mentioned in the will of her brother Nicholas, dated 25 Feb. 1718-19. She is spoken of as "very old and infirm" in 1720. A letter of John Coward, farmer of the Clayton hall demesne, to Mr. Brookbank, dated 2 Oct. 1744, says "Mrs Anne Grimshaw which was the last of that troublesome crew, is dead, being the last of that generation" (C. 238).
 5. Mary Anne, wife of John Heywood of Urmston ; of whom presently as representative of the family after her brother Nicholas (XVIb).
4. Mary.
 5. Ellen, wife of John Clarkson of Cowhill, near Goosenargh, and living in 1659.

XV. **Richard Grimshaw** of Clayton, etc., son of John Grimshaw by Anne Colthurst, succeeded in 1662. He was born about 1628, and married about 1650 Anne 7th daughter of Stephen Tempest of Broughton, co. York, by Susan his wife, daughter of William Oglethorpe of Roundhay, near Leeds. He made a settlement of his estates in Clayton, Grimshaw, and Eccleshill 28 Oct. 1667. His wife had an annuity of £30 per an. settled on her, which her brother Sir Stephen Tempest continued to pay till Oct. 1659 when a lump sum was paid down in lieu of it. (Information of Mrs. Tempest.) She was buried at Altham 13 Apr. 1681. Richard Grimshaw and his wife were convicted and fined for recusancy in 1679. He married secondly Elizabeth daughter

of Nicholas Shuttleworth of Clitheroe, and sister of Richard Shuttleworth of Cattall, co. York. Her mother was Anne daughter of Thomas Standish of Duxbury, and her father was 2nd son of Richard Shuttleworth of Gawthorpe, by his wife Fleetwood Barton. A settlement to secure Elizabeth's jointure was made 5 Dec. 1682: lands in Clayton, Eccleshill, and Grimshaw are mentioned: her portion was £500. The following rooms in Clayton Hall are mentioned as reserved for her occupation;—"the little kitchen, the entry adjoining thereunto, the 2 rooms under the same kitchen, called the butteries, a chamber and closet over the same, the still parlour, and closet adjoining to the chamber over the same, and the closet last mentioned in the entry leading thereunto out of the said chamber over the said little kitchen, and the 2 new chambers"; also various bays in the barn, farm buildings, threshing bays, garners, stables, etc.: the great garden next to the hall, and closes of land called the Cornfield, the Beanbutts, the Ryecroft, the Rushycroft, the Barley Croft, the Higher Whitaker, the Old Whitaker, the little Broadhey, the Palefield, the great Broadhey, the Highmost Eyes, the Higher Spring, the great Horse heys, the Wellcroft, etc. . . . containing about 60 acres. Richard Grimshaw was buried at Altham 26 Feb. 1696-7, and was succeeded by his nephew John (son of his brother John by his wife Jennet Cunliffe) as heir male. His will is dated 19 Feb. 1696-7. He recites his power under the settlement of his first marriage, to charge his property with £1300; gives £100 and the residue to his wife; recites the settlements on his second marriage, and gives the land etc. mentioned therein to his wife for life, and makes her executrix. She survived and married John Berry of Barnoldswick. Berry was living in 1720, and I think she was too. Richard Grimshaw and Anne Tempest, his first wife, had issue:—

- i. Susanna, only child. According to Piccope's MSS. she was aged 6 in 1664, and so would be born in 1658. She married first Arthur Davis, and by him had sons Richard and Robert (C. 50). She married 2^{ndly} Ralph son of the Nicholas Shuttleworth mentioned above, and brother to Elizabeth, her father's 2nd wife. Susanna died 13 June 1727, and was buried at Altham: Ralph Shuttleworth died 30 Jan. 1733, and was also buried at Altham. Their epitaphs are (or were) on tombstones at the east end of the chancel of Altham Church. Ralph Shuttleworth is said to have been an ardent Jacobite, and to have been a considerable sufferer in that honourable cause. These Shuttleworths occupied Clayton Hall for some years. They had several children, and their descendants survived till 1845, and some may yet exist.

XVI. **John Grimshaw** of Clayton, etc., eldest son of John Grimshaw of Sparth by Jennet Cunliffe, succeeded his uncle Richard in 1697.

He was born probably about 1658. The estates of Clayton and Eccleshill were now heavily encumbered. In 1697 he mortgaged both to Thomas Whalley of Sparth and Thomas his son, who soon after assigned the mortgage to Richard Clayton of Adlington, who about 1700 made an absolute purchase of the Eccleshill property. It remained with the Claytons till 1814. It was sold again in 1848, and then consisted of the tenements of Grimshaw, Brocklehead, Bent, Eccleshill Fold, Shaw Fold, Holden Fold, and Lower Eccleshill, with a total area of 436 acres. John Grimshaw married Mary (surname unknown) who was buried at Altham 30 Dec. 1709. He died in 1715. He had issue a daughter Mary, buried at Altham 30 Dec. 1709.

XVIa. **Nicholas Grimshaw** of Clayton, 2nd surviving son of John Grimshaw of Sparth by Jennet Cunliffe, succeeded his brother John in 1715, before which date he seems to have lived at Sparth, on a portion of his mother's inheritance. His finances were hopelessly involved. He made his will 26 Feb. 1719, and recites that he had contracted to sell the Clayton estate to Henry Wright of Mobberley, co. Chester, and in order to effect this, he left it to Thomas Clayton of Manchester, Charles Beswicke of the same, and Nicholas Haughton, curate of Altham: any surplus after paying his debts to go to his sister Mary Anne, wife of John Heywood of Urmston. It had already been mortgaged to Heywood 7 Dec. 1718. Nicholas Grimshaw was buried at Altham 2 Mar. 1719.

XVIb. **Mary Anne Grimshaw**, 2nd daughter and (in her issue) sole heiress of John Grimshaw of Sparth, succeeded her brother Nicholas in 1719: She was married as Mary Anne Grimshaw of Ancoats to John Heywood of Flixton 13 June 1690 (Piccope MSS.). Heywood died in Jan. 1727. In his will dated 3 Oct. 1706, proved at Chester 30 Sept. 1728, he mentions "Mary my wife, Mary and Rebecca my daughters, my messuage purchased from M^r Hyde of Urmston, my tenement held of M^r Trafford, lands etc. purchased from M^r Minshull, my mother Rebecca, Peter Coupe my stepfather, my brother-in-law Henry Knight, my daughter Rebecca, then under 18 years of age; my daughter Mary then wife of James Barnes." Mary Anne, widow of John Heywood, died in April 1730 (C. 226). In a will dated 27 Mar. 1729 she mentions her daughters, Mary, wife of James Barnes of Manchester, and Rebecca, wife of Richard Lomax; and her "grand son John Law of Urmston," who is made one of the executors. The Heywoods do not seem ever to have lived at Clayton Hall, which was divided into 2 or 3 parts, and let to various persons, as were the demesne lands. Part of the house and lands were occupied for a time by Ralph Shuttleworth and Susanna Grimshaw his wife, during the later years of the 17th century, and perhaps later. Anne, sister of M^{rs} Heywood, appears to have lived there for a time; and about

1730, and later, John Coward was one of the tenants of the demesne, and I believe of part of the hall. The estate from about 1718 was mortgaged to Sir Oswald Mosley of Ancoats, and others, but later the mortgages were consolidated and taken up by Moseley. John and Mary Heywood had issue :—

1. Mary, wife of James Barnes of Manchester, and I believe died s.p.
2. Rebecca, of whom presently (XVII).

XVII. **Rebecca Heywood**, eventually sole heiress of the Clayton estate, and representative of the Grimshaw family, was born probably about 1693. She was married about 1715 to Richard Lomax of Pilsworth, in the Parish of Middleton, and of Burnshaw Tower, near Todmorden, and carried the Clayton estate into that family.

(C) A NOTE ON THE HEYWOODS.

There is little to be said about the Heywoods of Urmston, which is a township in the Parish of Flixton, co. Lanc. There are several of their wills at Chester. The following are mentioned in the catalogue, but some catalogued are missing.

The earliest is that of John Heywood of Urmston, husbandman, dated 21 Feb. 1587-8. It runs as follows : “ My soul to God, my body to be buried in the Parish Church yard of Flixton ; I will that after my debts be discharged, my goods moveable and immoveable shall be equally divided into three parts, that is one for myself, another for my wife Alice, and the third for my three children, that is to say William, John and Anne ; and after my funeral expenses made and discharged, and my legacies in such manner taken out of them, all that remaineth of my part . . . to be equally divided betwixt my wife and my three children.” A list of his debts follows, in which his sisters Anne and Margerie, and his brother George are mentioned. The total of the inventory is £10 17^s.

Others are the wills of Thomas Heywood of Urmston 1613, John Heywood of the same 1617, Thomas Heywood of the same 1630, George Heywood of the same 1632 (missing), John Heywood of the same 1670 (missing).

It is likely that the John Heywood who married Mary Anne Grimshaw was descended from the John who made his will in 1587-8.

(D) THE FAMILY OF LOMAX.

This surname is very widely spread in south-east Lancashire : it occurs in Heap, Pilsworth, Walmesley, Bury, Tottington, Oldham, Manchester, Pilkington, Entwistle, etc. Branches of the family are recorded at Barrack Fold, Dwerributts, and Haslam Hey near Bury ; also at Royton, Little Lever, Moston, Chetham, Failsworth, Redivales,

etc. The name is said to be derived from the Anglo-Saxon LÁM = loam or clay, and HALGH = haugh, or how = hill. Ekwall (*Place Names*) derives it from LUM = a wooded valley, or (also) a deep pool in a river bed (with the same suffix "halgh"). In this case "halgh" has been gradually contracted and altered into "ax," as will be seen in the examples cited from ancient documents below. It is clearly a place-name, arising from a hamlet, now called Lomax, in the township of Heap, near Bury, where there is a Higher and a Lower Lomax, and a Lomax wood. The earliest reference is as follows: About 1210 Adam de Buri granted to the monks of Monk Bretton, co. York, "terram meam infra divisam de Hep quae vocatur LUMMEHALEGES, scilicet a rivulo qui cadit in Blackwell per mediam mossam usque in Meresache, sicut certae terrae se separant usque in Guledene, et a Guledene usque ad aquam de Rache . . ." (Lansdowne MSS., 405, fo. 49).

It is not possible to give a connected descent of the family until a later period (temp. Hen. VIII), nor to connect the various branches with the main stock, but the following notices occur: At a court held at Tottington on Tuesday the morrow of St. Valentine, 15 Feb., 17 Edward II, 1324, William de Lumhalghs is mentioned; and in the same year at the Halmote Court of Colne William de Lumhalghs was fined "pro jumento vago" [*Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc.*, vol. 41; *Lancs. Court Rolls*, 1323-4, Perquisites of the Halmote of Colne, 14 or 15 Feb. 1324]. In 4 Richard II, 1380-1, Henry Lumhalgh and his wife of the Parish of Bury, and Richard Lumhalgh and his wife contributed 2^s each to the subsidy; and Thomas de Lumhalgh of the same paid 12^d [Exchequer Lay Subsidies: Poll Tax, Salford Hundred, 4 Rich. II]. In 13 Henry VI, 1435-6, Rādus del Lumhalghes, Oliverus del Lumhalghes, Thomas de Lumhalghe de Whetyll, and Galfridus del Lumhalghes, were holding land of Sir Thomas Pilkington of Bury, within the manor of Bury (Rent Roll of Sir John Pilkington, dated Thursday next before the feast of St. Valentine 13 Henry VI, 1436: quoted in *Notes and Queries*, 2nd series, 10 Dec. 1859). On Monday before St. Lawrence (10 Aug.) 19 Hen. VI, 1441, William son of William Cay, Ralphe de Lumhalx, late of Hepe, husbandman, John de Lumhalx, late of the same, yeoman, and others, were attached to answer to the King and Ralph Holt, of a plea, why they together with Peter de Lumhalx, late of Heipe, husbandman, disseised the said Ralph of his free tenement in Bury and Middleton, viz. of 2 messuages, 60 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood, on Friday next after St. Michael, 7 Henry VI, 1428. They pleaded that long before Ralph Holt had any interest, William Wood was seised thereof, and enfeoffed Thomas Cay and Richard Lumhalx, now deceased, and their heirs for ever. After the death of Richard the said Thomas was seised thereof, until the said Holt claimed the same by colour of a charter to him made by the said William Wood, before the said feoffment, and expelled the

said Thomas, who thereupon re-entered the same and removed the said Ralph (Pleas at Lancaster). At a court held at Chorley 27 April 22 Hen. VI, 1444, it was presented that John Lomhals late of Entwistle, yeoman, in 19 Hen. VI at Little Mytton, with many others, stole 3 cows, of the goods of Randle Chernock, and that the said John in 21 Hen. VI at Edgeworth, stole 1 horse from Henry Isherwoode. He was found not guilty. On Thursday before the Ascension of the same year Sir John Pilkington appeared against Ralph son of Ote de Holand, late of Clifton, gent., and Henry Lumhalghs late of Pilkington, yeoman, of a plea why they entered the wood of the said John at Pilkington, and took away 3 hawks, price £20. (Lancs. Plea Roll, no. 6; Pleas at Lancaster.) On 18 July 4 Edward IV, 1463, a Precipe was issued to Robert Lumhals, to render to Edmund Berdesley, late of Lever, in Bolton, and Jane his wife, daughter of Thomas Lumhals, and James Radcliffe, junior, executors of the will of Thomas Lumhals, a reasonable account of the time he was bailiff of the said Thomas (Pal. of Lanc., Writs of Assize, bde. 6, no. 85). In the "Examynatyons towcheing Cokeye More" temp. Hen. VII one of the witnesses was "Lawrens Lomaxs, of ye Par. of Bolton, of ye age of lxx yers" (Chet. Soc. 1855). In the plea of Holte re Ashworth Waste, 2 Edw. VI, 1548-9, among the witnesses were "Peres Lomalx of Dwerributts, aet. 72, tenant to the Earl of Derby, and Christopher Lumalx of Tottington, aet. 82, tenant to Christopher Boothe.

Near Heap, in which is the Hamlet of Lomax, is Pilsworth, a township in the parish of Middleton. It appears from the Middleton Registers that there were Lomaxes seated in Pilsworth in the reign of Henry VIII. They were yeomen, and held their land under the Asshetons of Middleton and their successors. In the Subsidy Roll for 1541 Roger Lumalx of Pilsworth is rated on xx^{li} for goods, and pays x^s: there was a Laurence Lomax buried at Middleton 5 Dec. 1543; and "uxor Laurentii Lomax" was buried there 27 Sept. of that year. Richard Lomax of Pilsworth married Jennet Heap at Middleton 1 Sept. 1545.

I. **Richard Lomax** of Pilsworth temp. Henry VIII, is said to have been father of:—

1. Richard, of whom presently (II).
2. Margaret, mentioned in her brother Richard's will, 1587: he left her £13. 6. 8.
3. Marienne, mentioned in the said will.
4. Lawrence, supervisor of Richard's will. He was probably the Laurence Lomax of the Catthole in Pilsworth, who made his will in 1607, mentioning his son Roger, and his tenement called the Catthole. It was proved at Chester in 1612. His

son Roger died about 1640. The inventory of his goods is at Chester.

5. . . . Lomax, sister of Richard, and mentioned in his will (but her Christian name is not stated) as wife of Henry Halsted, curate of Middleton : he was one of the supervisors of Richard's will, 1587.
6. Alice, mentioned in Richard's will. She married Owen Lomax of Bury. The Middleton Registers record "24 Feb. 1565 Hewan Lomax married Alice Lomax." They had issue a son James, living 1587 (Raines MSS., xvi., 354).

II. **Richard Lomax** of Pilsworth, yeoman, made his will 18 Oct. 1587. He mentions his children James and Elizabeth : he leaves his land to James and his issue ; in default to Elizabeth ; with remainders to his sister Marianne and his brother Laurence : he mentions his brothers-in-law Henry Halsted and Owen Lomax, his cousin James Lomax, his friend Oliver Lomax of Dorribut, and Laurence Lomax of the Catthole. His wife's Christian name was Alice : she was buried at Middleton 4 Dec. 1586. He was buried there 7 Nov. 1587. His will was proved at Chester in Nov. 1587. He had issue :—

1. James, of whom presently (III).
2. Elizabeth.

III. **James Lomax** of Pilsworth, yeoman, succeeded in 1587. His will is dated 27 Nov. 1623 : he divided his goods into 4 equal parts : he mentions his daughters Margaret, Katherine, Elizabeth, and Esther, his wife Margaret, his lately purchased messuage and lands called Besingshawe (i.e. Burnshaw) in Hundersfield and Todmorden, in the tenure of John Smith, and afterwards in that of John Schofield ; his uncle Edmund Dicconson, cousin Thomas Dicconson ; his leasehold tenement in Pilsworth "where I now inhabit" ; his son Richard, a minor at the date of the will ; John, son of Owen Lomax : his leasehold field, lately improved in Pilsworth moor, held of . . . Assheton. From the Survey of Rochdale Manor, 1626, it appears that the heirs of James Lomax held 65 acres of land, and a messuage called Besingshawe, which had been conveyed to James Lomax by John Jackson of Blackley 18 Sept. 18 James I, 1620. John Hopwood of Spotland Gate, yeoman, appointed his kinsman James Lomax of Pilsworth executor of his will dated 17 June 1617. Inq. p.m. was held at Manchester 3 Sept. 1624, on the death of James Lomax of Pilsworth, gentleman, and it was found that he was seised in fee, long before his death, of 20 acres of land, 6 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, and 20 acres of moor, moss, furze and heath in Todmorden, in the Town of Hundersfield ; and that they were held of the king in free and common socage, and not in capite, and are worth per an. clear 20^s : he died so seised 4 Dec. last past, 1623 ; Richard Lomax is his son and heir, and is aged

12 years and one month : Margaret, late his wife, survives at Manchester. (*Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc.*, vol. 16, p. 441.) James Lomax was buried at Middleton 6 Dec. 1623. The will of Margaret his wife is dated 12 Nov. 1666, and was proved at Chester. She mentions "Richard my son, Mary Booth and Margaret Lomax my grand-daughters ; three of Thomas Livesey's children, my grand-daughters, viz. Esther, Margaret, and Anne, all minors ; James son of my son Richard, my son Richard and his wife Anne my daughter-in-law, James Lomax my grandson, Dorothie Lomax and her son Richard ; George Lomax ; my brother John Lomax ; my daughter Elizabeth wife of Thomas Livesey." James and Margaret Lomax had issue :—

1. Richard, of whom presently (IV).
2. Catherine, married at Middleton 7 Oct. 1641 to John Booth : she was baptized there 14 April 1616. They had a daughter Mary, mentioned in her grandmother's will 1666.
3. Elizabeth, baptized at Middleton 2 Aug. 1618. She married Thomas Livesey and had 3 daughters, Esther, Margaret, and Anne, mentioned in their grandmother's will.
4. Esther, baptized at Middleton 8 Mar. 1620 : buried there 28 May 1644.
5. Margaret, baptized at Middleton 4 June 1609.
6. Alice, mentioned with her sisters, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Esther, and her brother Richard in the will of John Lomax of Pilsworth and Royton 27 Oct. 1631, and proved 1632.

IV. **Richard Lomax** of Pilsworth and Burnshaw succeeded in 1623. He was baptized at Middleton 5 Aug. 1612. His will is dated 7 Sept. 1669, and was proved at Chester 10 Nov. following. He directs his goods etc. to be divided into 3 parts, one for himself, one for Anne his wife, and one for his children : gives two thirds of his lands to his son James, and one-third to his wife Anne, James being then under age. Anne his widow was buried at Middleton 22 Feb. 1703. They had issue :—

1. James, of whom presently (V).
2. Richard, whose will is dated 23 May 1691, and was proved at Chester in 1692. He describes himself as a Bachelor ; mentions his cousin Jane Dearden, his brother James, his sister Margaret Bradshaw, his sister Anne, his nephew and godson Richard Lomax, his neice Margaret Lomax, his cousin James Dearden. The total of the inventory of goods is £58. 6. 0.
3. Margaret, baptized at Middleton 17 May 1665 : married to . . . Bradshaw.
4. Anne.
5. . . . Lomax (Christian name not stated), wife of James Dearden. The latter was living 8 Mar. 1700, when by order of

Court, Richard Lomax's will, dated 7 Sept. 1669, was "delivered to James Dearden, son-in-law of deceased testator, for production in a trial at law."

V. **James Lomax** of Pilsworth and Burnshaw, succeeded in 1669, being then under age. He was executor to his brother Richard's will in 1692. He was "Constable" of Pilsworth in 1693 and 1709, and Churchwarden in 1681, 1690, 1706, and 1722 (Clayton Hall MSS.). Mary "wife of James Lomax yeoman of Pilsworth was buried at Middleton 29 Sept. 1729." They had issue:—

1. Richard, of whom presently (VI).
2. Margaret: "Margaretta Maria daughter of James Lomax of Pilsworth was baptized at Middleton 19 May 1699"; buried there 22 Dec. 1720.
3. James, buried at Middleton 4 Apr. 1725.
4. George, baptized at Middleton 30 May 1706. He died at Clayton Hall, and was buried at Altham 9 Nov. 1775.

VI. **Richard Lomax** of Pilsworth and Burnshaw, and later of Clayton, jure uxoris, eldest son of James and Mary, was baptized at Middleton in Sept. or Oct. 1688 (the exact day and month are not clear). He married about 1715 Rebecca daughter and heiress of John Heywood of Urmston by Mary Anne his wife, daughter and heiress of John Grimshaw of Sparth; which Mary Anne became heiress of Clayton Hall etc., and representative of the Grimshaw family. Richard Lomax and Rebecca succeeded to the Clayton estate on the death of John Heywood in 1728, but neither of them lived there. Richard Lomax was buried at Middleton 7 Jan. 1771, and his wife 26 Jan. 1772. They had issue:—

1. James, of whom presently (VII).
2. Richard, baptized at Middleton 27 Jan. 1727. It is stated in Raine's MSS. that he died at Manchester, having married and leaving daughters. He was living at Manchester in 1773. He is probably the Richard Lomax of Pilsworth, yeoman, who married Elizabeth Stansfield of Manchester in 1761, at the Unitarian Chapel, Gorton. He was father of—
 1. John Lomax of Salford, who resided at Lomax Square there. He married his cousin Elizabeth daughter of John Lomax of Homerton, which John was 3rd son of Richard Lomax by Rebecca Heywood. They had 15 children who all died young or s.p. except the youngest son, viz.:—
 1. John Samuel, who inherited the Burnshaw property from his grandfather. He sold this about 1830 to Peregrine Edward Towneley of Towneley. He settled in Australia about 1839, and died in London in 1865.

He married Augusta, daughter of General Latour about 1835 : she died at Geelong about 1852. They had issue :—

1. Augustus Burnshaw ; died at Moree about 1904.
2. James Rhodes Lomax, of Tenterfield Estate N.S. Wales, aged 71 in 1909. He married and has issue :
 1. Arthur Rhodes, aet. 26 in 1909.
 2. Aubrey Manning, aet. 21 in 1909.
 3. Leila Mary, aet. 19 in 1909.
 4. Hylas Roy, aet. 16 in 1909.
 5. Hilda Victoria.
3. Augusta Leonora, wife of Robert H. Scott : they had 6 children of whom one survived in 1909. She died in 1889.
4. Louisa Amelia, wife of E. Wigley Severne of Thenford, near Banbury, and has (1909) a son and 3 daughters. It is from Mrs. Severne that I have received this information about this branch.
3. Mary, stated in Raine's MSS. to have died unmarried in 1792 aged 70.
4. John, baptized at Middleton 1 May 1730. He was sometime of Homerton. He married 1st Elizabeth . . . ; 2^{ndly} Sarah Bix, a widow. By the first wife he had a daughter—
 1. Elizabeth Eleanor, who married her cousin John Lomax of Salford.

VII. **James Lomax** of Clayton, eldest son of Richard Lomax of Pilsworth by Rebecca Heywood, the heiress of Clayton, was born in 1717. His parents put him in possession of the Clayton estate in 1753. He married at Accrington 26 Dec. 1759 Elizabeth daughter of Samuel Lord of Greave Clough (in Rossendale, near Bacup). The marriage settlement is dated 19 May 1760. He rebuilt Clayton Hall about 1772 (other accounts say in 1779) and purchased various properties in Great Harwood (1771-2). He became a convert to the Catholic Church about 1769 : tradition says that he had become friendly with the Petre's chaplain at Dunkenhalth, and that the latter gave him some superior brandy. The merits of this lead him to enquire into the religion of the country of its origin, and the enquiry or the brandy or both led to his conviction of the truth of Catholicity. Such is the tradition : anyhow it is a conversion noteworthy as occurring at an unlikely epoch. James Lomax successfully worked his own and other coal mines in the neighbourhood, and paid off the long-standing encumbrances. In a will dated 13 April 1768 he mentions his property at Hogsheads in Spotland, at Crook and Longclough in the Parish of Rochdale, at old Kay Street, Manchester, at Old Pilsworth, and at Hazlehurst in Ashton-under-Lyne. In another will dated 10 Sept.

1781, besides some of the foregoing he mentions property in Great Harwood, and at Canobie in Scotland; a farm in Rishton called Sidebright, held of Catherine, Dowager Lady Stourton, his farm in [Tottleworth in] Rishton, held of Sir Thomas Hesketh; a farm in Padiham called Whitaker's Clough, held of James Shuttleworth; a colliery in Gt. Harwood, held of Sir T. Hesketh; coal mines in Over Darwen and Padiham, held of Robert Shuttleworth; and lands in Rishton called the New Inns, held of Lady Stourton. He mentions his wife Elizabeth, his children James and John, and his brother John. He was buried at Altham 10 Jan. 1792 (M.I. in the Chancel). His widow died at Harrogate 8 Sept. 1803 aet. 78, and was buried at Altham on the 16th. They had issue:—

1. Richard Grimshaw, of whom presently (VIII).
2. James, baptized at Altham 9 Dec. 1764. He was apprenticed to William Mercer, cotton-manufacturer, of Great Harwood 5 April 1783. He was gazetted a Captain in the Royal Lancashire Volunteers 6 Jan. 1796 (*List of Fencible Regiments*, etc., 1803). He died 15 April 1805. His will is dated 18 April 1797; proved 24 Dec. 1805. He mentions his property in Rossendale.
3. John, born 29 Oct. 1769, baptized 2 Nov. (Registers of the Catholic Chapel, Dunkenhagh, now at St. Mary's Clayton-le-moors), and recorded at Altham 29 Dec. 1769. He was educated at the English College, Douay, arriving there 26 Aug. 1781, and leaving 7 Dec. 1784. He was admitted an attorney 23 Jan. 1793, being then of the Parish of St Andrew, Holborn. He died in London in that year, and was buried at St John's, Hackney.
4. Elizabeth, twin with James: died young.
5. Elizabeth, born 25 July 1767, and baptized 2 Aug. (Dunkenhagh Registers). She was married at Altham 4 Dec. 1788 to Francis Michael, eldest son of Francis Trappes of Nidd Hall, co. York, by his wife Margaret Witham. She died at Clitheroe 5 Aug. 1858, and was buried at Hurst Green. She had issue; of whom Robert, the 2nd son, had a son Thomas Byrnard Trappes, who married Helen, daughter of Thomas, youngest son of Richard Grimshaw Lomax of Clayton (vide post).

VIII. **Richard Grimshaw Lomax** of Clayton, son of James (VII), succeeded in 1792. He was born 2 April 1763. He married at Preston 11 July 1797, Catherine, daughter and coheir of Thomas Greaves of Preston, Banker. He was for some years a partner in the Bank there of Atherton, Greaves and Denison. In 1819 he bought from Sir Thomas Hesketh the manor and estate of Great Harwood, about 1717 statute acres, of which (in 1803) the total estimated annual value

was £2556. 16. 0. At different times he also bought various other farms in G^t Harwood, formerly the property of the Nowells of Read ; as well as Nearer Sparth from the Whalleys of Clerk Hill, parts of Further Sparth from John and Charles Brookbank, and Stanworth House from Messrs Duxbury and Griffin. In his will dated 21 Nov. 1836 he mentions other property in Padiham, Spotland, Aighton, Bashall, and Grindleton, as well as a farm and coal-mine at Canobie in co. Dumfries. He died 20 Jan. 1837, and was buried at Altham (M.I.). By Catherine his wife (born 23 May 1775, died 30 Aug. 1838 at Sparth House, and buried at Altham) he had issue :—

1. James, born 19 Apr. 1798 ; died 24 Sept. 1802 : buried at Altham.
2. Thomas Greaves, born 23 April 1793 ; died 13 July 1811.
3. Richard Grimshaw, born 18 April 1800 : educated at Stonyhurst from 21 Nov. 1808 : died 16 Mar. 1821 : buried at Altham (M.I.).
4. John, of whom presently (IX).
5. James, of whom presently (IXa), and heir to John.
6. William, born 26 Apr. 1804 ; educated at Stonyhurst from 29 June 1811. He entered the Society of Jesus at Paris in 1822, and was ordained Priest in 1833. He served the missions of St Mary's, Preston, 1833-41, St Ignatius', Preston, 1841-2, St Wilfrid's, Preston, 1842-4 : he was at Wardour Castle 1844-5, and after a short stay at Richmond, Yorkshire, went to Stockeld Park, Yorks., in 1845, whence in 1849 he went to Pontefract. He died there 11 May 1856, and was buried at Tanshelf (M.I.). In 1837 he published a small book called *Devout Prayers for the use of Confraternities, adapted to raise the Spirit of true Devotion in accordance to the Doctrine of God's Holy Church* (Preston, Whittle, 1837 ; 24mo.). He is noticed in Oliver's *Collections illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucestershire* ; in Foley's *Records* ; and in Gillow's *Dict. Eng. Cath.*
7. Edmund, born 9 April 1806 ; educated at Stonyhurst from 29 June 1813 : he died at Brindle co. Lanc. 17 Oct. 1859, and was buried there.
8. Walter, born 6 July 1808 ; educated at Stonyhurst from 29 June 1816. He entered the Society of Jesus in 1827, and was ordained Priest in 1834 : he served the missions at Stonyhurst 1834-42, Worcester 1842-4, Norwich 1844-51, Richmond 1851-56, Bridholme, near Chesterfield, 1856-7, Wakefield 1857-61, Worcester 1861-66, Wakefield 1866-70, after which he served at Rhyll and elsewhere : he was at Wakefield 1880-3, when he retired to Stonyhurst, where he died 9 Mar. 1886, and was buried.

9. Charles, born 8 Aug. 1810; educated at Stonyhurst from 29 June 1816: he entered the Society of Jesus in 1827, and was ordained Priest in 1836. From 1837 to 1846 he served the missions at Boston, Tunbridge Wells, Spink Hill (now Mount St Mary's), co. Derby, Worcester, Lydiate, Stonyhurst, and Wigan: from 1846 to 1856 he was at Ugbrooke, co. Devon. In 1856 he built a chapel at Teignmouth, co. Devon, and served that mission for a short time. He died at Stonyhurst 28 Oct. 1860, and was buried there. He is noted in Gillow, Foley, and Oliver, *op. cit.*).
10. Mary, born 26 Apr. 1812; died 6 May 1813: buried at Altham.
11. Elizabeth, born 29 Jan. 1814; died 25 Aug. 1836: buried at Altham.
12. Thomas, born 20 April 1816; educated at Stonyhurst from 29 July 1823. He married at Pleasington 20 June 1837 Mary Frances, daughter and heiress of Rev. Charles Sanders, Vicar of Ketton-cum-Tixover, co. Rutland. He died at Westfield House, near Preston, 25 Apr. 1865, and was buried at Brindle. His widow (born 6 Feb. 1814) died at Naples 15 Oct. 1875. They had issue:—
 1. Mary, born 16 June 1838; married 14 Sept. 1858 to William Francis Segar, of the Inner Temple, Barrister, son of Robert Segar of Preston, Q.C. and County Court Judge. W. F. Segar died 25 April 1871, aged 46: his widow died at Paris 21 Oct. 1877, and was buried at Mont Parnasse. They had surviving issue:—
 1. Helen Mary Maxima, born 27 Aug. 1859: married at the Oratory, Brompton, 29 Nov. 1882, to David, son of Russell Howell, Esq., sometime Vicar of St Veep, Cornwall. She succeeded to a moiety of the Clayton Hall estate, in Clayton and G^t Harwood, in 1886 on the death of James Lomax (IXa). David Howell died 27 April 1920, and was buried at Penzance: his widow died 26 Dec. 1921, and was also buried there. They had issue:—
 1. Frances Mary, born in New Zealand 5 Nov. 1883; married at the Catholic Church, Palace St, London S.W., to James Lewis Sleeman, Lieut. Royal Sussex Regt. They have surviving issue 2 sons and one daughter.
 2. Richard Grimshaw, born 14 Sept. 1839: died at Stonyhurst 29 May 1853, and buried at St. Mary's, Clayton-le-moors.
 3. John James Blanchard, baptized 13 Dec. 1840: buried at St. Mary's, Clayton-le-moors 24 Feb. 1841.

4. John Talbot, born 1842, died 1847; buried at St Mary's, Clayton-le-moors.
5. Helen, of whom presently as heiress of her uncle James Lomax (X).
6. Gwendaline Elizabeth, born 8 Mar. 1846; buried at St Mary's, Clayton-le-moors, 20 Aug. 1846.
13. Mary, born 22 Nov. 1817; died 22 Feb. 1818.

IX. **John Lomax** of Clayton etc. succeeded in 1837. He was born 9 Aug. 1801, and was educated at Stonyhurst from 29 June 1809. He married 29 Nov. 1836 Helen Robinson, daughter of John Aspinall of Standen Hall, co. Lanc. He enlarged and improved Clayton Hall: and died 15 July 1849, and was buried at Altham (M.I.). His widow (born 24 Dec. 1806) died 27 Apr. 1877.

IXa. **James Lomax** of Allsprings in Gt Harwood, and (later) of Clayton, succeeded his brother John in 1849. He was born 31 Mar. 1803, and was educated at Stonyhurst from 29 June 1809. He built Allsprings about 1839. He was J.P. and D.L. for Lancashire. He built the Church of Our Lady and St Hubert, Great Harwood, 1858-9 from the designs of the younger Pugin, and later endowed it. He was noted for his pack of otter hounds, which he maintained from 1829 to 1871. His *Diary of Otter Hunting* was printed in 1892, and a 2nd edition was produced in 1910. He died 25 Mar. 1886, and was buried at St Hubert's. He married 20 Nov. 1845 Frances Cecilia Verda, daughter of Charles Walmesley of Westwood, near Wigan. She was born 21 Feb. 1818, and dying at Allsprings 25 May 1891 was buried at St Hubert's.

X. **Helen Lomax** (daughter of Thomas Lomax) succeeded her uncle James Lomax in the moiety of the Clayton Hall estate in 1886, the other moiety going to her neice Mrs. D. Howell. She succeeded to James Lomax's Allsprings estate in 1891. She was born at Cadley, near Preston, 14 Sept. 1844. She was married to her cousin Thomas Byrnard Trappes, of Stanley House, Clitheroe, on 10 Jan. 1866, at St Hubert's, Gt Harwood. He was eldest son of Robert Trappes of Clitheroe, and grandson of Francis Michael Trappes of Nidd by Elizabeth his wife, sister of R. G. Lomax (VIII). T. B. Trappes died in 1891, and his widow took the additional name of Lomax in 1892. She died 15 June 1924, and was buried at Hurst Green. She was succeeded by her eldest surviving son.

XI. **Richard Trappes-Lomax**, born 1870. He was educated at Stonyhurst from May 1879. He married in 1894 Alice M. W., daughter of Basil T. Fitzherbert of Swynnerton, co. Stafford, by his wife Emily Charlotte, daughter of the Hon^{ble}. Edward Stafford-Jerningham. He is a J.P. for co. Lancaster, and was sometime Captain in the 3rd Battⁿ.

K.O. Royal Lancaster Regt., and served with them in South Africa 1900-1. He joined the Lancashire Hussars in Oct. 1914 as Captain, becoming Major in 1915. He has issue 8 sons, of whom the eldest, Thomas Byrnard Trappes-Lomax, is a Captain in the Scots Guards, and served with them in the war of 1914-18.

(E) A NOTE ON THE SEGARS.

In spite of the spelling there is good reason to believe that this name is only a variation of the common Lancashire name of Sager. A family so named long (perhaps two or three centuries) resided at Sagar Fold Farm (their own property) in Mytton, and one of them some years ago told my informant that "Councillor Sagar" of Preston (i.e. Robert Segar, Q.C.) was a near relative. This may, of course, be only due to the pride of an obscure agriculturalist claiming connection with a minor and local celebrity of a similar name, but I have always understood that there was some real foundation for his statement. It has been said that Robert Segar's father was one "Wilhelm Seigher," a refugee (it is said for religion) from North Germany, who settled at Freckleton, and on being naturalised, adopted the name of William Segar. This is all somewhat mythical, and the fact remains that it is not certain what Robert Segar's father's name was. The late Joseph Gillow, who was in a position to know, told me that his name was George, and that he was a rope manufacturer at Freckleton, near Kirkham. He is said to have married a daughter of one William Whiteside, and by her had issue :—

1. Robert, of whom presently.
2. A daughter, who married . . . Hodgson and had issue.

Robert Segar of Preston, Q.C., County Court Judge, Recorder of Wigan, Judge of Salford Court of Record, etc., was born in 1800 and died in 1862. He married in 1822 Ellen, dau. of Robert Dunn, M.D., and had issue :—

1. William Francis Segar, born 1824, died 1871. He married Mary d. of Thomas Lomax and had issue Helen Mary Maxima (vide supra).
2. Helen, a nun at the Franciscan Convent, Taunton.
3. Jeannette.
4. Jane.
5. Katherine.
6. Laura.
7. George, a barrister: Recorder of Oldham: born 1838, died 1901. He married Gertrude Crosier of Durham and had issue.

(F) A NOTE ON THE HOWELLS.

This family is of Welsh extraction, and had been seated for 15 generations in Carmarthenshire before the time of James Howell, who heads the following Pedigree. (Information of the late David Howell.) The arms are: or a chevron erm. between 3 doves holding olive branches proper.

XVI. **James Howell** of Pentegelli, co. Carmarthen, was father of—

XVII. **Joshua Howell**, Rector of Lanreath, co. Cornwall, b. 7 Dec. 1698: d. 1789. He mar. Dunetta, d. & h. of David Haweis of Tre-worgie, co. Cornwall, and had surviving issue:—

1. James Howell, 1748-1838: Vicar of Ardington, co. Berks.
2. David, of whom presently (XVIII).
3. John Francis, 1755-1824: Canon of Exeter.

XVIII. **David Howell** of Lanlawren, M.P. for Mitchell: b. 1751, d. 1804: Captain 16th Light Dragoons. He married Eliza Parsons (d. 1798) and had issue (with a dau. Elizabeth, wife of James Carthew R.N.) a son

XIX. **David Howell** of Trebursye and Ethy; b. 1796, d. 1845. He mar. Frances, d. of Thos. Russell of Dover, and had issue (with an eldest son Francis Howell of Ethy, b. 1822, d. 1885, who mar. Rhoda Buller and had issue) a second son

XX. **Russell Howell**, b. 1826: vicar of St Veep 1851-7: mar. 1849 Julia Eliza, d. of Robert Saunders, H.E.I.C.S. She d. 1896. Russell Howell, who was a convert to the R.C. Church circa 1857, died in 1906, leaving (with 3 daughters and 5 younger sons) an eldest son

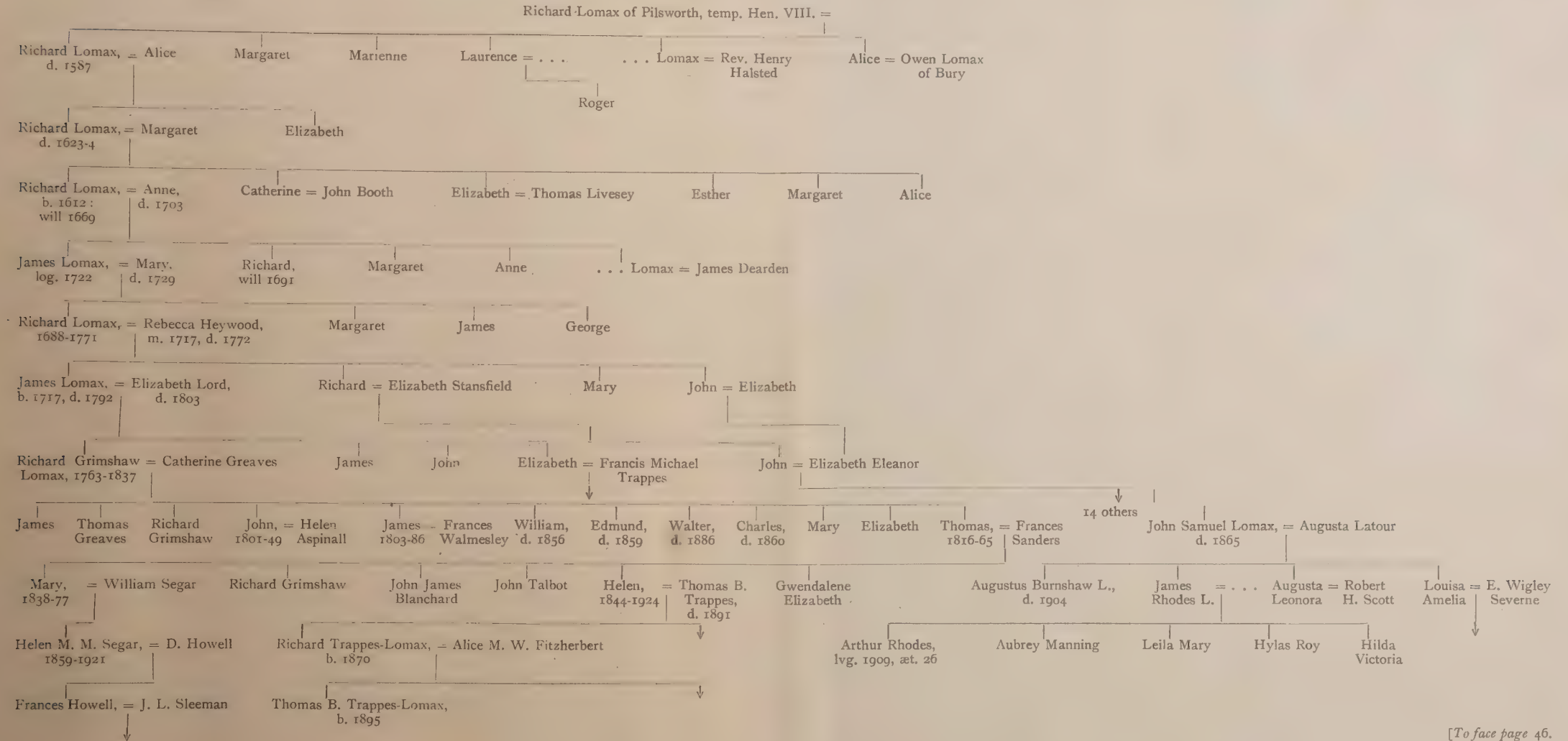
XXI. **David Howell**, b. 1856, d. 1920: J.P. for Cornwall. He married, as stated above, Helen M. M. Segar and had issue Frances Mary (vide supra).

(G) A NOTE ON THE SLEEMANS.

Sir William Henry Sleeman, son of Philip Sleeman of Pool Park, St Judy, Cornwall, yeoman and supervisor of Excise (d. 1798), by his wife Mary Spry, was born at Stratton, Cornwall, 18 Aug. 1788. He entered the Indian Army in 1809, and the Civil Service in 1822. He became a Lieut.-Colonel in 1843, and Major-General in 1854. He was appointed Resident at Lucknow in 1848. He was notable for his suppression of Thuggi and Dacoity. He was made K.C.B. early in 1856, and died 10 Feb. of that year. (See *D.N.B.*, vol. 52, p. 373.) He married Amelie Josephine, daughter of Count Blondin de Fontenne and had issue, a son Henry Arthur Sleeman, born 1833, sometime of the 16th Light Dragoons. Henry Arthur Sleeman was father of James Lewis Sleeman who married Frances Howell. J. L. Sleeman was born

NO. 1689

Arms: per pale or and sa, on a bend engrailed between two cottises ermine three escallops gules. **Crest:** out of a crown vallery or, a demi-lion rampant, holding between the feet an escallop gules; charged along the shoulder with three escallops between two bendlets gules.



[To face page 46.

in 1880 : served in the C.I.V. in the South African War : became a 2nd Lieut. in the R. Sussex Regt 24 July 1901 : Lieut. 16 June 1904 : Captain 2 Feb. 1911. He served in France and Flanders in 1915 as 2nd in command of a Battalion, and on the Staff in New Zealand from 1916. He is C.M.G., C.B.E., and M.V.O. He retired from the army in 1922, and was granted the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.¹ He joined the R.C. Church about the time of his marriage.

¹ For a further account of his military career, writings, etc., see *Catholic Who's Who* for 1922.

CHAPTER III.

THE CLAYTON HALL PORTION OF THE MANOR.

THE inquisitions post mortem cited above of Thomas Grimshaw, 1540, Richard Grimshaw, 1576, and John Grimshaw, 1587, give a rough idea of the size of the Clayton Hall estate, but these descriptions can only be held to be approximate, and perhaps the result of primitive estimates. Thus the inquisition of 1587 gives a total area of 118 acres of cultivated land, meadow, pasture, and wood, whereas the actual area of the original estate—after the partition of 1376-7, but before any additions by purchase, or allotment of common, was 232 statute acres (25 in. ordnance map).

In a deed of 2 Oct. 1658 Clayton Hall and 60 acres of (demesne) land are mentioned, and the following tenements :—Nicholas Rushton's, rent 16^s; Jonathan Leaver's, rent 2^s; Nicholas Whitaker's, rent 2^s; Thomas Turner's, rent 4^s; Laurence Heys', rent 10^s; John Bradshaw's, rent 10^s; Henry Heys', rent 5^s; James Hartley's, rent 10^s; Richard Heys', rent 2^s; Henry Lingard's, rent 2^s.

Of the foregoing Nicholas Rushton's is probably identical with the "Rushton House" that appears in the map of 1594, and in the later maps of 1780 and 1790. It is close to the Altham boundary, and is now represented by Moorside Farm. Bradshaw's cottage is marked on the maps of 1780 and 1790, and was some little distance to the west of Rushton house.

The following names of fields occur in a deed of 5 Dec. 1682 : The Cornfield, the Bean Butts, the Rye croft, the Rushy croft, the Barley croft, the Higher Whitaker (this name survives), the Old Whitaker (this also survives, but they are now one field), the little Broad hey, the Pale field, the great Broad hey, the Highmost Eyes, the Higher Spring, the three Horse heys, the Well croft : in all 60 acres.

In a deed of 13 Dec. 1727 the following are mentioned : That part of Clayton Hall occupied by Anne Grimshaw, that part occupied by Robert Butterworth, and that part occupied by John Coward . . . and lands called the two Brownsdales (now represented by, and corrupted into, Brownsills Farm), Great Smith field, Black Smith field,

Little Smith field, Highmost Smith field, the two Eases, the Copy Springs, Smithy croft, and Calf croft, 35 acres in all: with cottages etc. occupied by Ralph Monk, Henry Bradshaw, Martha Cunliffe, Alexander Parker, Nicholas Bradshaw, and a messuage etc. occupied by Laurence Rushton, and fields called Barnfield, Household meadow, Little meadow, and Ruf-field; 6 acres.

In 1732 the "Lord's Part" of the demesne was let to John Coward with lands as in the deed of 13 Dec. 1727 (which were now in the tenures of John Coward and Joseph Fort); together with the tenement occupied by Laurence Rushton, and closes called Barnfield, Old Wife meadow, Little meadow, Coat field, Rough field (area 12 acres); and 6 cottages, at a rent of £28. 10. 0.

Later in the same year the "Jointure Part" of the demesne was also let to John Coward, with a cottage and croft called Cartmell's, and closes called Beanbutts, Rye croft, Rushy croft, Barley croft, Higher Whitaker, Old Whitaker, Little Broad hey, Pale field, Great Broad hey, Highmost Eyes, Higher Spring, the three Horse heys, and the Well croft: area 60 acres, rent £32.

In 1753 the estate is described as containing 150 acres, and was let to James Derbyshire for £89 per an. In this and in previous case the areas are customary measure.

In a Fine at Lancaster, 2 Apr. 1753, the following are mentioned: The manor of Clayton, 6 messuages, 6 cottages, 6 barns, 6 stables, 5 gardens, 100 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 600 acres of moor, 400 acres of furze and heath.

In a settlement by R. G. Lomax in 1797 we find mentioned: 150 acres of land in his own occupation, Stanley (sic: i.e. Stanworth house and 16 acres [recently purchased]), Rushton's tenement and 14 acres, Old Broadley's tenement and 10 acres: total 190 acres. Besides these mention is made of 87 acres of newly enclosed land (the new enclosure, 30 acres; Sefton's, 16 acres; Whitaker Nook, 11 acres; New Ground 20 acres; and Bell Lane 10 acres). The total area settled is 277 acres (customary).

In the Dunkenhalth estate office is an ancient map of the township of Clayton, or rather of part of it; for it mainly consists of the Common, with indications of the ancient enclosed lands bordering on it. It has been reproduced in the *Dunkenhalth Deeds*. The editors put the date of this map as 17th century (circa 1680), but I incline to think that it belongs to the last decade of Elizabeth's reign. The style of the lettering is in accordance with this supposition, and what confirms it is the fact that the map specially notes such things as Butts, Cucking Stools, Stocks, Pinfields, Turf Grounds, and other indications of manorial rights, all of which were the subject of the depositions in the suit regarding the waste circa 1594. These objects are shown precisely where they are described in the depositions, and I feel irresistibly

drawn to the conclusion that the map was made in connection with, and reference to, the suit, and that it should be dated accordingly. The plan shows, beginning at the east, "Hodgson House" in Altham (now apparently what is called Farm House Farm), close to the Clayton boundary; then "Ruston House" (now Moor Side farm) a little to the west; then, further to the west, "Stanworth House" (later, if not then, the property of the Duxbury family of Dean, near Sabden, and purchased circa 1792 by R. G. Lomax, and since pulled down: it stood more or less between Rushton House and the farm now called Red House farm). Further west Clayton Hall is marked, the "Sparthe" (two houses), and, west again, Oakenshaw. West of Oakenshaw is a house not named, but which must be Ringstonehalgh: nearly south of the last is "Heyslacks" (2 houses), and south-west of that is Dunkenhalgh. There are two houses shown, one apparently at what is now called Bell Lane, and the other between Bell Lane and Clayton Hall—apparently identical with the ancient house called "Plumtree Grove" (pulled down about 1894). Both Bell Lane and Plumtree Grove lie to the south of Clayton Hall. East of the Altham boundary and towards the south end of it is "The Harde" (i.e. Hard farm) and two other small buildings near. Another house lies to the south-west of Dunkenhalgh, and another due south of the last. There would thus seem to have been 14 houses in Clayton at this epoch.

The map of the Common lands dated 1785, shows the line of division between the waste and the enclosed lands, and the following houses, etc. Beginning at the Altham boundary on the east, and proceeding westwards, we find Rushton House, Stanworth House, Bradshaw Cottage, Whitaker Nook, where there are 2 cottages, and just east of them another called Holling Cottage, Bell Lane (2 cottages), Sparth (Mr. Brookbank), Sparth (Mr. Whalley), Oakenshaw (J. Ellison—four buildings), Ringstonehalgh (4 buildings), Heyslacks (R. T. Wroe-Walton), Blacklane Head (near and to the east of Dunkenhalgh), and Bradshaw Cottage (east of Blacklane Head). The map shows the road from Accrington to Whalley, and that from Rishton to Altham. The former bent eastwards near Sparth House, and went over the higher ground, practically over Whinny Hill, leaving the present, or new, road (which appears to have been made about 1790) on the west. The old road can still be traced along the west side of the fence which separates the meadow belonging to Sparth Farm (on the east of the present road) from the pasture called Field Bottoms. It was plainly discernible during the hot and dry summer of 1921. The old road from Rishton to Altham diverged somewhat to the south-east near the "Load of Mischief" Inn, and kept on higher ground to the south of the present road, but rejoined the latter at the Altham boundary at a spot then called Waddington Gate.

While on the subject of roads I may note that what is now the

carriage drive from Whalley Road to Clayton Hall was in the 17th and 18th centuries used (on sufferance, and not as of right) as a bridle road from Great Harwood to Altham: it was marked as "Cross Lane" in maps of that period. It continued from Clayton Hall to Red House farm, and then past Stanworth House and Rushton House to the Altham boundary (at a point a little south of "Farm House farm"), joining the highroad from Rishton to Altham at Syke Side.

There are 2 maps of Clayton-le-moors in the Dunkenhalgh estate office dated circa 1780 and 1790 respectively. From these and certain other plans, sketches and memoranda among the Clayton Hall MSS., I have collected the following field names attached to lands belonging to the original Clayton Hall estate, and to Stanworth House: 1. Hall (garden, etc.): 2. Copy (in front of, and south of, the hall): 3. (name missing): 4. Whitaker (occ. 1682): 5. Great Meadow (formerly in 5 or 6 closes, but thrown into one prior to 1780-90): 6. Little Broad hey (occ. 1682): 7. Rushton's meadow: 8. Great Smithy croft (occ. 1726): 9. Little Smithy croft (occ. 1726): 10. House field: 11. Side field: 12. Meadow: 13. Roughfield: 14. Long meadow: 15. Barn field: 16. House field: 17. Meadow: 18. Meadow: 19. Great Blacksmith's field (occ. 1726): 20. Little field: 21. Great Pain field ("Pale field" 1682): 22. Great Pain field: 23. Little Pain field (now called the Bull Copy): 24. Plantation (now Brownsills wood): 25. Brownsills (originally spelt Brownsdales—occ. 1726): 26. Great Broad hey (occ. 1682): 27. Baron holme (on the west of this, and between it and the Hyndburn, is a "warth" belonging to Sir Thomas Hesketh, afterwards acquired by R. G. Lomax): 28. Graces meadow (part of this is now the lower or north-eastern part of Brownsills wood): 29. Morrett meadow: 30. Little Blacksmith field: 31. Wind engine field: 32. Rough field: 33. Coat field: 34. Plantation (Wind engine clough): 35. Plantation: 36. Cannal Pit field (part of this, at the north side, was also called "Pickle"): 37. Engine field: 38. Long Eyes ("Highest Eyes," 1682; "Eases," 1726). Of the foregoing Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20 belonged to Stanworth House.

Beginning at the eastern side we find the following houses, etc., marked: Rushton house, and following the lane westwards, Stanworth House, Bradshaw cottage, 2 cottages near the last (formerly called Red House cottages, but pulled down circa 1895), Red House farm and barn, Red House cottage (on the opposite side of the road). Clayton Hall and outbuildings, and a cottage between Clayton Hall and the hollow of the drive (pulled down about 1860). South of Clayton Hall are "Plumtree Grove" cottages, and 2 at Bell Lane, one at Whitaker Nook (east of Bell Lane), and Hollings cottage, just to the north of that at Whitaker Nook. At the northern end of the map are what are now the old farm house and barn of Brownsills farm, and near them 4 buildings described as "Old Engine." The lane from

Clayton Hall to Brownsills is shown: it is still called "Old Engine Lane." Near the Hyndburn, at the south-west end of "Old Baron holme," is the "New Engine." These Engines were, I believe, for pumping water from the adjacent coal pits. There was a colliery at the New Engine, which continued to be worked until between 1850 and 1860, when it was closed by James Lomax, and all the underground machinery buried—in disgust, it is said, at having been fined for some breach of new and unappreciated colliery legislation. It is said that a large quantity of good coal was thus sacrificed.

There were thus about the period 1780-90, including the Hall, some 16 houses, and 5 buildings connected with coal-mining, on the Clayton Hall portion of the manor. At the present time the original estate (i.e. without allotments of Common but including Stanworth House) comprises the hall, the hall farm, Red House farm, Brownsills farm, Moorside farm, 3 cottages at Bell Lane, and one at Red House farm. Red House and Brownsills farms appear, to a great extent, to have been formed of lands formerly part of the demesne.

CLAYTON HALL.

Until the discovery of the 16th-century map of the waste lands of Clayton, nothing was known of the appearance of old Clayton Hall. The map gives a minute sketch of it as it then was, showing it as a building with two gables, and high-pitched roofs, containing two stories above the ground floor. The door faces south, as do the gable-ends. Adjoining on the west is a lower building, of a ground floor and one story above it; next to this is a gable, and adjoining this is another and lower building. The whole was an irregular gabled structure. Whitaker (*Whalley*, ii. 274) says that "it was mostly rebuilt about 20 years ago (i.e. before 1799, the date of the 1st edition). All the gables have been removed, and the house is now a plain but commodious residence." This account would place the rebuilding in or before 1779: but Twycross (in his *Mansions of England*, i. 19) says that it was erected about 1772. The house is said to be on the site of the old one, and may embody parts of it; but I have heard it stated that the old house was slightly more to the west. The style of the south front is more or less classical, and it consists of a centre, containing the entrance hall and part of the drawing-room, and two wings containing the ante-room and dining-room (to the east) and the rest of the drawing-room (to the west) respectively. Two wings run back northwards from the centre block, the western one containing the library and study, the eastern one containing the kitchen and other offices. The wings of the south front consist of a ground floor only. The story goes that "R. G. Lomax (more probably his father James Lomax) refused to build rooms over the dining-room and drawing-room, in order that he

might not have to provide bed and breakfast for those who came to dine." The decorative plaster work on the ceilings of some of the rooms (dining- and drawing-rooms, entrance hall and library) is the best feature about the house, and is somewhat in the style of Adam. The work is said to have been done by the same foreign craftsmen who decorated the large hall at Towneley about the same time. Additions were made at the north end of the north-west wing by John Lomax in 1847, comprising billiard-room and ante-room, the latter being converted into a chapel by James Lomax. John Lomax also extended the kitchen, or north-east, wing, and built the present stairs and staircase hall. A further extension was made about 1887-8 by the erection of a block running eastwards from the south end of the kitchen wing, and at right angles to it, on the site of the laundry.

The garden used to be on the south side of the house, sloping towards the stream (now covered). It is not known when the present garden, east of the house, was made.

In 1666 there were 9 hearths taxable in Clayton Hall out of 73 in the township, of which Dunkenhagh had 31.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DUNKENHALGH (OR RISHTON'S) PORTION OF THE MANOR.

THE Rishton's moiety of the manor of Clayton has been for so long bound up with the quasi-manor of Dunkenhalgh that it will be convenient to treat of them together.

Dunkenhalgh (Dunkaneshalgh, 1285) is situated at the south-west end of Clayton, and was (*V.C.H. Lancs.*) an ancient infeudation of the early lords of Altham, of whom it was held by a quit-rent of 10^d per an., by a family of the same name. From them it passed, apparently by purchase, to a younger branch of the Rishtons, of the adjoining township of Rishton. According to *V.C.H.* (vi. 429), it is not clear how, or when, this transfer took place. The *Dunkenhalgh Deeds* afford some clue to this problem, and it appears that the Rishtons had some interest in Dunkenhalgh from an earlier date than is usually accepted: for (D. 155) Adam son of Roger de Riston gave to William his son a moiety of his lands in Dunkensale, except the moiety which Richard de Dunkansale and William his son hold. The date 1208-1220 is assigned to this charter. William de Dunkenhalgh occurs in 1285 with Adam de Church, son of Roger de Dunkenhalgh (*Lancs. Assize Roll*, 298 [*Lancs. and Ches. Rec. Soc.*, xlix.]; *Rishton deeds* HH. 31-61, *Towneley MSS.*). William son of Thomas de Duncaneshalgh granted to Henry son of Richard de Riston "all my lands in Duncaneshalgh, and the reversion of the dower of Margaret my mother there," by deed dated 8 Sept. 1332 (D. 123 and C. 5).¹ This would seem to be the date when the Rishtons entered into full ownership.

(A) THE RISHTONS.

I. **Robert de Praers** (of a South Cheshire family seated at Barthomley and Wybunbury (preface to *Dunkenhalgh Deeds*) held Rishton temp. Henry III, and gave it to his sister Margery on her marriage

¹ Where, however, Richard's name is erroneously given as Robert.

to Gilbert son of Henry de Blackburn, who in 1242 held a tenth part of a knight's fee in Rishton of the heir of the Earl of Lincoln. Gilbert was outlawed for the murder of William de Melver (Mellor) in 1255-6: he had invited him to dinner, after which they played at dice and got drunk; having a dispute about the game, Gilbert drew "kniphum suum" and struck William under the breast, and he died at once (D. 5). Gilbert's manor of Rishton was confiscated to his feudal lord, though eventually a fourth part of it was recovered. Gilbert was father of—

II. **Henry de Rishton**, who held a fourth part of Rishton in 1253. He was living in 1281, and is probably the Henry de Rishton to whom (between 1275 and 1288) Henry son of Henry de Clayton granted 4 acres and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a rood of land in Clayton at a rent of 4^d (D. 156). He was father of—

1. Gilbert, who held land in Rishton in 1278, and was father of—

i. Robert, heir to his father: he was seated at Powthalghe in the township of Church in 1329. He acquired the manor of Church by purchase, and was ancestor of the Ralph Rishton who purchased Dunkenhalth etc. of his distant kinsman John Rishton in 1556. (Vide infra.) Powthalghe is a little south of Dunkenhalth, and is now an inferior farm house.

2. Richard de Rishton (probably 2nd son of Henry); of whom presently (III).

III. **Richard de Rishton** made a settlement of the fourth part of the manor of Rishton upon his son Henry in 1320 (*Lancs. Inq. and Extents*, i. 215; *Lancs. and Ches. Rec. Soc.*, xlviii.; *Final Concords*, ii. 39, *ibid.*, xlv.). He was father of—

IV. **Henry de Rishton**, who was assessed to the subsidy of 1332. He acquired Dunkenhalth 13 Sept. 1332 from William, son of Thomas de Dunkenhalth (D. 163), and had a son—

V. **Richard de Rishton**. In 1340 Richard and Joan his wife were in receipt of a rent charge upon Henry de Rishton's lands in Rishton. He is described as of Dunkenhalth in the deed of partition of the manor of Clayton of 1376 (G. 1636 bis; D. 173; Towneley's Rishton Deeds HH. 102, 120). He was father of—

1. Richard, living 1379, when he is described as of Rishton in the Poll Tax Roll, and in 1399. He appears to have died s.p.

2. Henry, of whom presently (VI).¹

¹ I have followed the descent given in the *V.C.H. Lancs.*, but have incorporated the corrections made by the Editors of *Dunkenhalth Deeds*.

VI. **Henry de Rishton** succeeded, and married Margaret, daughter and heir of Matthew de Legh, by Alice daughter and coheir of Henry de Clayton, and thus obtained a moiety of that manor. Partition was made between this Henry and Margaret, on the one part, and Henry de Grimshaw (son of Cecily de Clayton the other coheir) on the other part, by deed dated 31 Mar. 1376. The Grimshaws' share (towards the east of the township) has already been described,¹ from the translation of the Dunkenshalgh deed (D. 173; G. 1636 bis), and the Rishton share is described as follows: "Beginning where Wallclough falls into the Hyndburn, up the Wallclough on the west of this to Stonesteghull, on the east of Wallclough, and along the old hey between Cow Hey and the arable land of the demesne to Claycroftate, and beyond Hauclogh (? Hanclogh) to Shepescoteclogh as enclosed, towards the east, and along the close to the new ditch of Shepescoteclogh to the Ringyorde of Hyndfeld, towards the west, and so on to Okenshagh-clogh, and down this to Hyndburn, and down Hyndburn to Wallclogh where it joins the river; also a parcel of land next the water mill pool of Clayton, with all appurtenances etc., between Richard de Rishton's land called Dunkenshalgh and what to-day is held by William [de] Okenshagh in Okenshaghclogh called Over and Nether Rynkestonhalgh, and all from the Ryngeyord of Hyndfield between the landmarks of John del Grene, and what was formerly the land of John le Arowesmyth, and along the landmarks to Margelacheclogh, and along the water course there to the ditch on the east of the Netherhey, and so on to the Syke between this ditch and Calder, and up this to the landmarks dividing the vills of Clayton and Altham, and so following these to the Ryngeyorde of Hyndfeld, and west again to the land of John del Grene, and that formerly belonging to John de Arowesmyth". There are further provisions that a sea-coal mine under certain lands shall be held in common, as also a water-mill. Henry de Rishton made his will 17 Sept. 1427; proved 29 May 1428 (D. 187). He directs his body to be buried in the chapel of St John the Baptist at Blackburn Church: he leaves to the Vicar of Blackburn and to William de Bolton and Richard de [sic] Walker 12^d a piece to pray for his soul; to his daughter Joan 40^s; to his daughter Ellen one mark; to the poor 10^s; to his son Nicholas a piece of the holy cross in a silver cover; for the repair of Hyndburn bridge on the highway between Rishton and Clayton (i.e. Holt Bridge) 6^s 8^d; his clothes to the poor; candles to be placed before the statue of St Mary in Altham Church, and before the High Cross in Blackburn Church. By Margaret, who was living in 1440, he had issue:—

1. Richard, of whom presently (VII).
2. Nicholas, of Winkley's Place, in Catterall, near Garstang.

¹ See under Henry de Grimshaw (VI).

3. Joan.
4. Ellen.
5. Alice, wife of Ralph Starky of Barnton in Cheshire and living his widow in 1409 (D. 112).

VII. **Richard de Rishton** succeeded, and married circa 1414 Margaret, daughter and heir of William, son of Peter Holt of Studleigh, co. Warwick, and thus acquired that estate. (See preface to *Dunkenhalgh Deeds*, Chet. Soc., vol. 80, p. 9.) He is described as of Studley in 1453. He was father of—

VIII. **Henry de Rishton**, who was married, or contracted to be married, in 1448 to Agnes daughter of Richard, son of Richard de Shireburn of Stonyhurst, by Alice his wife, daughter of Lawrence Hammerton of Hammerton, co. York. On 25 June 1460 he received a general pardon as “ Henry de Ruysshton lately of Dunkenhalgh, otherwise Henry de Ryssheton of Clayton on the moors, otherwise Henry Rixton lately of London, or Henry de Russheton lately of Stodley ” for all felonies etc. He was dead in 1490. He was father of—

1. Nicholas, of whom presently (IX).
2. Reginald, to whom in 1488 his brother Nicholas granted land in Church for life.

IX. **Nicholas de Rishton** succeeded. He married in 1471 Margaret, daughter of John Radcliffe of Peasfurlong. In 1491 he agreed with Thomas Hesketh as to the boundary between the undivided commons of Rishton and G^t Harwood. He died in 1508, leaving issue :—

1. Richard, of whom presently (X).
2. Henry.
3. Nicholas.
4. Agnes, wife, i. of . . . Holcroft : ii. of . . . Worthington of Blainscough : iii. of . . . Bolton.
5. Isabel, wife of . . . Hothersall of Hothersall.
6. Elizabeth, wife of Roger Nowell of Read.

X. **Richard Rishton** succeeded. He married Anne, daughter of Sir John Talbot of Salesbury, and died in 1530. He was assessed in Clayton to the subsidy of 1523 on lands worth £8 per an. By Anne his wife, who was living at Sparth in 1557, he had issue :—

1. Henry, of whom presently (XI).
2. John, of London, grocer.
3. Nicholas.
4. Robert.

5. William.
6. George.
7. Ralph, who sold Rishton Hall in Rishton to Sir Thomas Walmesley before 1582.
8. Alexander, who in 1556 received a grant of Sparth from his brother Henry. He married and left issue. Vide infra under Nearer Sparth.
9. Elizabeth.

XI. **Henry Rishton** of Dunkenhalth succeeded circa 1530, being then aged 23. He sold the estate of Studley, and is said to have died in 1547: but this is incorrect, for he was party to a lease of land in Rishton in May 1550 (C. 314). He married Ellen, daughter of John Butler of Rawcliffe, and by her, who was living at Nearer Sparth in 1556, had issue:—

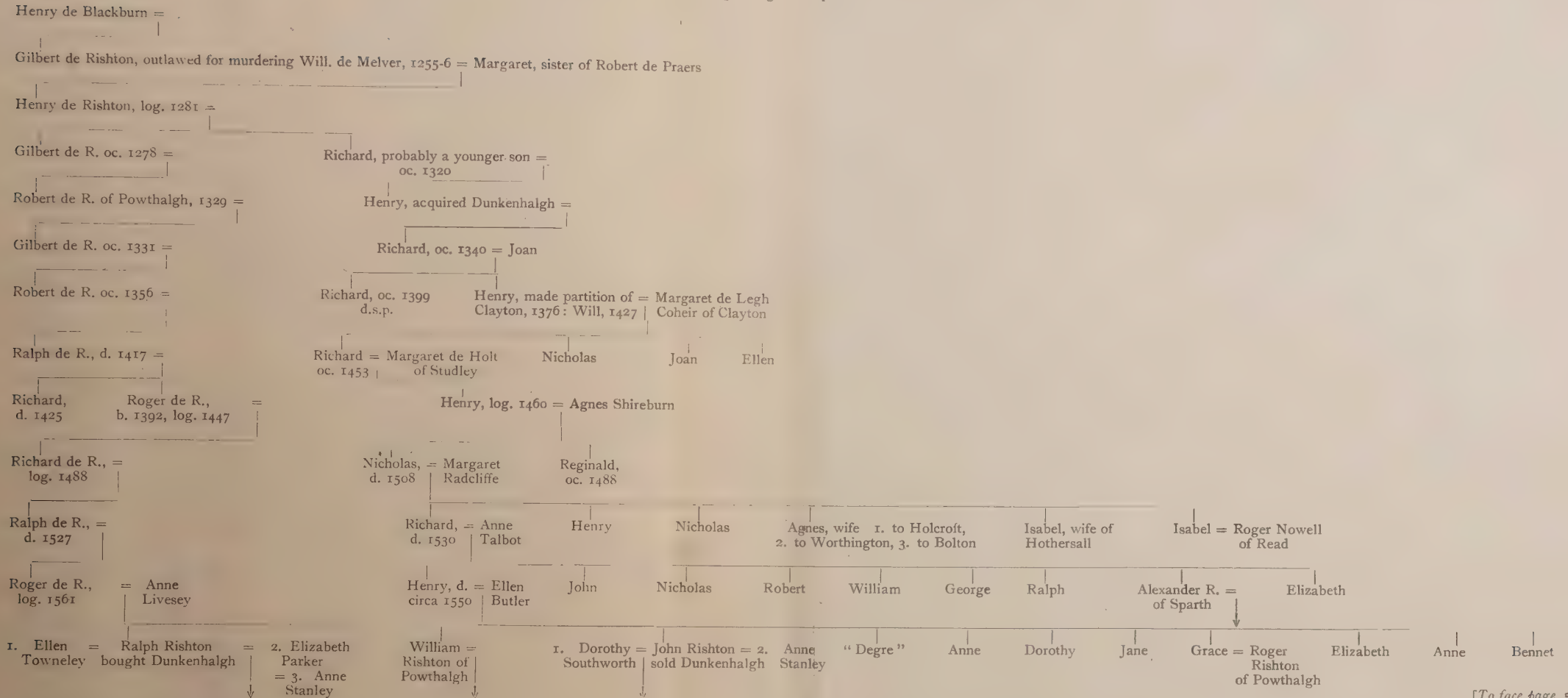
1. John, of whom presently (XII).
2. "Degre" (? = Gregory).
3. Anne.
4. Dorothy.
5. Jane.
6. Grace, wife of Roger Rishton of "Powtoppe" (i.e. Powthalth).
7. Elizabeth.
8. Alice.
9. Bennet.

XII. **John Rishton** of Dunkenhalth succeeded in 1550 or 1551. He married in 1542 Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury, and had issue, sons, Nicholas and Geoffrey and a daughter Anne (Abram, *Blackburn*, p. 634). In 1550 he went through a form of marriage at G^t Harwood with Anne, daughter of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall, by Anne his wife (d. 1566) sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingston, co. Kent; which Anne Hart had been previously married to Edmund Talbot of the Holt in Rishton. The daughter, Anne Stanley, was forced into this marriage by her mother, and was then 3 months pregnant—perhaps by John Rishton, but more likely by Ralph Rishton of Powthalth (the eventual purchaser of Dunkenhalth) whose mistress she had been, and by whom she is said to have had several children. This "marriage" was soon after terminated by divorce. In Whitaker's *Whalley* (ii. 298) she is called "widow" of Ralph Rishton. In the event she did marry Ralph circa 1560. In 1556 John Rishton sold the whole of his property, including Dunkenhalth and his moiety of the manor of Clayton, to his distant kinsman the aforesaid Ralph Rishton of Powthalth (not Ponthalth, which is a recent corruption). The whole property sold consisted of the "manor" of Dunkenhalth, and 26 messuages, 2 watermills, 1 fuller's mill, 1 dove-

PEDIGREE OF RISHTON OF RISHTON, DUNKENHALGH, AND POWTHALGH:

Arms of Rishton of Powthalg: arg. a fers embattled sa, in chief 2 mullets of the 2nd.

Arms of Rishton of Dunkenhalgh: arg. a lion passant sa. a chief of the 2nd.



cote, 40 gardens, 20 orchards, 500 acres of land, 300 acres of meadow, 400 acres of pasture, 300 acres of wood, 500 acres of heath, 300 acres of moor, 200 acres of turbary, and 40^s rent in Clayton, Dunkenhalth, Rishton, Read, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Little Catterall, Garstang, Lancaster, Scotforth, and Carleton. Of the foregoing 16 messuages, 20 gardens, 10 orchards, 340 acres of land, 140 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 120 acres of wood, 240 acres of heath, 100 acres of moor, and 60 acres of turbary in Clayton, Rishton, Little Catterall, and Garstang, were held in dower by Anne (Talbot), grandmother of John; while 9 messuages, 2 watermills, 1 fuller's mill, 18 gardens, 8 orchards, 140 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 160 acres of pasture, 80 acres of wood, 160 acres of heath, 100 acres of moor, 40 acres of turbary, in Clayton, Rishton, Read, Church, Oswaldtwistle, Lancaster, Scotforth, and Carleton, were held in dower by Ellen (Butler), mother of John. Thus the unfortunate John, out of an estate of some 2500 acres had 1900 of them held in dower by his mother and grandmother. No wonder he was compelled to sell.

The property actually bought by Ralph Rishton in Clayton was the manor of Dunkenhalth, 1 messuage, 1 dove-cote, 2 orchards, 2 gardens, 100 acres of land, 60 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, 100 acres of heath, 100 acres of moor, 100 acres of turbary, and 40^s rent. (Final concord at Lancaster, Monday, 5th week of Lent, 1556 [C. 27].) For all this Ralph paid 900 marks of silver.

(B) THE RISHTONS OF POWTHALGH, AND LATER OF DUNKENHALGH.

It has been stated above that Ralph Rishton, the purchaser of Dunkenhalth was a distant kinsman of John Rishton the vendor. He was of the branch seated at Powthalth, and (following the *V.C.H. Lancs.*) his descent, and connection with the Rishtons of Rishton and Dunkenhalth was as follows. Referring to the account of the Rishtons of Dunkenhalth (*supra*) it will be seen that Henry de Rishton (II) was father of sons Gilbert and Richard: the latter was ancestor of the Rishtons of Dunkenhalth, the former of the Rishtons of Powthalth.

III. **Gilbert de Rishton**, son of Henry, held lands in Rishton in 1278, and was father of—

IV. **Robert de Rishton**, who was seated at Powthalth, in Church, in 1329, and acquired that manor by purchase. He was father of—

V. **Gilbert de Rishton**, who occurs in 1331, and was father of—

VI. **Robert de Rishton**, who in 1356 continued the claim of his family to the manor of Rishton, which had been confiscated circa

1255-6, and again (after restoration) between 1305 and 1310 (Chet. Soc., N.S., 80, p. 6). He was father of—

VII. **Ralph de Rishton**, who died in 1417. He was father of—

1. Richard, of whom presently (VIII).
2. Roger, of whom presently as heir of Richard (VIIIa).

VIII. **Richard de Rishton** succeeded, and dying 1425. was followed by his brother.

VIIIa. **Roger de Rishton**. He was aged 33 in 1425, and was outlawed in 1447. He was father of—

IX. **Richard de Rishton**, who gave the manor of Powthalghe to his son Ralph in 1488.

X. **Ralph de Rishton**, son of Richard, succeeded, and died in 1527, holding lands in Church, Oswaldtwistle and Rishton. His son—

XI. **Roger Rishton** succeeded in 1527, being then aged 22. He married Anne daughter of Giles Livesey. He was living in 1561, and, dying before 20 June 1564, was father of—

1. Ralph, of whom presently (XII).
2. William, of Lincoln's Inn, who on his brother's death without legitimate issue succeeded to Powthalghe. His descendants continued to own it till after 1664, and perhaps later. It was purchased by the Walmsleys of Dunkenhall prior to 1700.

XII. **Ralph Rishton**, the eldest son, succeeded. He purchased Dunkenhall, etc., from John Rishton in 1556. He made a settlement of it in 1561 upon his eldest legitimate son, with remainder to his brother William, subject to a life interest to their father Roger Rishton. Ralph is remarkable for his matrimonial adventures. He married first, circa 1531, Ellen daughter of Richard Towneley of Royle. This was a child marriage, but they are said to have lived together as man and wife. Ellen appears to have become imbecile, and died circa 1555: but about 10 years before that Ralph "married at Clitheroe Church, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Parker of Horrockford near Clitheroe.¹ There was some doubt as to the validity of this marriage, and a good deal of litigation ensued. Doubts were thrown on the legitimacy of the children, but there is good reason to maintain that their legitimacy was established, as well as the regularity of the marriage. For (i) when Grace the daughter of Henry Rishton of Dunkenhall by his wife Ellen Butler was married to Roger the son of Ralph Rishton by his wife Elizabeth Parker, Roger was described as son and heir of Ralph: (ii) this same Roger was a party to the sale of Dunkenhall in June,

¹ Ralph was formally divorced from Ellen, and it seems probable that the marriage had never been consummated.

1571: (iii) a decree of the Duchy of Lancaster dated 8 May, 1581, states that Roger "has made title (to Powthalg) as heir by descent": and (iv) Elizabeth Rishton (née Parker) claimed dower as Ralph's widow in 1574 [Information of Colonel Parker]. Meanwhile, about 1560 Ralph married Anne daughter of Sir James Stanley of Cross Hall by Anne his wife (d. 1566), sister of Sir Percival Hart of Lullingston, co. Kent. Anne Stanley's previous career has been noted above in the account of John Rishton of Dunkenhalth. She was living 17 Mar. 1612, aged 80, and dying soon after was buried at Ormskirk. Ralph Rishton did not retain Dunkenhalth long, for 27 June 1571, in conjunction with Anne his wife and Roger his son, he sold it to Thomas Walmesley of Lincoln's Inn, with lands there called the Mowenfield, the Calf hey, Conyrie, Bryery Bank, Robert Riding, Wheat Peighle, Fernyriding, Over and Lower Meadow, in Clayton, and Le Shay in Rishton, and all lands between Hyndburn and Black Lane, as far as the common called Henfield (C. 31; D. 212). A final concord was dated at Lancaster, 27 Aug. 1571, between Thomas Walmesley of Lincoln's Inn and Richard his brother, Plaintiffs, and Ralph Rishton and others, Deforciant, of the manor of Dunkenhalth, 1 messuage, 2 crofts, 1 dovecote, 2 gardens, 1 orchard, 4 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 16 acres of wood, 40 acres of moor, 20 acres of moss in Clayton and Rishton; Walmesley paying £70 (D. 213).

In 1561 the yearly value of Dunkenhalth was £5. 6. 8., and Ralph Rishton's 4 messuages in Clayton in the tenures of Thomas Duckworth, Agnes, widow of Thomas Grimshey, Laurence Haworth, and Richard Asmoll were of the yearly rent of 4 marks (C. 30; D. 210).

Walmesley purchased other lands in Clayton, which had apparently been sold by Ralph Rishton to other purchasers, for we find (C. 35) that Laurence Duxbury of Great Harwood, yeoman, sold to Thomas Walmesley of Dunkenhalth, 2 Sept. 1574, a barn and closes of land in Clayton called Rough hey or Upper Marled Earth (12 acres), Nether Marled Earth or hey (12 acres), land called Rough hey in Rough hey wood (3 acres), and a parcel of land, part of a close called the Hagg (2 acres) late in the tenures of the vendor and Alexander Rishton of Sparth, "and all the lands and tenements which I lately purchased of Ralph Rishton and Giles Duxbury."

(C) THE WALMESLEYS AND PETRES.

The family of Walmesley of Showley, a small estate in Clayton-le-dale, to which Thomas Walmesley, the purchaser of Dunkenhalth, belonged, no doubt spring from the parent stock seated at Walmesley near Bury. "A branch settled at Tockholes, near Blackburn, in the latter part of the 14th century, and continued there until the 18th.

Richard Walmesley of Tockholes was a juror on an inquest taken in 1395. Richard Walmesley of Ribchester, gent., in 1422, was probably father of William Walmesley of Livesey, yeoman, living 1442, whose son was Thomas Walmesley, from whom it is not improbable that the line of Showley and Dunkenhalth descended" (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, vi. 420).

I. **Thomas Walmesley** of Showley was assessed in Clayton-le-dale to the subsidy of 1523-4 upon goods. He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Travers of Nateby, and was father of—

II. **Thomas Walmesley** of Showley, who married Margaret daughter of Thomas Livesey of Sidebight, in Rishton. He was an obstinate recusant in 1575, and died 16 April 1584. He had issue:—

1. Thomas, of whom presently (III).
2. Richard, ancestor of the Walmesleys of Showley, and of Westwood, near Wigan.
3. Robert, ancestor of the Walmesleys of Coldcoats, near Whalley.
4. Edward, of Bannister Hall, in Walton-le-dale.
5. William, of Walmesley Fold, in Lower Darwen.
6. Nicholas, a merchant in London.
7. Henry, a clerk in Holy Orders.
8. John, a barrister of Gray's Inn.
9. Alice, wife of Richard Hothersall of Hothersall.
10. Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Nowell of Meareley.

III. **Thomas Walmesley**, the eldest son, was born in 1537. He was called to the Bar (Lincoln's Inn) in 1567, became Serjeant at law in 1580, and was appointed a Judge of the Common Pleas in 1589. He was knighted in 1603. He is said to have amassed a great fortune by professional rapacity, but there is no real evidence of this. He certainly got together large landed estates, among which were those in Rishton, Dunkenhalth, Clayton-le-moors, Church, Samlesbury, Lower Darwen, Billington, Wilpshire, and Dinkley, in Lancashire; and in Yorkshire the manors of Selby, Thorpe, Brayton, Stainer, Friston, Hillam, Cowthorpe, Paythorne, Wilstrop, and Tockwith. He married Anne daughter and heir of Robert Shuttleworth of Hacking, and thus acquired that estate in Billington. He died 26 Nov. 1612, and was buried in his chapel in Blackburn Parish Church. The inscription on his monument (destroyed during the Civil War, but restored in 1862 by Mr. Petre)¹ is printed in Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 281.

An account of Judge Walmesley is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. Locally he is best known by the sign of the Judge Walmesley Inn in Billington. Sir Thomas, by Anne his wife (who died 10 April 1635), had a son.

¹ The inscription is preserved in Bishop Kennett's *Collections*, vol. 39. fo. 456.

IV. **Thomas Walmesley** of Dunkenhalth etc., aged 38 at his father's death, and therefore born in 1574. He married 1st Eleanor daughter of John Danvers of Dauntsey, co. Wilts, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of George Neville, Lord Latimer; and 2^{ndly} in 1604, Mary daughter of Thomas Hoghton of Hoghton Tower, and by her had a son Charles, of Selby Abbey. Thomas Walmesley lived mostly at Cowthorpe, co. York, and died at Dunkenhalth in 1642. His will (Chet. Soc., N.S., vol. 28) is dated 6 Nov. 1641; and was proved at York 23 Mar. 1641-2. He desires to be buried in the Chapel of Blackburn Church, "where my father's tomb was erected." He leaves to Richard Walmesley, his grandson and heir, certain books, and others to his son Charles: the armour, pictures, and hangings at Dunkenhalth to Richard, also certain plate: to Julyan his daughter-in-law the goods etc. at Hacking: to Sir Edward Osborne Bart. his son-in-law £100 for the use of Charles Osborne his youngest son; to "my daughter Osborne" £100: to Richard Shireburn of Stonyhurst "my son-in-law" £100 for the use of Anne Shireburne his daughter; to "my daughter Shireburn" £100. Legacies to the poor of Blackburn, Rishton, Clayton, and Accrington follow. The residue to Ellenor, Julyan, and Anne, daughters of "my son Sir Thomas." Thomas Walmesley had issue by his first wife (buried at Cowthorpe 21 Sept. 1601):—

V. 1. Thomas, knighted at Ashton Hall, near Lancaster, in 1617. He was M.P. for Clitheroe in 1621, and for the County in 1625. He became a recusant in 1632, and compounded for the sequestered two-thirds of his estate by a payment of £13. 6. 8. per an. Sir Thomas held at his death in 1636 or 1637 a considerable portion of the Yorkshire estates. He married early in 1617 Juliana, daughter of Sir Richard Molyneux of Sefton. She died at Cowthorpe in 1668. They had issue:—

1. Richard, of whom presently as heir to his grandfather (VI).
2. Thomas, d.y.
3. John, d.y.
4. William, of Lower Hall, Samlesbury: he married 3 times but died s.p.
5. Helen or Ellinor, wife of Sir Godfrey Copley of Sprotborough, co. York.
6. Juliana, wife of Charles (Smith) Lord Carrington, of Wootton Wawen, co. Warwick. (So Whitaker's *Whalley*; elsewhere her husband is said to have been Francis (Smith) 2nd Viscount Carrington (Burke's *L.G.* 1906, s.v. Smith-Carrington: Banks' *Dormant and extinct Baronage*, 1809).)
7. Anne, d. unm. 1644.
2. Elizabeth, wife of Richard Shireburn of Stonyhurst.

3. Anne, wife 1st of William Middelton of Stockeld, co. York, and 2^{ndly} of Sir Edward Osborne of Kiveton, by whom she was mother of the 1st Duke of Leeds.

Thomas Walmesley had issue by his 2nd wife Mary Hoghton (who died 13 July 1632), a son.

4. Charles, of Selby Abbey and Stainer Hall, co. York, born 1608. He married . . . daughter of Thomas Charnock of Astley, co. Lanc., and appears to have died s.p.

VI. **Richard Walmesley** of Dunkenhalgh etc. succeeded his grandfather in 1642. He was born in 1630. On the outbreak of the Rebellion he is said "to have left Dunkenhalgh and joined the Royal Army." Dunkenhalgh was occupied by a band of Parliamentary soldiers under Captain Assheton the night before the engagement at Whalley in April 1643, but Richard Walmesley, so far from being with the Royal Army (from which his age must have precluded him) had obtained licence to stay in France, and in 1650 to travel in Italy (Preface *Dunkenhalgh Deeds*, p. 13). His estates were sequestered on his coming of age in 1651, but as he had conveyed them to a relative, Lady Lucas, in May of that year, and as he had (owing no doubt to his absence abroad¹) never been convicted of recusancy, he was able to get the sequestration discharged. His mother then applied for the discharge of his goods. Time was given to him in which to return, but he was informed that he must abjure his religion if he wished to recover his property. Dunkenhalgh was again visited by Parliamentary soldiers under General Lambert in 1659, and many of the muniments were stolen and destroyed. Adam Boulton, the steward, has left some notes (*Dunkenhalgh Deeds*, p. 13) of the condition of things during the Civil War; how "my young master and my lady were driven out of age of the shire"; how the tenants refused to pay rent; how James Livesey broke into Dunkenhalgh and stole £90 worth of goods; and how James Hindle, a tenant, but a trooper under Colonel Shuttleworth's command, stole plate, money, and goods, to the value of £1000. Richard Walmesley returned to Dunkenhalgh soon after the restoration. He increased his property by purchase, and died 20 Apr. 1679, and was buried at Blackburn. He married Mary, daughter of Bartholomew Fromund of Cheam (she died at Paris, 25 July 1687), and had issue. (I give their names in the order as given in the Pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley*, ii. 280, but am not sure that it is correct):—

1. Thomas, born 1655; died at Paris 26 Aug. 1677.
2. Richard, of whom presently (VII). Abram (*Blackburn*) mentions a third son, Charles (d.s.p.); Bartholomew (*infra*) being the fourth.

¹ He was residing at the English College, Rome, 1647-8 (Foley, vi. 637).

3. Mary, a nun at Paris 1686 ; living 1708. I have not found her name in the lists of the English Augustinian, Benedictine, or Conceptionist Convents there. She probably joined some French Community. This applies to her sisters Elizabeth and Anne.
4. Juliana, living 1708 : wife of William Dicconson of Wrightington.
5. Bartholomew, of whom presently (VIIa).
6. Elizabeth, a nun at Paris.
7. Anne, a nun at Paris, 1686.
8. Eleanor Alathea, wife of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, living 1708.

VII. **Richard Walmesley** of Dunkenhalth, succeeded in 1679, and died at Rome 23 Nov. 1680. Abram, *Blackburn*, p. 436, gives his epitaph "in one of the churches at Rome," as follows: "D.O.M. Richardo Walmesley, secundo genito et ex morte primi fratris heredi, Richardi Walmesley nobilis armigeri de Dunkenhalth, comitatus Lancastriensis, et Mariae Fromounds de Cheam, nobilis item armigeri [*sic*] comitatus Surriensis, qui aet. xx urbem ingressus, decimo quarto post die, non tam celeri quam felici morte abreptus, in ea piissime quievit, secundo Dec. an. MDCLXXX. Charis filii cineribus Mater illacrymans posuit."

VIIa. **Bartholomew Walmesley**, younger brother of Richard, succeeded. He was then (1680) some years under age. He married Dorothy, daughter of John Smith of Crabbet, co. Sussex. His youth and inexperience led him into trouble in 1687, when finding that Langho Chapel was without a curate, and conceiving that as it was built on the waste of his manor of Billington, it must be an appanage of the manor, he took possession of it, removed the Communion table, and had it fitted for Catholic worship. Mass was said there for a short time, but in 1688 the Vicar of Blackburn put the law in force, and in June of that year a decree in Chancery restored the chapel to the Church of England. The fact that Walmesley's ancestors had kept courts in the chapel for many years may be some explanation for his claiming ownership. When the Revolution of 1688 came to pass, Walmesley retired to France. He returned in 1694, and in July was arrested in London, and accused of complicity in an alleged Jacobite plot, being tried at Manchester with several other Lancashire Catholics in the autumn of that year. A Colonel Parker, one of the conspirators, is said to have taken up his quarters at Dunkenhalth, during Walmesley's absence abroad, to have personated him, and assumed his name, and to have distributed arms to Jacobite sympathisers (evidence of Oliver Pearson, *Jacobite Trials at Manchester*, Chet. Soc., vol. 28,

O.S.). In the event Walmesley was found not guilty, having successfully established an alibi. He died 29 Dec. 1701. By his wife (who died 1 Nov. 1698¹ and was buried at Béziers in Provence, France) he had issue :—

1. Francis, of whom presently (VIII).
2. Juliana, born 1695, d. in Oct. 1702.
3. Catherine, of whom presently (VIIIa).
4. Mary, died young in Nov. 1702.

VIII. **Francis Walmesley** succeeded: he was born 13 Oct. 1696, and died in April 1711, being buried at Blackburn on 2 May. He was succeeded by his sister.

VIIIa. **Catherine Walmesley**. She was born 6 Jan. 1697-8, and married 1 Mar. 1712-13 Robert 7th Lord Petre (born 1689), who died 22 Mar. the same year. She married 2^{ndly} 2 Apr. 1733 Charles Stourton nephew of the 13th and 14th Lords Stourton. He was born 2 Mar. 1701-2, a date which upsets the pretty story that "Lord Petre and Lord [sic] Stourton both proposed the same day, and that the lady chose Lord Petre": which choice is likely enough, seeing that she would hardly be likely to marry a boy of 12—even if he was precocious enough to offer marriage. Charles Stourton appears to have taken his wife's name, and to have become Charles Stourton-Walmesley. It can be no one else who was the "Charles Stourton Walmesley Esquire" elected a Governor of Blackburn Grammar School 31 Dec. 1733. "Charles Stourton Walmesley" was a benefactor to the English Convent at Liège (now at New Hall, Essex) in 1734-5, and "Mr. Walmesley Stourton" in 1736-7 (*Cath. Rec. Soc.*, vol. 17, 1915). He became 15th Lord Stourton 24 Mar. 1743-4, and died 11 Mar. 1753, s.p. Catherine, Lady Stourton, died 31 Jan. 1785, aged 88, and was buried at Ingatestone, in Essex. She had issue :—

1. Robert James, 8th Lord Petre, born posthumous, 3 June 1713 (IX). He died 2 July 1742. He married Anna Maria Barbara, daughter and heir of James Radcliffe, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater. She was married 2 May 1732, and died 31 Mar. 1760. Both were buried at Ingatestone. They had with other issue —
 1. Robert Edward, 9th Lord Petre, of whom presently (X).

X. **Robert Edward**, 9th Lord Petre, succeeded to the Dunkenhallg and other estates in Lancashire and Yorkshire, on the death of his grandmother Catherine, Lady Stourton, in 1785. By her will she gave him a life interest in them, with remainder to his 2nd son, George William Petre. [Information of Captain C. B. Petre.] The 9th Lord Petre was born in 1742, the year of his father's death, and died 2 July 1801. By his 2nd wife, Juliana Barbara, daughter of Henry Howard

¹ Whitaker (*Halley*) says she died in 1689: but this must be a misprint.

of Glossop, co. Derby (great-grandson of Henry Frederick Howard, Earl of Arundel), whom he married 16 Jan. 1788, he had issue (with two daughters) a son—

Edward Robert Petre, of Stapleton Park, co. York, born 28 Sept. 1794. He inherited the Yorkshire estates, and married 21 July 1829 Laura Maria, daughter of Sir George Stafford-Jerningham, 7th Bart. of Cossey, co. Norfolk, and 8th Lord Stafford. He died s.p. 8 June 1848, leaving his property (or so much of it as he had not dissipated) to his widow. She became a nun of the Order of Notre Dame, and died in 1886. She spent her fortune in establishing numerous convents of her Order in Belgium and in England, of which that at Blackburn is one. (See *Life of The Hon. Mrs. Edward Petre (Laura Stafford-Jerningham)* . . . by A. M. Clarke, 1899, London and Leamington, Art and Book Co.; and *Sister Mary of St Francis S.N.D., Hon Laura Petre* . . . ed. by Dom Bede Camm O.S.B., 1913, Washbourne, London.) Edward Petre achieved some celebrity on the turf, winning the St. Leger with "Rowton" in 1827, "Matilda" in 1828, and "the Colonel" in 1829. (Information of Captain C. B. Petre.) He was Lord Mayor of York in 1830, and High Sheriff for the county. He was elected M.P. for Ilchester in 1832. See Gillow, *Dict. Eng. Cath.*, who adds a list of some of his writings, the best known of which is his "Notices of English Colleges, etc., Abroad."

By his first wife Anne, daughter of Philip Howard of Buckenham in Norfolk (brother of the 9th Duke of Norfolk), whom he married 19 Apr. 1762, he had with other issue—

XI. 1. Robert Edward, 10th Lord Petre, and

XIa. 2. George William Petre, born 10 Jan. 1766. He is said in Whitaker's *Whalley*, and in the *V.C.H. Lancs.*, to have succeeded to Dunkenhalth etc. under the will of his great-grandmother Catherine Lady Stourton; but this is not correct: for his father certainly enjoyed them in 1797 (see Act of Parliament for the enclosure etc. of waste lands in Clayton), and George William Petre died before his father 22 Oct. 1797. In the folio Pedigree of Petre, compiled by S. Tucker, Somerset Herald, and J. J. Howard, he is described as of Bell House, in the parish of Stanford Rivers, in Essex, and there is no reference to his supposed ownership of Dunkenhalth. He married Maria, daughter of Philip Howard of Corby, co. Cumberland, and had issue:—

1. George Robert, of whom presently (XII).

2. Henry William, of whom later as heir to George Robert (XIIa).

XII. **George Robert Petre** of Dunkenhalth, and Bell House (which he pulled down, and which estate he sold), succeeded his grandfather the 9th Lord Petre in the Lancashire estates in 1801. He was born 30 July 1786, and died unmarried in 1829. It is probably this George who reconstructed Dunkenhalth, and gave it its present form. (Information of Captain C. B. Petre and Mr. Haworth of the Dunkenhalth estate office.) His ownership and his existence are alike ignored in Whitaker's *Whalley*, and in *V.C.H. Lancs.* He attained some celebrity on the turf.

XIIa. **Henry William Petre** of Dunkenhalth, brother of George Robert, succeeded in 1829. He was born 23 Apr. 1790, and died 26 Nov. 1852. He was buried at St. Mary's Catholic Chapel, Enfield, Clayton-le-moors (M.I.). He married 1st, 17 July 1818, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of Edmund John Glynn of Glynn, co. Cornwall: by her (who died 13 Sept. 1828) he had issue—

1. Henry, of whom presently (XIII).

2. George Glynn, of whom later as heir of Henry (XIIIa).

He married 2^{ndly} Adeliza Maria, daughter of Henry Howard of Corby, co. Cumberland, on 20 Apr. 1830. She died 9 Sept. 1833, and was buried at St. Mary's, Clayton (M.I.). They had issue—

3. Edward Henry, of Whitley Abbey, near Coventry, and of Samlesbury, born 21 Feb. 1831. He married 29 Oct. 1857 Gwendoline Elizabeth, sister and coheir of Bertram Talbot, 17th Earl of Shrewsbury. Edward Petre died in 1900, leaving issue.

4. Oswald, Lieutenant 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers); born 15 Aug. 1832; died in 1855 of fever contracted in the Crimea, and buried at St. Mary's, Clayton (M.I.).

5. Hubert Reginald, died an infant 22 Sept. 1833.

Henry Petre married 3^{rdly} on 4 Nov. 1834 Martha Agatha, daughter of John Hofnell. She is said to have been his children's nurse.

XIII. **Henry Petre** of Dunkenhalth, born 17 Aug. 1821, succeeded his father in 1852. He married 13 Aug. 1846 Mary, daughter of Edmond Power of Gurteen, co. Waterford. He died s.p. in 1900. He gained some notoriety by his opposition to certain "Vatican Decrees" (1874), and his subsequent controversy with Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salford, then an ardent and youthful prelate.

XIIIa. **Sir George Glynn Petre** of Dunkenhalth, K.C.M.G., succeeded in 1900. He was born 4 Sept. 1822; married 10 April 1858 Emma Katherine Julia, daughter of Major Ralph Henry Sneyd, H.E.I.C.S. He had a distinguished career in the Diplomatic Service, and died in 1905. He had issue—

1. George Ernest Augustus Henry, of whom presently (XIV).

2. Henry Cecil, born 27 Oct. 1861: sometime Lieut.-Col. Rifle Brigade. He married Marjorie Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Arthur Seymour.

3. Algernon Henry Edward, born 4 July 1863 : died 22 May 1895.
4. Alfred Ralph William George, born 13 June 1866 : married in 1892 Gertrude Briggs and has issue.
5. Herbert Arthur, born 17 Mar. 1868.
6. Charles Bernard, born 3 Jan. 1870 : sometime Captain 60th Rifles. He married and has issue.
7. Walter Reginald Glynn, born 14 Dec. 1873 : sometime Captain R.N. ; married and has issue.
8. Florence Katherine, died 19 Mar. 1869.

XIV. **George Ernest Augustus Henry Petre** of Dunkenhalth, born 5 Aug. 1860, succeeded his father in 1905.

Arms of Walmesley : gules, on a chief ermine 2 hurts.

Arms of Petre : gules, a bend or between 2 escallop-shells arg.

(D) THE HALL AND DEMESNE OF DUNKENHALGH.

The existing hall was probably built by Judge Walmesley, but has been entirely modernised. It stands near the south-western extremity of the township, close to the boundary of Church (on the south and east) and near the Hyndburn, the boundary between Clayton and Rishton ; and it is about 100 yards south of the high road from Rishton to Altham. The 16th century map, above referred to, gives a sketch of it. The main front faces south, and has a large doorway in the middle : right and left are large mullioned windows on the ground floor ; above are two smaller windows, each under a gable. There are gables at the ends facing east and west. A long gabled building runs back northwards from the west end of the south block.

A map in the estate office (the date of which seems to be circa 1785) has a sketch of the house as it was then. There is a large enclosed garden or yard with arcades, on the west and south ; a gate-house is in front of the south front, and appears to be that which now stands on the high road, to the north of the house, and forms the entrance-lodge. It has evidently been moved here from its original position. A road is shown running diagonally from a point where the gate-house is now, across the park to the Hyndburn, which it crossed by a bridge still in existence ; the road and bridge leading south-westwards in the direction of Powthalg and Church.

Another map at Dunkenhalth, dated, apparently, about 1790, shows the same enclosed yard or garden on the west and south of the house, and a rectangular courtyard in the middle, with irregular buildings on the east : a short wing projects southwards from the eastern end of the south front, and this wing has another block at right angles to it, parallel to the south front, and nearly masking it.

Whitaker (*Whalley*) says that about 1799 the house and offices

nearly surrounded a large quadrangle . . . that the south and west fronts appeared to be of an earlier period than the part built by the Judge [apparently the north and east sides], that a great part of it had become ruinous, and that it had been partially rebuilt. I am informed by Mr Haworth of the Dunkenhalgh estate office that the principal reconstruction took place between 1810 and 1820.

Not much can be said in praise of the architecture of the present building : the house is of stone (except where it is covered with stucco) ; there are battlements along the roof, the windows have mullions and transomes, and the entrance arch is quasi-Gothic ; but the general effect is handsome. I am told that much of the old is embodied in the present house. The front is to the north, and contains the entrance hall, billiard-room (said to have been formerly the chapel), with smoking-room behind, all to the east of the entrance ; to the west of it are a sitting-room (panelled with oak from Hacking Hall), and the dining-room : the west front contains the dining-room, library, and drawing-room : the kitchen and offices lie east and south of an irregular small courtyard. The oak stairs, which are of good design, appear to date from the early part of the 18th century.

It is hardly surprising that the house should have been " ruinous " as described by Whitaker, at the close of the 18th century. Lady Stourton is unlikely to have spent much time there, and from about 1760 till about 1780 the house was occupied by a Mr. Gerard (of the Garswood family). On the whole, visible traces of antiquity are surprisingly few : but in the grounds is a sun-dial dated 1685, with the initials S^MM ; and a stone inscribed " erected by Catherine Lady Stourton 1782 " ; also a stone carved in the form of an angel holding a shield of arms—a fess and 3 mullets. The gate-house appears to date from the 17th century, and over the gateway arch, on the north front, is an armorial shield of six pieces, the first two of which are worn away.

In 1666 Dunkenhalgh had 31 hearths.

The ordnance map of 1848 shows a " Park " of considerable extent, extending into Rishton and Church. It is said to have contained 600 acres, and to have held a herd of deer : but I gather from Captain C. B. Petre that this is a myth.

The surroundings of Dunkenhalgh are entirely spoilt. The trees are stunted and dying, the Hyndburn is a polluted sewer, the Holt paper-works discharge offensive effluvia. On the south are the Accrington sewage works, and the tanks for settling of the dyes of the Church print-works : on the north are the Rishton sewage works. Part of the Park is cut up with stone-quarries, old coal-workings, and other such horrors ; and the whole domain is unhappily scarified with the ravages of a devastating industrialism. Before the perpetration of these atrocities the situation must have been one of more than

ordinary picturesqueness. Traces of this remain in the avenues of ancient lime trees.

I have noted above the principal features of the original Clayton Hall estate, as marked on the maps of circa 1780 and 1790, and proceed to note the other principal features in the rest of the township at that epoch. Beginning at the north end of the Further Sparth estate, there are no cottages shown at Hyndburn Bridge: neither is Cottam's Farm shown, nor the cottages at Bell Lane, which used to stand on that part of this property. Sparth House, of course, appears. On the Nearer Sparth estate there are no cottages at what is now called Water Street, near Hyndburn Bridge, nor is the Hyndburn Hotel (formerly the "Dog and Partridge") shown. The house and three out-buildings at Nearer Sparth are marked, and just to the west of them are four buildings at the south end of "Sooper Clough," which divides Nearer Sparth from Oakenshaw. On the Oakenshaw estate, at its south end, and near the head of Sooper Clough, are three buildings, one, no doubt, the old tenement of Oakenshaw, and the other two probably out-buildings connected with it. At Ringstonehalgh three buildings are shown, and another some little distance away to the south-east. What is now the Petre's Arms, near Holt Bridge, where the road from Rishton to Altham crosses the Hyndburn, is marked; and following this road eastwards, on the north side are four buildings at Black Lane Head, while Dunkenhalth is found further south. The gate-house, which now stands on the roadside, guarding the drive to Dunkenhalth, is not shown; probably at the date of the map it had not been removed from the immediate vicinity of the Hall.

The following were tenants of Judge Walmesley in Clayton circa 1597 (from a folio book in the Dunkenhalth estate office): Alexander Rishton (Sparth), Thomas Duckworth (Ringstonehalgh), Otwell Grimshaw (? Oakenshaw), Richard Lache, John Howorth, Richard Aspinall, Nicholas Duckworth (Ale House), William Duckworth, John Lache.

(E) NOTABILITIES CONNECTED WITH DUNKENHALGH.

Besides Judge Walmesley there are others connected with Dunkenhalth who have been deemed of sufficient note to be included in the *D.N.B.*

The first of these is Edward Rishton, a prominent Divine in the Elizabethan epoch. He is said by the Editors of the *V.C.H. Lancs.* to have been a younger son of the Dunkenhalth family, and by Gillow (*Dict. Eng. Cath.*) to have been a younger son of John Rishton by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Southworth of Samlesbury. I cannot accept this account of his parentage without reserve, for none of the pedigrees record a son Edward among the issue of this marriage. Edward Rishton was born in 1550, and became a student at Oxford

in 1568, apparently at Brasenose College, graduating in 1572. In 1573 he went to the English College at Douay, where he studied theology. He was sent to Rheims in 1576, and was ordained Priest at Cambrai in 1577, after which he went to Rome. He returned to Douay in 1580, and was appointed to the English mission. Shortly after his arrival he was arrested and imprisoned. On 20 Nov. 1581 he was tried for high treason, at Westminster, with Campion, Sherwin, and others, and condemned to death. He was, however, reprieved, and deported with many other priests to France. He returned to Rheims on 3 Mar. 1584-5, and after a short stay went to Pont-a-Mousson. He fled thence to avoid the plague, but having caught the infection, died near St. Ménéhould 29 June 1586. He completed and edited (i) Nicholas Sanders' "De origine ac Progressu Schismatis Anglicani," Cologne, 1585, and wrote (ii) "Rerum pro religione Catholica ac in turri Londiniensi gestarum, ab an. 1580 ad an. usque 1585, indiculus seu diarium"; (iii) "Religiosorum et sacerdotum nomina, qui pro defensione primatus Romanae Ecclesiae per Martyrium consummati sunt, sub Henrico VIII Angliae Rege"; (iv) "Synopsis rerum ecclesiasticarum ad annum Christi 1577"; (v) "Schema per provocationem catholici ad protestantem doctum de differentiis inter visibilem ecclesiam Romanam, et occultum ac inauditam protestantium coetum"; (vi) "Profession of his faith made manifest, and confirmed by twenty-four Reasons or Motives." Of the foregoing, No. iv was published at Douay by Jean Bogard, 1595, fol.; No. v at Douay, 1575, 12mo. (See *D.N.B.*, vol. 48, p. 321; and Gillow, *Dict. Eng. Cath.*, v. 425).

William Heatley, sometime Abbot of the English Benedictine Abbey of Lamspring in Westphalia, is not mentioned in the *D.N.B.*, but Whitaker, *Whalley*, ii. 520, has a notice of him and his Abbey, "being unwilling to lose an opportunity of recording among the natives of the Parish of Whalley, a small Ecclesiastical Sovereign." What he says about him is contained in a footnote, though several pages are devoted to a History of the Abbey. William Heatley was son of Hugh Heatley of Samlesbury, and later of Dunkenhalth (where I have heard he was steward of the estate), and was born at Dunkenhalth in 1722. He was sent to Lamspring for education, arriving there 14 July 1736. He was professed 26 May 1740, under the name of Maurus, and was ordained in 1746. In 1750 he was sent to the Anglo-Benedictine House at Douay. He served the mission of Cheam, co. Surrey, from 20 July 1755 (query if this should not be 1753) to 26 Dec. 1761. Returning to Lamspring, he was elected Abbot 26 Jan. 1762, and blessed as such 10 Feb. After an abbacy of over 40 years he was suspended from this office 1 June 1802, and died 15 Aug. following. An undue severity and long confinement inflicted on one of his monks is said to

have been the reason for his deposition. The monastery was suppressed by the Prussian Government in 1803. (See Gillow, *Dict. Eng. Cath.*, iii. 253 ; Birt, *Obituaries of English Benedictines* ; Kirke, *Biographies of English Catholics*.)

John Harper, architect, was born at Dunkenhalgh 11 Nov. 1809, and was apparently son of John Harper, the estate agent there. He studied under Benjamin and Philip Wyatt, and while with them prepared the designs for Apsley House, York House, and the Duke of York's column. He commenced practice at York, and was employed by the Duke of Devonshire at Bolton Abbey, by Lord Londesborough, and others. His best known works are the R.C. Church at Bury, Lancashire, and the Freetown and Elton Churches in that vicinity. He travelled to Italy to study art, caught malaria at Rome, and died at Naples, 18 Oct. 1842 (*D.N.B.*, 24, 428).

CHAPTER V.
ANCIENT FREEHOLDS.

(A) RINGSTONEHALGH.

RINGSTONEHALGH lies nearly due north of Dunkenhalgh, and south of Oakenshaw : in 1376 there was a Nether and an Over Ringstonehalgh. It is now a farmhouse and a cottage, and is part of the Dunkenhalgh estate, though it is not clear when or how this came about. On 16 Jan. 1352 Richard de Waddesworth and Margeria his wife quitclaimed to Henry de Clayton and Matilda his wife all their right in the land once belonging to Adam de Ringstonehalgh (D. 166) : and at the same date William le Mercer and Elena his wife did the same (D. 167) : on 5 Feb. following Alice, lately wife of Adam le Walker of Blackburn, quitclaimed to Henry de Clayton the land she held from Adam de Ringstonehalgh (D. 168) : and on the 17th Agnes daughter of Adam le Walker of Blackburn, lately wife of Henry de Lyvesay, and Maria another daughter of Adam, quitclaimed to Henry de Clayton and Matilda his wife all the land that had belonged to Adam de Ringstonehalgh.

Nether and Over Ringstonehalgh are mentioned as lying between Dunkenhalgh and Oakenshaw Clough in the deed of partition of the manor of Clayton dated 31 Mar. 1376 (D. 173, G. 1636 bis, which is, however, dated "ultimo die Maii," but this (or "Mar'") may be an error in transcription : C. 10 has the date 31 May). From the works in this deed, "*ac etiam cum omnibus terris et tenementis cum pertin' inter terras et tenementa Rici de Rishton que vocatur Duncaneshalgh, et terras quae sunt Willimi de Okenshagh in le Okenshaghelogh, que vocatur le Over ringstonehalgh, et le Nethir Ringstonehalgh,*" it might be assumed that the Over and Nether Ringstonehalgh were, or had sometime been, the property of William de Okenshagh.

Thomas Duckworth held Ringstonehalgh of Judge Walmesley in 1597.

The will of Richard Duckworth of Ringstonehalgh, carpenter, is dated 2 June 1631 : he mentions John, son of George Duckworth,

deceased, John Hesleton and his wife; Thomas "my brother" (to whom he leaves 2 coverlets, 2 blankets, a pair of sheets, and a chaff bed); Ellen Ryley, my servant (20^s); Richard Duckworth my uncle; Edward, his brother (3^s 4^d); Ellen Duckworth my sister (one chaff bed, one pair of sheets, one pair of blankets, 2 coverlets, and a bolster); he leaves 40^s to make a bridge at Feenesforth; to Alice Cunliffe 20^s; to the poor of Altham and Clayton 10^s; to the poor of Accrington 6^s 8^d; to Robert Cunliffe of Sparth 20^s; to Nicholas Pollard of Altham 20^s; to William Oldham of Oswaldtwistle 20^s; to George Sweetlove of Harwood 2^s; residue to Thomas my brother, Ellen my sister, and John Hasleden in equal shares (G. 596).

Ringstonehalgh is mentioned as a freehold in Clayton in a list dated Jan. 1662-3, Richard Duckworth paying a quit-rent of 1^d per an. (*Clitheroe Court Rolls*, ii. 428, 430).

About 1710 Ringstonehalgh was occupied by John Livesey, who married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw of Oakenshaw, by Isabel Hargreaves his wife. After Livesey's death Rebecca married John Jolly, Presbyterian minister of Wymondhouses (in Pendleton) and of Further Sparth in Clayton, in Jan. 1713-14. Jolly had previously gone to lodge at her house at Ringstonehalgh. They went to live at Oakenshaw in 1719. This John Jolly was nephew of the noted Thomas Jolly, mentioned in connection (*supra*) with Jennet Cunliffe, who married John Grimshaw (XVa) of the Clayton Hall family (*Jolly's Note Book*).

(B) HEYSLACKS.

Heyslacks is situated south-east of Ringstonehalgh and north-east of Dunkenhalgh. It is mentioned in an undated deed (G. 567), by which John son of Benedict de Derwine granted to Henry de Altham, son of Henry the Clerk, certain lands on Hindill in Clayton. This deed appears among the Dunkenhalgh deeds as No. 154, and the editors date it as between 1210 and 1230. It is also mentioned in an undated deed (G. 1621), by which Ughtred, son of Hugh, son of David, released a bovaté of land in Clayton to Henry de Altham. From the names of the witnesses it is probable that this deed is nearly coeval with G. 567. By another deed (C. 15) Henry son of Henry de Clayton granted to Henry de Rishton for his homage and service 4 acres of land and a quarter of a rood on the south-east side of Heyslackis, in Clayton, to be held at a rent of 4^d of silver, to be paid on the feast of St. Giles (1 Sept.). D. 156 is almost exactly the same as the above, and the editors of the *Dunkenhalgh Deeds* assign 1275-88 as the probable date.

By deed dated 24 June 1397 Henry de Rishton granted the Nether and Over Heyslacks to Matthew de Leigh (C. 16) (who had married

Alice daughter and coheir of Henry de Clayton, and was father of Margaret, wife of Henry de Rishton, the grantor). On 25 Dec. 1397 Matthew de Legh and others granted the same to John de Boghurst, chaplain, and Richard, son of Richard de Rishton. On 25 Apr. 1399 John de Boghurst and Richard de Rishton granted the same to Nicholas de Rishton and Richard son of Henry de Rishton.

It does not transpire how or when Heyslacks ceased to belong to the Rishtons of Dunkenhalgh: perhaps it was sold off when John Rishton sold his estate to his kinsman Ralph Rishton. The latter may have sold it about the time he sold the two Sparths (circa 1556).

About 1785 it belonged to Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton of Altham, and was still his property in 1797. In 1816 it belonged to Nathaniel Dugdale, who was, I believe, connected with the Printworks at Oakenshaw. Later it passed to the Fort family, and later to Joseph Barnes, who bought the Oakenshaw estate from the Forts in 1851. It was the property of Barnes' heirs in 1857, and is now, I believe, the property of the Oakenshaw Estate Company.

The site of the old tenement of Heyslacks is now occupied by a row of small houses called Hygiene.

(C) OAKENSHAW.

This ancient tenement stands (or rather stood) to the north-east of Ringstonehalgh, and on the northern edge of the ancient common, from which its lands extended in a westerly and north-westerly direction towards the Hyndburn. The southern boundary is a small clough, perhaps the ancient "Okenshagh Clogh," which separates it from the lands of Ringstonehalgh. The north-eastern boundary is another clough, formerly (but I think not anciently) called Sooper or Swooper Clough, which divides it from the lands of Nearer Sparth.

The name is variously spelt, Hackinshawe (1256), Akynshae (in the undated grant from Henry de Clayton to his son Thomas [O. 1]: which Henry was living in 1249, but was dead before 1262), and Okenshagh. The derivation is obviously from Oak + shaw (= wood).

The Towneley transcripts of the Oakenshaw deeds supply a good deal of the history of this property, and enable the general line of descent of its owners to be traced; but there are certain lacunæ, and it is not possible to account fully for every generation.

Henry de Clayton, who succeeded his father circa 1220 (third in descent from Hugh son of Leofwine, the 1st grantee of Clayton) by an undated deed (O. 1), granted to his younger son Thomas a part of his land in Clayton called "Akynshae" for a rent of 12^d in silver. The boundaries are thus described: "Incipiendo ad Akyneshae clogh ubi cadit in Hyndeburne, et ascendendo per eundem clogh versus

Austrum usq' ad fossatum quod est inter moram et terram arrabilem, et sequendo illud fossatum versus occidentem usque ad angulum fossati Hugonis Fabri, et sequendo fossatum Hugonis versus austrum, usque ad terram quae fuit Johannis filii mei, et sic procedendo inter terram Johannis et dictum Akyneshae versus occidentem usque in veterem aquam, et descendendo per illam veterem aquam usque in Hyndeburne, et sequendo filum aquae de Hyndeburne, descendendo usque in predictum Akyneshae clogh." Thomas de Clayton the grantee is probably the Thomas de Clayton to whom by undated deed Richard de Tatheswith granted land called Hestanis in Clayton, between the Hyndburn and the Calder (G. 1628). He was father of Richard de Clayton of Oakenshaw, who occurs in 1365, when by deed dated Wednesday after 20 Nov. he granted to Alice his daughter the half of his land etc. in Clayton, that is that half lying near to "Hoken-shae" clogh, to hold for her life by the rent of a red rose (O. 2).

William de Oakenshaw is mentioned as owning Oakenshaw in 1376 (D. 173; G. 1636 bis): William de Oakenshaw and Margaret his wife occur next (O. 3), and enfeoffed Thomas de Hesketh (lord of G^t Harwood) in the Oakenshaw lands: by deed dated 23 Nov. 1401 Hesketh released the same to John, 3rd son of Adam de Grimshaw of Clayton by Cecily de Clayton his wife (O. 3), and the estate continued for many generations in this branch of the Grimshaws.

1. **John de Grimshaw**, the grantee, married Elizabeth, daughter of Roger de Aspden. On 7 Sept. 1383 Elias de Entwistle granted to Henry de Grimshaw, brother of John, the custody and marriage of the said Elizabeth (G. 1585 bis). John died before 1407, for on Wednesday the Eve of the Ascension of that year Richard de Walton and Richard de Catlow, chaplains, granted to Elizabeth, formerly wife of John Grimshaw, all the lands etc. in Oswaldtwistle, which they had of the gift of the said Elizabeth, with remainders to Roger, son of John and Elizabeth, to Richard another son, and to Alice and Joan their daughters. (Towneley MSS., Holden Deeds, HH. 1501.) John and Elizabeth had issue:—

1. Roger, of whom presently (II).

2. Richard.

3. Margaret, wife of Hugh Baron. They had issue:—

Thomas Baron, who was father of—

Hugh Baron, who in 1512 was party to the deed of partition of the lands in Oswaldtwistle, formerly Elizabeth Aspden's (vide infra).

4. Alice, wife of Peter de Marsden.

5. Joan, wife of John Sharrock. Their son

John Sharrock was father of

William Sharrock, who had three daughters, viz. :—

1. Alice, wife of John Boyce, and had issue a son Henry living 1512.
2. Isabella, wife of Jacob Whitehalgh, and had a son Richard.
3. Agnes, wife of Richard Cottam, and had a son William. By deed dated 7 Sept. 1512 partition of lands in Oswaldtwistle (formerly Elizabeth Aspden's) was made between Hugh Baron, Henry Boyce, and Richard Whitehalgh. (*Lancs. and Chesh. Antiq. Notes*, ed. by Pink, vol. 1, p. 188.)

II. **Roger Grimshaw** of Oakenshaw, son of John, succeeded, before 1407. On 3 Sept. 1426 he granted all his lands etc. in Clayton and Oswaldtwistle to Sir John Stanley, Knt., Thomas Stanley his son, Richard Stanley, Archdeacon of Chester, Thomas Stanley of co. Stafford, and Richard son of Henry de Rishton (O. 30) : and on the same day appointed Galfrid de Grimshaw to be his attorney to deliver seisin to the feoffees (O. 8), the latter appointing John de Livesey their attorney to receive it (O. 9). The feoffees were to hold the property on trust to perform Roger's will (O. 31) : it appears from this deed, which is a declaration made by Richard son of Henry de Rishton, that Roger had gone into France (? on war service) and died there, but before he started he brought his will to the feoffees "how they should do with the said lands," in a pair of indentures, and when he had read and declared the indentures, the feoffees sealed one, and Roger sealed the other, and delivered them to the ward of the said Richard Rishton. The will is contained in a deed of 2 Feb. 1427 (O. 29). It is rather imperfect, but it appears that Oakenshaw was to be assured to Galfred de Grimshaw, apparently son of Roger, but perhaps illegitimate, subject to the payment of £20 to Robert of Wadyngton and . . . of Rishton, for the discharge of Roger's debts ; any balance over to "Richard his brother and Joan his mother." A schedule of Roger's debts "in recessu suo versus Franciam" shows that he owed John Britwissill of Preston 40^s, Alice Coke of Preston 6^s 8^d, John de Balston-den 4 marks, Robert Knight of Bradsale [illegible], William Leeke of Northampton 40^d, . . . Fazackerley 6^s 8^d, Margaret sister of Roger 2^s, Alice another sister 5 marks, William Shorrocke and John his son 5 marks, Galfrid de Grimshagh 7 marks (O. 10). From a writ to the Escheator of co. Lancaster, dated 23 Mar. 1435 (O. 27), it appears that Roger de Grimesagh was seised before his death of one messuage, 20 acres of land, 12 ac. of meadow, 16 ac. of wood, and 100 ac. of pasture in Clayton called Okinshagh, worth 20^s per an. ; and of one messuage, 40 acres of land, 40 acres of meadow, 20 acres of wood, 200 acres of pasture in Oswaldtwistle called Aspden, worth £4 (shillings illegible) per an. : that Roger died on Monday before the Exaltation

of the Holy Cross (14 Sept.) 1429 ; and that Alice lately wife of Peter de Mersden is his sister and heir, and is aged 30 years and more : the escheater is directed to deliver the premises to Alice.

III. **Geoffrey** (or **Galfridus**) **de Grimshaw** is next found in possession, apparently an illegitimate son of Roger. On Sunday before 29 Sept. 1432 Sir John Stanley and the other feoffees to whom Roger had conveyed his property, released it to Geoffrey (O. 11), and appointed Lawrence Banastre to deliver seisin (O. 18). On Thursday after 29 Sept. Richard son of Henry Rishton acknowledged to have received £20 from Geoffrey in accordance with the latter's will (O. 16) ; and on the following Sunday this was confirmed by a declaration by Laurence Banastre of Altham and others (one of whom was " Thomas of Felden of the Sperch ") (O. 15). On 8 May 1459 William Winkley, vicar of the " Kirke of Whalley " and others certify that they were present at Oakenshaw, and heard and saw that " Geoffrey Grimeshagh lying sick in parill of his death, shroven to his confessor, and being in full and whole mind before his confessour and all those present, took upon the charge of his soul, as he should answer before God at the dreadful day of doome, that he never had seene, nor knew any deed of entail of that place and land that is called the Okenshagh . . . made before the death of Roger Grimeshagh, nor never such deed put away, and after that done, the same day the said Geoffrey Grimeshagh, without any other confession made there, received his housel, and took the holy Sacrament of Anointing " (O. 22). On 20 April 1462 Geoffrey granted Oakenshaw to his bastard son Persavall (O. 24). The Oswaldtwistle estate devolved on the representatives of the sisters of Roger Grimshaw.

IV. **Persavall Grimshaw**, illegitimate son of Geoffrey, succeeded soon after 1462, and passed the estate to feoffees 15 Apr. 1463 (O. 23). The next step is not clear, but

V. **Nicholas Grimshaw**, probably son or grandson of Persaval, was owner of Oakenshaw on 14 Feb. 1536 (O. 26), when Thomas Walmesley and others, arbitrators, decided " how the water and warth of Hyndburn shall be occupied between Robert Hesketh, Knight, and Nicholas Grimeshagh." Nicholas is to make and uphold the hedge between " Totylworth Dene and the Overholme of Hokenshaw " . . . " to the weyer at the north side of the said hoame and the weyer ; " . . . " Sir Robert shall take at the north end of the weyer upon Totylworth side to make and uphold the hedge to the foot of the Hokenshagh clogh : Robert shall be free in the occupation of the said water and warth . . . except a watering poole for the ease of the said Nicholas, and free to fetch wood etc. growing out of the said Okenshagh : Nicholas shall be free in occupation of the water and warth from the weyer to

the foot of the Hokenshagh clogh . . . except a watering poole for the ease of Sir Robert there as his lands lies to the water, and free to fetch wood etc. out of the Totylworth."

VI. **Persavel Grimshaw**, yeoman, probably son of Nicholas, was owner of Oakenshaw in 1567-8. He made a settlement of the estate in that year, on himself for life, with remainder to his son and heir Nicholas (O. 28). From O. 33 (1575-6) it appears that he had another son Richard.

VII. **Nicholas Grimshaw** of Oakenshaw, gent., son of Persaval, made a settlement 28 Jan. 1601 (O. 34) after the marriage of his son Thomas with Janet, daughter of William Edge of Blackburn, mercer. A messuage and lands in Huncoat were settled as well as Oakenshaw. Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas, is mentioned, and so are his younger sons Richard, William, and Henry.

VIII. **Thomas Grimshaw**, son of Nicholas, succeeded. He was living in 1627. By his wife Janet Edge he was father of

IX. **Nicholas Grimshaw** of Oakenshaw, gent., who married (settlement dated 1 Mar. 1627) Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Holme of Rochdale (O. 35). Rebecca's fortune was £270. Besides Oakenshaw copyhold lands in Accrington were settled. Nicholas appears to have died before 1664. He was apparently father of

X. **Thomas Grimshaw** of Oakenshaw, who seems to have been in possession in 1664. [From this point the Pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley* is the source of information.] He married 1st, 26 Oct. 1658 Mary, daughter of John Sager of Habergham Eaves, and 2^{ndly}, 14 May 1662 or 1663 Isabel, daughter of John Hargreaves of Higham in Pendle Forest, ancestor of the Hargreaves family later of Broadoak, etc. His will is dated 17 Nov. 1697, and was proved at Chester 23 Apr. 1700. He left Oakenshaw to his sons John and Thomas in trust for certain purposes, and then to Thomas his grandson, son of his son Nicholas. He gives legacies to his daughters Isabel and Anne, and to his grand-daughters Sarah and Isabel, and mentions his daughters Janet Towne and Rebecca Livesey. By his first wife he had issue—

1. Jenet, wife of . . . Towne of Hunterholme in Pendle Forest. She made her will 10 Oct. 1723 [it is in the possession of R. Broughton Esq. of Accrington], and left 1^s apiece to her children John, Rebecca, Mary, Alice, Isabel, and the residue to her son Richard.

By his second wife he had issue :—

1. Nicholas, of whom presently (XI).

2. Rebecca, born 15 Feb. 1666 : married 1st to John Livesey of Ringstonehalgh, who died 19 May 1708 ; and 2^{ndly} (on 25 Jan. 1714) to John Jolly, Presbyterian minister of Wymondhouses and Sparth, nephew of the celebrated Thomas Jolly, Presbyterian minister of the same, and sometime (ejected) minister of Altham. She died 17 Nov. 1720. She is said to have had issue by her first husband.
3. John, born 15 Sept. 1669. A note on p. 276 of Whitaker's *Whalley* says that he died s.p. at Padiham in 1703, and that his Administration is at Chester (by Mary his Administratrix).
4. Richard, born 25 Mar. 1672.
5. Thomas, born 5 Mar. 1675 : died at Higham 5 Oct. 1744 : will proved at York 1745. He was exor. and trustee with his brother John to their father's will.
6. Isabel, born 5 May 1679.
7. Anne, born 9 May 1681, wife of Nicholas Grimshaw of Padiham and Northwood.

XI. **Nicholas Grimshaw** of Oakenshaw, son of Thomas, was born 4 Jan. 1664. He married (settlements dated 15 Oct. 1712) Deborah Shawe. He died before 1742, for by Inquisition for the Forest of Pendle held 29 April of that year, it was found that Nicholas Grimshaw late of Oakenshaw, deceased, died seised of premises comprised in an indenture of 15 Oct. 1712. Nicholas Grimshaw, with other parties interested, viz. Thomas and John Grimshaw, Richard Heys of Bashall, Nicholas Grimshaw of Padiham, Henry Bulcock of Padiham, Sarah Grimshaw of Clayton-le-Moors, Jennet Towne of Pendle, widow, John Jolley of Clayton-le-Moors, sold the Oakenshaw estate (about 40 customary acres) to John Ellison, yeoman, 22 Mar. 1717-8. Nicholas Grimshaw had issue—

1. Thomas, apparently dead before 1742.
2. Sarah, daughter and coheir, and found to be such by Inquisition 1742, being then of Clayton-le-moors.
3. Isabel, coheir, and wife of Henry Bulcock in 1742.

THE ELLISONS OF OAKENSHAW, ETC.

I. **John Ellison** of Altham, husbandman, made his will 30 Oct. 1709, proved 1710. He mentions these children—

1. John, of whom presently (II).
2. Thomas.
3. Richard.
4. Alice.
5. Mary.

II. **John Ellison** of Altham, the eldest son, was made executor, with his mother, to his father's will. He purchased Oakenshaw in 1718, and was apparently father of—

1. John, of whom presently (III).
2. James, of whom later as heir to his brother John (IIIa).
3. Joseph.
4. Alice.

III. **John Ellison** of Oakenshaw made his will 3 Feb. 1764. He left Oakenshaw to his brother James, mentions his wife Rachel, left 17^s per an. to the minister of the [Baptist] chapel at Oakenshaw, £10 to his sister Alice, and mentions his brother Joseph.

IIIa. **James Ellison** of Oakenshaw, yeoman, made his will 7 Apr. 1781. He left beds and bedding to his wife Mally and daughter Anne; he mentions his farm and lands at Oakenshaw; gives his son James the cottage occupied by Caleb Leigh; gives Oakenshaw farm and lands to James Westwell of Sparth, farmer, and to his son John Ellison, on trust, charged with providing clothing etc. for testator's brother Joseph for life; leaves a house, where she now lives at Oakenshaw to Rachel, widow of his brother John, rent free for life: testator's wife to have for her life the house where James Smith lives; charges the estate with £40 for his daughter Anne; with £12 per an. to Mally his wife, to be paid monthly; gives £10 apiece to his younger children other than James and John. He had issue—

1. James, of whom presently (IV).
2. Anne.
3. John, one of the owners of Oakenshaw (or part of it) when it was sold to Fort, Taylor and Bury and Co. in 1792. John and James appear to have been joint owners. John died intestate in or before 1797. On 11 Dec. of that year letters of administration were granted to Alice his widow.
4. Thomas.
5. Joseph.
6. Alice.
7. Richard.
8. Mary.

IV. **James Ellison** of Oakenshaw appears to have been joint owner with his brother John, and had still an interest in the estate (or part of it) in 1817. He is described as a cotton-spinner in 1811, and in 1815 as calico-printer, of Belmont, near Bolton. He became bankrupt in 1822. In 1823 there was a proposal for Mr. Fort to buy the remainder of the estate, but some hitch occurred. The Forts, however, acquired the whole later.¹

¹ All the information about the Ellisons, and some of that about the Grimshaws of Oakenshaw, is due to the kindness of Mr. Percy Higson of Manchester, who permitted the perusal of a large quantity of papers relating to the Oakenshaw estate.

Oakenshaw was the first part of Clayton to be industrialised. The print-works were originally erected before 1792 by the "1st Jonathan Peel, who sold them to Fort, Taylor, and Bury before that year" (Abram's *Blackburn*, p. 222). In a few years a straggling village grew up between them and the western end of Sparth Road. The Fort family, after a prosperous career of calico printing at Oakenshaw, Broadoak, and Sabden, in partnership with James Taylor and James Bury, and later with Thomas Hargreaves, became sole owners of the Oakenshaw works in 1811, when Bury took over the Sabden works, and Hargreaves those at Broadoak, Taylor having retired at that time or just before (*History of Broadoak Printworks at Accrington*, by Ben. Hargreaves, 1881). The Forts retained the property and ran the works until Aug. 1851, when Richard Fort sold them and the estate to Joseph Barnes for £18,000. The purchase comprised the print works, a strip of land on the east side of the road from Accrington to Whalley below, i.e. to the north of the Canal Bridge (which strip had been sold 16 Feb. 1805 to Richard Fort by John Brookbank of Sparth), 3 cottages at Stockrow, 6 in Canal Row, water rights on the Hyndburn, tithes, and the advowson of All Saints' Church; and "several parcels of ground appertaining to a tenement called Oakenshaw" named the Higher Holme, the little warth, the lower holme, the Herbal or Heblesholme, the Bonk or Bank field, waste ground called Catterall, Part of the long field, Part of Peas croft"; "a house erected by Nathaniel Dugdale on part of the Peas croft"; a farm called Heyslacks with (named) fields,¹ containing 24 acres, 0 roods, 6 perches; also 2 pieces of land enclosed from the waste; a farm house and buildings, and lands containing 19 ac. 3 roods, 36 perches. Besides these there were sundry small plots of land let on long leases. Joseph Barnes did a good deal to develop the Oakenshaw estate, by letting land for building purposes, building cottages, works, and mills; but he got into difficulties, and after his death the estate got into chancery. It was ultimately converted into a limited company.

The old tenement of Oakenshaw, or to be more precise, the ruinous remains of it, existed till about 20 years ago. It was a gabled building with mullioned windows, and had every appearance of considerable antiquity. It stood a few yards to the north of the Fort's Arms Public House. This remnant of old Oakenshaw, with some old buildings adjoining, was called in 1848 Ellison Fold. Oakenshaw Cottage was the residence of the Forts from early in the 19th century, until they established themselves at Read. It stands to the south-west of the old Oakenshaw tenement, on land formerly part of the common, and numbered 18 on the plan of the enclosure Award, and near the north end of it. According to Hargreaves' *History*, it was

¹ I have unfortunately mislaid my note of the field names.

built by Thomas Hargreaves of Broad Oak, etc., about 1802. Later it became the property and residence of John Mercer, the celebrated chemist, and his descendants. In 1913 the last of them, his daughter, Miss Maria Mercer, by will left it and its grounds as a Museum and Public Park for the town of Clayton. The grounds have been tastefully laid out, and are a credit to the donor, her trustees, and to the town, as well as an ornament to the district. A notable feature is the memorial to the soldiers from Clayton who fell in the war of 1914-18. Near Oakenshaw Cottage is "The Grange," built by Joseph Barnes about 1854. In 1866 it was bought by W. H. Hacking, Esq., of the Enfield Soap Works, which were established about 1844. Since his death in 1906 it has become a Parish Church Institute.

A Baptist Chapel was built on the Oakenshaw estate (near the Fort's Arms) in 1755. The Society was founded 9 Apr. 1737 by James Ellison, apparently the second son of the purchaser of Oakenshaw, and 5 others. He had been baptized (as an adult) at Bacup 14 June 1735, and soon after had his house at Oakenshaw "licensed for religious exercises." "It is assumed that the 6 original members came from a body of Independents already at Oakenshaw," no doubt a remnant of the Presbyterian Congregation to which several members of the Jolly family were ministers. The chapel was closed in 1765, and a new one was built at Accrington on land given by Richard Fort of Altham, a member of the Church. (See *A History of Huncoat Baptist Church*, by J. Smith, 1909, facing p. 12 of which is a view of the Oakenshaw Chapel, then about to be demolished: it formed one side of the land in front of the Forts Arms, and faced up Barnes Street). (Information of R. Broughton, Esq., of Accrington.)

THE FORTS.

The Fort family who owned Oakenshaw for some 60 years, and so successfully printed calico then as to be able to buy the manor and estate of Read, is stated in *Burke's Landed Gentry* (1906) to be descended from a Flemish family which fled out of Flanders to escape the persecution of the Duke of Alva. Such is the tradition, but no sort of proof is given, and we are told that "the first of the family of whom we have record as seised of land in Lancashire was Laurence Fort of Hard" (in Altham), who is said to have been born in 1681, and to have died in 1747. Whatever lands Laurence Fort was "seised" of they can scarcely be those of Hard: for Hard was never the property of the Forts, but was part of the Altham estate, and belonged to the Banastres of Altham, and later to the Waltons of the same. Perhaps the editor of *Burke* uses the words "seised of," not as implying ownership, but as meaning "seated at" or "lessee of." What is certain is that persons of the name of Fort, and of the farming or yeoman class, were

fairly numerous in Altham and Clayton early in the 18th century and later. John Fort was one of the tenants of Clayton Hall and land in 1731, Joseph Fort in 1732, and Henry Fort in 1753: Grace Fort was a cottager in Clayton in 1817, and Nicholas Fort rented a cottage at Hyndburn Bridge 1817-19. The idea that the Forts were derived from Flemish refugees is controverted by the *Court Rolls of Clitheroe*, in which they occur at a date long antecedent to the epoch of the persecuting Alva. So far from being of foreign extraction, it may be affirmed that they were of native and local stock, indigenous to, and fairly widely spread in, East Lancashire. The following instances from the *Court Rolls of Clitheroe* support this:—

23 Oct. 1508 John Fortt was fined 4^d for overstocking the common of Pendleton: 16 Apr. 1509 Christopher Fort was fined 2^d for trespassing with beasts on the same: 3 Oct. 1510 Christopher Fort was fined 2^d for “oppressing Sabden Bank pasture” with cattle: 26 Sept. 1513 Robert Forte was fined 20^d for making a fray on John Bonke: 4 May 1518 Robert Forte was elected Constable for Worston: 13 Oct. 1530 Richard Forte was fined 4^d for absenting himself from taking his grain to the King’s mill in the manor of Ightenhill: 25 Oct. 1540 Richard Forte was before the Court for trespass of beasts upon Pendleton common: 28 May 1543 Richard Forte was in trouble for digging turf in the same, and again 27 Oct. 1543, and 15 July 1549: 26 Oct. 1543 it was presented that one toft and 1½^d of rent called Berkeryard House in Colne had reverted to the King by the death of William Hyrd, chantry priest . . . and that Henry Forte is the relation and next heir to William Hyrd. Later at the same Halmote Henry Forte surrendered the premises to Christopher Mitchill: 21 Mar. 1549 John Forte was fined 6^d for taking turf from the King’s soil in Goldshaw Booth: 4 Nov. 1551 John Hyrde and others at the request of Henry Forte surrendered a messuage, a garden, and half a rood of land in Worston . . . to the use of Henry Forte and his heirs: 20 Nov. 1557 Henry Forte surrendered the same to the use of John Dawson of Hall Foot—fine 4^d: about 1662 Richard Foarte held land in Wheatley Booth by a rent of 3½^d, and 22 Nov. of that year he held land there by a rent of 7^d.

PEDIGREE OF FORT.

I. **Laurence Fort** of Hard (in Altham), 1681-1747, was father of

II. **Richard Fort** of Hard, who d. 1793, leaving sons James, of Hard, and

III. **Richard Fort** of Stonehey in Huncoat. He, with Messrs. Taylor and Bury, established Broad Oak print-works in 1782 (Hargreaves, *History*), and Oakenshaw works in 1792. His firm also carried

on business at Sabden. He married Alice, dau. of John Wilson of Baxenden, and was father of

IV. Richard Fort of Oakenshaw and Broad Oak. He retired from the latter and the Sabden works in 1811 and had the Oakenshaw works to himself. He bought Read in 1801. He was born in 1770, married Anne, daughter of John Bulcock of "The Whams," and died in 1829, having had issue:—

1. Richard, d. unm.
2. James, d. unm.
3. John, of whom presently (V).
4. Laurence, of Sedgeley Park, near Manchester, J.P. and D.L. He d. unm.
5. Benjamin, d. unm.
6. Anne, wife of Charles Hindley, M.P. for Ashton-under-Lyne, and d.s.p.

V. John Fort of Oakenshaw, Read, and Sedgeley Park was born 9 Apr. 1793: married 9 Oct. 1817 Mary, daughter of James Kay¹ of Bass Lane House, near Bury, and d. 7 Apr. 1842. He was J.P. and D.L. for co. Lancaster, and M.P. (Whig) for Clitheroe 1832-41. He had issue—

1. Richard, of whom presently (VI).
2. James, of Beaumont Manor, Herts, sometime Lieut. 5th Dragoon Guards: born 20 Sept. 1823; married, and had issue.
3. John, sometime Lieut. 5th D.G.: mar. and had issue.
4. Laurence: married, but d.s.p.
5. Mary, wife of Edward Jowitt of Eltofts, near Leeds.
5. Emma, wife of Rev. S. W. King, Rector of Saxlingham, co. Norfolk.
7. Louisa, wife of Rev. J. P. Scott, Rector of Staplegrove, co. Somerset.
8. Adelaide, wife of W. H. Child, J.P. for co. Warwick.

VI. Richard Fort of Oakenshaw, Read, and Sedgeley Park, was born 15 Mar. 1832. He was J.P. and D.L. for co. Lancaster, and Sheriff in 1854. He married in 1854 Margaret Ellen, dau. of Major-General John Nicholas Smith, H.E.I.C.S., and died 2 July 1868. He sold Oakenshaw in 1851. He had issue—

1. Richard, of whom presently (VII).
2. John Geoffrey, b. 1857: married 1904 Maria Valentine, d. of Isidore Haumont of Belgium.
3. James Alfred, b. 1859; mar. 1893 Geraldine, d. of Rev. R. Guinness, Vicar of Market Harborough, and has issue.

¹ A near relative of Sir James Kay, father of the 1st Lord Shuttleworth (of Gawthorpe).

4. Hugh, b. 1862.
5. Ellen Mildred, wife of Augustus B. Foster of Warmwell House, Dorset.
6. Annie Alice, wife of Rev. Alex. Buchanan, 4th son of Rev. Alex. Buchanan of Hales, near Market Drayton.
7. Geraldine, wife of Hector E. Monro of Edmondsham, Cranborne, Dorset.
8. Hilda Winefred, wife of Rev. A. W. Parke, 3rd son of Charles Parke of Hanbury House, Wimborne, Dorset.

VII. **Richard Fort** of Read, etc., born 29 July 1856: married in 1882 Alice Anne, d. of Henry Blundell Leigh of Amington Hall, near Tamworth. He was sometime Lieut. 11th Hussars, and was M.P. (Liberal) for Clitheroe 1880-5. He sold Read in 1896. He was sometime Master of the Meynell Hounds, and was killed by a hunting accident in 1916.

The Arms of Fort are: quarterly azure and gules, a castle with 2 towers proper: on a chief arg. a bee volant proper between 2 martlets sa.

THE TAYLORS.

I append a note of this family who were for some years connected with the Forts in the works at Oakenshaw, etc. It is taken from an early edition of *Burke's Landed Gentry*. An article by Mr. R. Ainsworth in the *Accrington Observer* of 28 Jan. 1919 gives an account of the Taylors, from which it appears that they held land at Friar Hill near Baxenden in 1533. William Taylor occurs in 1540 and 1548, Edmund in 1552, Richard in 1557, all in relation to Friar Hill: John Taylor was in possession in 1662: another John was overseer of Accrington in 1715. The 6-in. map of 1848 shows several farms between Accrington and Baxenden bearing the name of Friar Hill or some variation of it.

I. **John Taylor** of Frier [sic] Hill, co Lanc., was buried at Haslingden 1 Apr. 1719. His will is dated 15 Nov. 1717, proved 17 May 1720. He married Alice daughter of William Ormerod of Gambleside 22 May 1714. She was buried at Altham 29 Aug. 1773. He had issue—

II. **John Taylor** of Friar Hill, baptised 28 Oct. 1714: buried at Accrington 11 Apr. 1756. He married Alice Halstead 19 Aug. 1738. She was buried at Haslingden 29 July 1741. He was father of—

III. **John Taylor** of Friar Hill and Broad Oak, baptised 25 Apr. 1741. He was founder with Messrs Fort and Bury of Broad Oak works in 1782. He was buried at Accrington 11 Feb. 1799. He married Anne, daughter of John Wilson of Baxenden: she died in Sept. 1817 aged 76. He was father of—

1. John, of whom presently (IV).

2. James Taylor of Whalley, baptised 3 May 1770; buried at Whalley 19 Jan. 1828. He was one of the purchasers of Moreton and Read in 1799, and became sole owner of Moreton in 1801. He bought the Bashall Eaves estate in 1808: Whitaker (*Craven*, p. 32) describes this transaction by saying that it had been "swallowed up in the commercial vortex." He married Peggy, daughter of Robert Isherwood of Lawton Steads in Whalley, and owner of three or four small farms in G^t Harwood, one of which was the Queen's Hotel, recently demolished.

IV. **John Taylor** of Friar Hill and Broad Oak was baptised 20 July 1765, and was buried at Accrington 25 May 1808. He married Anne dau. of James Fort of Hard 13 Aug. 1801. He was father of—

V. **John Taylor** of Moreton, which house he built (near the site of a previous Moreton) in 1829. He was born 29 Nov. 1802, and died 15 June 1867. He succeeded to his uncle James' landed estates, and added considerably to them, one of his purchases being Whalley Abbey. He was succeeded at Moreton by his relative,¹ Miss Betty Pilling, wife of the Rev. Richard Edwards, vicar of Mytton from 1848. The Edwards took the name of Taylor in 1867. Mrs. Edwards-Taylor died in 1875, and the property fell to her sister Miss Margaret Pilling, who took the name of Taylor, and died in 1881. The property then passed to H. W. Worsley Esq. of the Laund, near Accrington, later Sir H. W. Worsley-Taylor, Bart., who died in 1924.² He was apparently related to the Taylors through the Wilsons of Baxenden.

JOHN MERCER.

This celebrated chemist was for the greater part of his life an inhabitant of Oakenshaw, and consequently should be noticed here, though he was a native of G^t Harwood, where the name is common, and can be traced back to 1536, when the Parochial Registers begin.

He was the son of Robert Mercer, farmer and spinner of cotton, and is said to have been born at "Dean" in Great Harwood. This description is somewhat vague, for the Dean is the name applied to the valley which lies between Billington moor on the north-west and the long steep ridge on the south-east, which culminates in Bowley Hill and Smalley Thorn. At the north-east end of the valley, but on high ground overlooking it, and the valley of the Calder is Dean farm, and in default of other evidence this (or another adjacent farm called Higher Dean, of which the house has long since been taken down) might be identified

¹ I have not discovered the nature or degree of this relationship.

² There is an account of the Worsley family in the *Accrington Observer* for 25 Jan., 1919.

with John Mercer's birthplace. But tradition, so well supported as to amount almost to a certainty, says that the scene of his birth was at or near the old building now occupied as an out-barn and cow-house, situated on the Dean Brook, a short distance north-west of, and below, Bradley Hall farm. Robert Mercer is said to have occupied this as a spinning factory (it is still called the Old Factory), and there may well have been a house attached to it, or forming part of it. The building is marked on a map of circa 1803 as "Carding Mill," but it does not appear on the map of 1763. In 1803 Christopher Hindle was tenant of this and lands near, and Robert Mercer may have held under him. John Mercer was born here 21 Feb. 1791. This statement is based on a lecture by the late Mr. R. Chippendale of G^t Harwood, who was well acquainted with John Mercer and his family. This is supported by Hargreaves (*History of Broadoak*), where it is related that the author and John Mercer were walking through G^t Harwood, and "for a short distance travelled parallel to the Calder; from thence they turned to the left, and passing a sloping valley or gorge in the direction of Bowleyhill [they must have turned at 'Waterside' and gone up the north-west side of Dean Wood]: on our right was a young plantation [clearly Shertley or Sheercliffe Wood]; 'there,' said he, 'I was born [Shertley is only a short distance north-west of the Old Factory] in a house long since pulled down.'"

Robert Mercer left the Old Factory in the Dean Valley in 1799, and took a lease of a small farm called Stoops, said to be the Stoops on the east side of the road to Whalley, near Harwood Toll Bar. This Stoops was the property of John Aldred at this time, so Robert Mercer must have been his tenant. It is to be noted that there was another Stoops in Harwood in Butts Lane, and there is just a chance that this may have been the property leased to Robert Mercer. Robert Mercer died in 1800, and his widow and two children went to live with her mother, Mrs. Clayton, at a cottage at Back o' Bowley (in the Dean valley, on the north-west side of the road leading to Dean Bridge and Whalley), probably one of the cottages now composing Back o' Bowley Farm; for Thomas Clayton was tenant of a house and land there in 1803.

John Mercer was put to be a bobbin-winder at the age of 9, and at 10 became a weaver. In 1810 he had to join the Militia, but in 1807 had studied some chemistry and soon after took to dyeing in a small way. Shortly afterwards he was apprenticed to Messrs Fort at Oakenshaw, but depression in trade caused his indentures to be cancelled. He married 17 Apr. 1814 Mary Wolstenholme of Rishton. He returned to the Oakenshaw works in 1818, and worked there for 5 years in the colour-shop. He was taken into partnership in 1825, and so continued till 1848. In 1851 and 1862 he served as a juror in the International Exhibitions at London. He died 30 Nov. 1866, and was buried at G^t Harwood.

His chemical discoveries are described in detail in E. A. Parnell's *Life and Labours of John Mercer, F.R.S., F.C.S., . . .* Longmans, 1886. The famous mercerising process for making cotton look like silk takes its name from his, and is perhaps the best known of his discoveries. The life of John Mercer is in the *D.N.B.*, vol. 37, p. 265. He had issue—

1. John, first chairman of the Local Board of Health, G^t Harwood. He d. 10 Oct. 1879, æt. 54.
2. Robert Clayton, d. 29 Dec. 1884, æt. 54.
3. A daughter, d. 1836.
4. Maria, who d. at an advanced age 22 Feb. 1913, and was a very considerable benefactress both to Clayton and G^t Harwood. She died worth nearly £150,000.
5. Betsy, d. 2 Sept. 1901, aged 81.

(D) NEARER SPARTH.

This ancient and interesting tenement lies to the east of Oaken-shaw (from which it is separated by "Swooper" or "Sooper" Clough) and to the west of Further Sparth (now Sparth House), and the road to Whalley. Nearer Sparth was also called Rushton's or Rishton's Sparth, and Whalley's Sparth; it is now called Old Sparth or Sparth Farm. In the 1848 6-in. ordnance map it appears as Sparth Fold. The northern boundary is, roughly, the Hyndburn, though two small pieces of land north of that river have for more than 300 years formed part of the Sparth estate: viz. one in Rishton, near and opposite to where Swooper Clough joins the Hyndburn, and close to Maddar Clough Mill; and another in G^t Harwood—a small "holme" along the north bank of the Hyndburn, and between it and land formerly called Aldred's great lower hey; which is the lower and eastern part of the field below the railway (from Harwood to Simonstone) and abutting on the lower part of Heys Lane. A small addition, some two or three acres of wood and bank, was made to this holme in 1772, when the Nowell estates in G^t Harwood were sold; and it has since formed part of this Sparth estate, the total area of which was about 80 acres.

On the division of the manor of Clayton in 1376 between the Grimshaws and the Rishtons, Sparth was part of the share of the latter, and it descended regularly in that family till the time of the Henry Rishton of Dunkenhalth who died in 1550. This Henry was son of Richard Rishton (d. 1530) by his wife Anne Talbot. Sparth is mentioned in several deeds, among the Clayton Hall MSS., executed by this Henry Rishton, but the deeds are so damaged by damp that in many cases the dates cannot be exactly made out. Thus Henry Rishton covenants with Anne Rishton, widow [his mother], John Talbot, Alexander Rishton [his brother] and Ellyn [his [Henry's] wife [née

Butler] to let Anne occupy for life a tenement with appurtenances called Sparth (C. 297); and by another deed was bound to the said Anne in £100 to obey the award of Robert Cunliffe "besides a tenement called Sparth," and to convey it to Anne before the feast of the Invention of the Cross next ensuing, that she may occupy it, and two closes called Rough Heys, valued at 20^s per an. and a close called Cow hey worth 13^s per an., and Sparth Croft, and Sparth Bent, worth 6^s 8^d per an., with a garden etc. (C. 299).

On 17 Sept. 1530 Henry Rishton demised to Anne his mother half the Sparth and Accrington Mill from St Helen's day next ensuing for 3 years at a rent of 12 marks, and on other conditions, one of which is that Anne shall make a "bonet and fruntlet of velved Garnysed wyth gold for his wiffe [Ellen Butler] for the some of xl shillings" (C. 300).

On 15 Mar. 1533-4 Henry Rishton and his feoffees confirmed to Anne Rishton the demise of Sparth and lands there, for the life of Anne, at a rent of 30^s (C. 303).

On 30 June 1537 he agreed to enfeoff her, for her dower, with the close called Mylne hey, a close called Mylne field or Rysefylde, a holme called Mylne holme, and a pasture lying on the other side of Heineburn called Bryggeholme, all belonging to the Sparth estate (C. 305).

On 30 July following Henry Rishton of Dunkenhalth, Anne his mother, John, George, Rauff, and Alexander his brothers, were all bound in £100 to obey the award of Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton and Edward Hopwood of Hopwood, by which Henry was to allow Anne to take 30^s rent out of the tenement or farm-hold called Sparth, now in the holding of the said Anne, and 10^s yearly out of the tenement held by Richard and George Duckworth, during her life, for the use of her sons George, Rauff, and Alexander, and to have also the rent of the farm held by Thomas Robinson: Henry is also to pay John Rishton 26^s and George Rishton 7^s (C. 306).

On 18 Sept. 1537 Henry Rishton, in consideration of £4, demised to John Rishton of London [his brother] a house in the holding of Anne their mother for 81 [?] 31 years at a rent of 20^s [perhaps 25^s—the deed is damaged] (C. 307).

On 6 June 1539 John Rishton of London, grocer, assigned to Alexander his brother the tenement called Sparth, now in the occupation of Anne their mother, for 31 years from the death of Anne (C. 308): this was confirmed by John 6 June 1543 (C. 309).

On 5 Mar. 1548 Henry Rishton of Dunkenhalth and Elyn his wife, in consideration of 4 marks (40^s to Henry and 13^s 4^d to Elyn) demised the house and lands in Clayton, in the tenure of Anne Rishton, mother of Henry, to Alexander Rishton for 41 years from Anne's death (C. 311); and on 5 Apr. following Henry was bound in £40 to Alexander to perform these covenants (C. 312).

Henry Rishton died soon after [after May 1550] and was succeeded by his son John, who on 20 Mar. 1555 granted to Ellen his mother all the messuages, land, etc., and a mill, held by Ellen, by Anne Rishton (John's grandmother), by John Pecope, Henry Haworth, Thomas and Henry Grimshey, John Hanson, Henry Riley, Christopher Cunliffe, George Duckworth and others, for her life, in pursuance of an agreement made on 16 Mar. (C. 315).

On 20 Oct. 1554 Ralph Rishton of [illegible, but perhaps Powthalghe] farmer of the tithes of the Parsonage of Whalley, granted to Anne late wife of Richard Rishton the tithes of Sparth for 6 years at a rent of 1^s 6^d per an. (C. 316).

Later (the year is uncertain but it was between 1 & 2 Philip and Mary and 3 & 4 of the same, 1554-6) on 21 Nov. Elyn widow of Henry Rishton granted to Alexander, brother of Henry, a messuage and lands in Clayton in the tenure of Anne Rishton, mother of Henry, for 41 years, but Elyn was to have and occupy a croft containing 2 acres, and 2 acres taken out of and enclosed from a close next the croft, paying 5^s 8^d during her life, the premises having been leased by Henry and Elyn to Alexander for 41 years from the death of Anne, by deed of 1 Mar. 1548 (C. 317).

On 17 Apr. 1555 John Rishton confirmed to Alexander Rishton a lease of Sparth (in the occupation of Anne Rishton) made to Alexander by Sir Thomas Talbot of Haldeley (now Audley near Blackburn) to hold for 41 years from the deaths of Anne and Ellen Rishton, widows (C. 319).

In 1556 John Rishton sold all his property to Ralph Rishton of Powthalghe, and on 4 Feb. 1556-7 Ralph made an agreement with the widows Anne and Ellen Rishton as to their sharing with him the profits of a coal mine in Clayton in the tenure of Christopher Cunliffe, during the life of Ralph Rishton (C. 320).

On 24 Mar. following Ralph Rishton, in consideration of 100 marks, sold to Alexander Rishton of Sparth, the messuage called the Sparth and three closes of land called the Mylne feilde, one close called Rythe [? Rysshe] feild, or Mylne feild, and others called the Mylne holme, the Sparth holme, the woods, the Sparth feild, the Sparth Bent or Croft, . . . a parcel of land in Moch Harwode called the Byrdholme or warth, all in the tenures of Anne and Ellen Rishton widows, . . . and a new house recently builded by Ellen (C. 321). Ralph confirmed this by deed dated 25 Apr. 1556 (C. 322); and the Final Concord was made at Lancaster on Monday in the 2nd week of Lent, between Alexander Rishton, Plaintiff, and Ralph Rishton, Deforciant, of one messuage, 2 gardens, 1 orchard, 30 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 10 acres of pasture, and 3 acres of wood, in Clayton, for which Alexander gave £30.

Alexander Rishton thus became owner of Sparth, and it remained

in his possession or that of his descendants until about 1630. On 22 Dec. 1557 Anne his mother granted to him all her goods and chattells (C. 324), and all her farms, in consideration of which he covenanted to keep her and her maid for life, with good clothes etc. (C. 325). On 3 Mar. 1600-1 Alexander granted all his goods and chattells to his eldest son Richard; viz. the glass in the windows, two bordes or tables standing in the hall, one iron chimney in the hall, one iron chimney in the kitchen, another in the chamber over the parlour, one standing bedstead in the ground parlour, another in the chamber over the parlour, one cupboard in the ground parlour, but Alexander was to enjoy the use of them for life (C. 327).

I. From the Visitations of Lancashire of 1567 and 1613 it appears that **Alexander Rishton** married at G^t Harwood on 6 Nov. 1560 Helen, daughter of Edward Mercer of G^t Harwood, and that he had issue—

1. Richard, of whom presently (II).
2. Anne.
3. Elizabeth, wife of James Hodgkinson of Preston. She married 2^{ndly} Seth Bushell of Preston; draper, and died in 1632. In her will she mentions her son Rushton Hodgkinson, and her grandson James Hodgkinson (Fishwick's *History of Preston*).

II. **Richard Rishton**, son of Alexander, succeeded to Sparth: he was dead before 6 Oct. 1628 (C. 328). He married Elizabeth, dau. of John Greenhalgh of Brandlesome, and by her, who was living in 1628, had issue—

1. Anne, of whom presently (III).
2. Elizabeth, b. 1606.
3. Alice, b. 1608.
4. Mary, b. 1611.

III. **Anne Rishton**, eldest daughter, succeeded to Sparth. She was born in 1602, and was already married in 1628 to Richard Cooper, who is then described as of Sparth. A settlement of the Sparth estate was made 6 Oct. of that year. The parties were Roger Kenion of Park Head, Nicholas Cunliffe of Wycollar, Sir Ralph Assheton of Great Lever, and Ralph Robinson of London of the 1st part, John Greenhalgh of Brandlesome and John Cowper of Hipperholme, co. York, of the 2nd part, Elizabeth Rishton of Sparth, widow of Richard Rishton of the same, of the 3rd part, and Richard Cowper of Sparth of the 4th part. It is witnessed that Assheton and Robinson in consideration of £400 paid by Richard Cooper . . . in order for the provision of a jointure for Elizabeth Rishton and for Anne wife of Richard Cowper, granted to Greenhalgh and John Cowper the messuage called Sparth and 50 acres of land in Clayton, with quarries and mines, a plot of land

called Birdholme in G^t Harwood, and another in Rishton called Warth, late the inheritance of Richard Rishton : Elizabeth Rishton is to have £20 per an., and Anne Cowper £16 per an. (C. 328).

On 30 Oct. 1630 Richard Cowper of Sparth was bound to Rishton Hodgkinson of Preston in £40 (C. 330). Soon after this the property seems to have been mortgaged to Adam Morte and John Jameson ; for 15 Aug. 1630 a fine was made at Lancaster between Morte and Jameson, Plaintiffs, and Richard Cowper and Anne his wife, and Elizabeth Rishton, widow, Deforciants, of a messuage, 2 barns, [illegible] acres of land in Clayton, G^t Harwood, and Rishton (C. 331).

On 31 Aug. 1633 Richard Cowper of Sparth agreed with William Christian of Little Harwood for the sale to the latter of the house and lands of Sparth, together with all grates and fire-irons and other things belonging to the chimneys, tables and forms in the hall etc. ; Christian to enter upon the premises on 2 Feb. next, and to the coal-pits on 1 Sept. next. Cowper covenants to keep 2 geldings or mares for Christian's use from Michaelmas next to 2 Feb. following : Christian is to pay £900 by 2 instalments, £400 on the day of the sealing of the conveyance, and £500 on 2 Feb. following (C. 332). A final Concord was made at Lancaster 5 Sept. 1633 between Will. Christian gent., Plaintiff, and Richard Cowper and Anne his wife, and Elizabeth Rishton, widow, Deforciants, of 3 messuages, 3 barns, and lands in Clayton, G^t Harwood, and Rishton (C. 333).

On 10 Sept. 1633 Cowper and Anne his wife and Elizabeth Rishton, widow, granted to Christian all the household goods at Sparth, in accordance with the agreement of 31 Aug., Christian being described as of Ronaldsway in the Isle of Man (C. 334).

CHRISTIAN OF SPARTH.

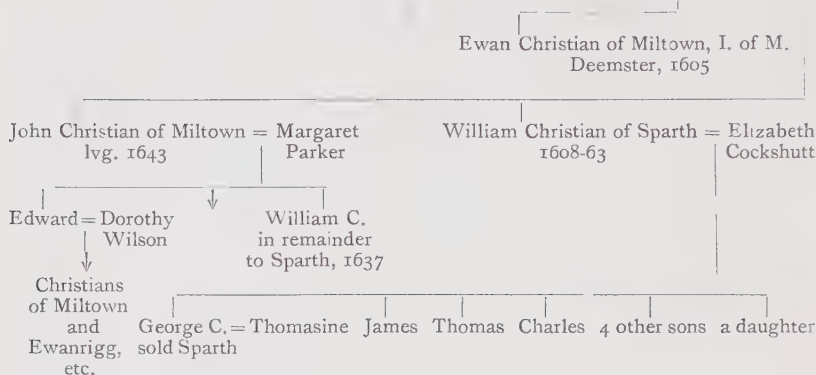
Christian is a well-known name in the Isle of Man, which can be traced there back to 1422, but there is no indication in the Clayton Hall MSS. of the precise origin or parentage of William Christian, the purchaser of Sparth. Still, he appears to be identical with the William Christian of whom an account is given in the *D.N.B.*, vol. 10, p. 279. If this identification is correct, and it seems so probable as almost to amount to a certainty, William Christian was 3rd son of Ewan Christian of Ronaldsway in the Isle of Man, and was born in 1608 (Apr. 4). He was appointed Receiver-General of the Island, then under the sovereignty of the Earl of Derby, in 1648. After the Earl's execution at Bolton in 1651, Christian headed an insurrection against the authority of the Countess (Charlotte de la Tremoille), though she had been specially committed to his care by the Earl when he left the island

to take part in the campaign which terminated at Worcester. He then took service under the Parliamentary Rebels, and continued to act as Receiver. In 1658 he was accused of irregularities, and his arrest was ordered: but he escaped to England by the connivance of his brother John, the Deemster. After the Restoration he returned to the Isle of Man, but in 1662 he was arrested by order of the Earl of Derby, who had recovered his sovereign rights, and after a trial was shot 2 Jan. 1663. The *D.N.B.* mentions his son George, and the restoration to George of the Ronaldsway property, and adds that George was father of a son William, who sold Ronaldsway in 1720: that there were besides the eldest son George, 7 other sons and one daughter: and that Thomas the 7th son "is believed to have succeeded to his father's Lancashire property, and to have been the only one of whom descendants are known to exist." Christian is best known from Scott's *Peeveril of the Peak*. He was long a popular hero in the Isle of Man on account of his supposed maintenance of "popular rights," and is commemorated in a ballad entitled "Baase Illiam Dhone" (the death of Brown-haired William). A portrait is in the possession of H. Curwen of Workington Hall, and another belonged to Dr. Nelson of Douglas.

Christian made a settlement 15 Aug. 1637, of the Sparth Estate after his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of George Cockshutt of G^t Harwood (dec^d) and Alice his wife. The lady's fortune was £600, and the trustees were Roger Nowell of Read and Laurence Duxbury of the Dean (in Higham with West Close Booth, near Sabden). The property settled comprised Sparth and 50 acres of land in Clayton, a plot of land in Harwood called Birdholme, and another in Rishton called the Warth. All this was settled on William Christian for life, with remainders to Elizabeth his wife, to George his eldest son, to James his 2nd son, and so on in tail male, with further remainder to William 4th son of John Christian of Meltown [sic: i.e. Mylnetown] in the Isle of Man, brother of William Christian (C. 339).

The eldest son George succeeded, and on 7 Sept. 1669, mortgaged the estate to Thomas Whalley of Blacklanehead (in Clayton) for £200 (C. 341, 342, 343). Coals were being worked under the estate in 1672 by Thomas Cockshutt and William Duckworth of G^t Harwood (C. 345); and on 11 Sept. of that year Christian sold the property to Whalley for £350, thus making the total purchase money £550 (C. 346). George Christian's brothers Thomas and Charles, both of Liverpool, concurred in the sale, by deed dated 18 Dec. 1672 (C. 347). A final Concord was made at Lancaster 4 Apr. 1674 between Thomas Whalley, gent., Plaintiff, and George Christian, gent., and Thomasine his wife, Deforcians, of 2 messuages, 2 cottages, and lands in Clayton, G^t Harwood, and Rishton (C. 350).

William McChristen 7th in descent from William McChristen, lvg. 1422 =



WHALLEY OF SPARTH.

Nothing appears to be definitely known of the origin of the Thomas Whalley who bought Sparth. It would seem that the family were natives of Rishton. Abram's *Blackburn* mentions the following: James Whalley of Rishton was assessed to the subsidy in 1610: Thomas Whalley gent. [? of Rishton] gave 10^s to increase the stock of Blackburn Grammar School in 1614: Thomas Whalley of Eachill (Ichill) in Rishton was a governor of the Grammar School in 1647: James Whalley of Sidebight (in Rishton) was buried at Blackburn 30 July 1687, and may be identical with the James Whalley of Blackburn gent., made a governor of the Grammar School in 1654.

Thomas Whalley of Rishton was assessed to the subsidy in 1663, and he may be identical with the Thomas Whalley of Blackburn, attorney for Thomas¹ Walmesley of Dunkenhagh at Dugdale's Visitation in 1664. There was a Thomas Whalley of Eachill in 1688, and it is possible that he was identical with the Thomas Whalley of Black Lane Head (a small house near Dunkenhagh) who purchased Sparth in 1672, and who heads the Pedigree in Whitaker's *Whalley*. The following account of the family is based on this, and on the abstract of title to Sparth, preserved among the Clayton Hall MSS.; as also on Abram's *Blackburn*.

I. **Thomas Whalley**, the purchaser of Sparth, was a lawyer and money-lender: he was mortgagee of the Clayton Hall estate in 1700, and of the Eccleshill estate of the Grimshaws about the same time. He was mortgagee of Nearer Sparth in 1672. About 1673-4 (Feb.) he

¹ The name *Thomas* Walmesley would seem to be a mistake: *Richard* Walmesley was owner of Dunkenhagh in 1664.

had a mortgage on Further Sparth, then the property of Richard Cottam and Isabel (Cunliffe) his wife, and bought from them a croft containing $1\frac{1}{4}$ acres adjoining his own property, for £40 (C. 349). He married first Elizabeth Bolton of Copster Green, who died s.p. He married 2^{ndly} circa 1658 Ellen Barton, and by her had issue—

1. James Whalley, baptised at Blackburn 23 June 1672. He is said to have purchased Clerk Hill in Whalley circa 1715 [*Whitaker's Whalley*: but Ralph Assheton of Downham in his *Abbey Lands of Whalley*, 1887, says the date was in 1699: Taylor-Taswell in *Whalley Abbey and Church*, 1905, says that Thomas Whalley bought Clerk Hill in 1699 for £735]. In 1722 James Whalley, jointly with Christopher Baron of Knuzden, bought the manor of Oswaldtwistle for £3700 from Thomas Belasyse, 4th Viscount Fauconberg. He succeeded his younger brother Thomas Whalley in the Sparth estate, jointly with his brother John, in 1724. He was buried at G^t Harwood 13 Sept. 1734. His will is dated 20 May 1734, and was proved 28 April 1736. He left Clerk Hill to Thomas son of his brother John; his moiety of Esterley (near Clerk Hill) to his nephew James, and his moiety of Sparth to his nephew Joseph.
2. Thomas, of whom presently (II).
3. John, of whom presently (IIa).
4. Robert, buried 27 Nov. 1689.
5. William, buried 1683.
6. Jonathan, born 1679.
7. Isabella, buried at G^t Harwood 12 Sept. 1683.

II. **Thomas Whalley** of Sparth, which was left to him by his father, was the 2nd son, and was born in 1673. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 2 Aug. 1690, aged 17; became B.A. 1694, Fellow of Oriel 1692, M.A. 1699, B.Med. 1708, D.Med. 1711 (*Alumni Oxonienses*). He died 6 Dec. 1729, aged 51, and was buried at G^t Harwood on the 10th. His monumental inscription is on the top of a pillar there: it is printed in Abram's *Blackburn*, p. 406.

IIa. **John Whalley** of Blackburn was the 3rd son, and succeeded to Sparth as joint owner with his eldest brother James. He married Anne, daughter of Randle Sharples of Blackburn, and died 1 Apr. 1733, being buried at Blackburn on the 4th. His will is dated 4 Sept. 1732, and was proved 17 Apr. 1763. He left his moiety of Sparth and Easterley to his son Thomas, as also property in Blackburn and Rishton, including the tenement of Eachill, held on lease from Catherine Lady Petre, in Downham, and in Padiham. He left his property in Oswaldtwistle to his wife for life, with remainder to his son Joseph; part of his property in Blackburn to his wife for life, with remainder to his son John, and a moiety of his property at Ribchester to his son

Robert. He had issue as follows, but there is some uncertainty as to their precise order :—

1. Thomas, apparently eldest son, of whom presently (III).
 2. John, of whom presently (III*b*).
 3. James, of whom presently (III*c*).
 4. Joseph, of whom presently (III*a*).
 5. Esther, wife of John Starkey of Heywood.
 6. Ellen, d. unm. 17 Jan. 1788.
 7. Esther
 8. Anne
 9. Elizabeth
 10. Mary
- } d. unm.
11. Robert Whalley, of Oriel College, M.D., and of St Giles', Oxford. He was born at Blackburn 13 July 1713, and married at Cowley in 1742 Grace, daughter of Bernard Gardiner, Warden of All Souls, son of William Gardiner of Roche Court, co. Hants. He matriculated at Oriel 5 Mar. 1732-3, aged 19; became B.A. 1736; M.A. 1739; B.Med. 1742; D.Med. 6 Mar. 1750-1 (*Alumni Oxonienses*). He died 2 Apr. 1769, and was buried at Cowley. He had issue—
1. John, born at Oxford 26 May 1743. He was created a Baronet in 1782, with remainder to his brother James. He took the name of Gardiner in 1779, and that of Smith in 1797, thus becoming Sir John Whalley-Smith-Gardiner. He married Martha Newcomen, and died s.p. in 1797.
 2. Barnard.
 3. Robert.
 4. James, of whom presently as heir to his uncle James Whalley of Sparth, etc., and to his brother Sir John (IV).
 5. Barnard.
 6. Thomas William, born 1754, d. unm. 1787.
 7. Barbara.

III. **Thomas Whalley** of Sparth, Clerk Hill, and Blackburn succeeded his father John Whalley in 1733 (? 1734). By his will he left Clerk Hill and Easterley to his brother James, and Sparth and property in Blackburn to the uses stated in his will; his tenement called "Itchell" (i.e. Eachill) to his brother Joseph.

III*a*. **Joseph Whalley**, 4th son of John, and younger brother of Thomas, succeeded to Sparth. His will, dated 14 Dec. 1763, was proved in 1767. He left Sparth and property in Blackburn called Howarth's to his brother John for life, with remainders, in default of male issue, to his brothers John and James.

III*b*. **John Whalley**, 2nd son of John Whalley and elder brother of Joseph, succeeded to Sparth for life. He was born 17 Nov. 1700, and

married Jane daughter of John Sudell of Blackburn. He had (with other issue who died s.p.) a daughter Elizabeth, wife of Robert Master, Rector of Croston: who, with other issue, had a daughter Jane, 2nd wife of Sir James Whalley-Smith-Gardiner, 2nd Bart.

IIIc. **James Whalley** of Clerk Hill, and later of Sparth, 3rd son of John Whalley, succeeded his brother John. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 25 Mar. 1723, aged 18. He became a Barrister of the Middle Temple in 1730, and Benchet in 1760. He died unmarried 20 Feb. 1780. He increased the Sparth estate by the purchase of "Nowell holme" and "Kitt holme" in G^t Harwood (on the north bank of the Hyndburn) "adjoining on the east to Aldred hey & Hyndburn, on the west to Pickup hey, and on the south to Sparth holme," the total area being 2 acres, 2 roods, and 27 perches, the vendors being the trustees of Alexander Nowell of Read. The price was £63. He was succeeded in the ownership of Sparth by his nephew (the son of his youngest brother Robert).

IV. **Sir James Whalley-Smith-Gardiner**, 2nd Bart. of Roche Court, co. Hants, and of Clerk Hill. He was born 1 Oct. 1748. He married 1st at Middleton 28 Oct. 1784 Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Assheton, Warden of Manchester Collegiate Church; she died 1 Sept. 1785. There is a marble tablet to her memory in Whalley Church, with inscription composed by Rev. Thomas Wilson of Clitheroe. This is printed in Taylor-Taswell's *Whalley Church and Abbey*, p. 41; also Whitaker's *Whalley*, vol. 2, p. 7. She is also commemorated with an inscription on a brass (Taylor-Taswell, p. 43). Sir James married 2^{ndly} Jane daughter of Robert Master, Rector of Croston, and died 21 Aug. 1805. By her, who survived him, he had several children, of whom John Master Whalley succeeded to Clerk Hill, and survived to 1861. Of the others, a daughter Elizabeth Jane, married S. Jellicoe of Hampshire, from whom Admiral of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe, descends. There is a marble monument to Sir James in Whalley Church. The inscription is given in Taylor-Taswell's book, p. 40. By his 1st wife Sir James was father of

V. **Sir James Whalley-Smith-Gardiner**, 3rd Bart. of Roche Court, who succeeded to Sparth, and sold it to R. G. Lomax of Clayton, 12 and 13 Feb. 1830. It consisted then of about 50 customary acres of land, a piece of land in Rishton called the Warth, another in G^t Harwood, called Bridholme and the pieces of land in Harwood bought in 1772, in the occupation of John Butterworth of Sparth, William Haworth (of Hyndburn Bridge, i.e. what was formerly the Dog and Partridge Inn, but which since its rebuilding about 1890 is called the Hyndburn Hotel), and Thomas Townsend, at rents amounting to £162. 10. 0., also allotments of common containing 29 acres and 6 perches, and ground rents amounting to £33. 13. 3. per an. The price was £6000.

Sir James, who was born 2 Sept. 1785, and died 22 Oct. 1851, does not appear to have owned Clerk Hill. He married in 1807 Frances, daughter of Oswald Mosley of Bolesworth, co. Chester, and had with other issue a son—

VI. **Sir John Brocas Whalley-Smith-Gardiner**, born 1814, died 1868. On the death of his uncle John Master Whalley of Clerk Hill in 1861, that estate should have devolved on Sir John, but it was claimed by Mrs. Jellicoe, sister of J. M. Whalley. Litigation followed, and in the end Sir John won. He married in 1861 Mary Harriet, widow of Captain J. A. Forrest, and had a daughter Mabel Katherine, whose trustees sold Clerk Hill in 1871.

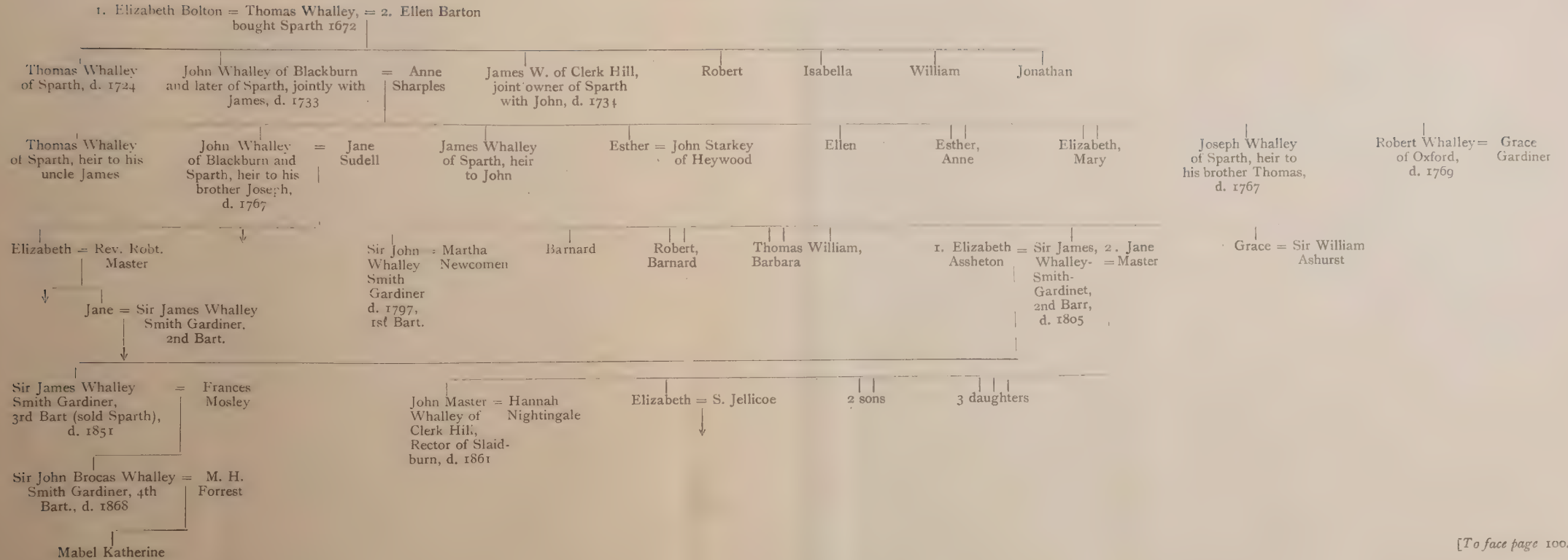
The arms of Whalley are: arg. 3 whales heads sa. (Whitaker's *Whalley*).

There is some uncertainty about the derivation of the name Sparth. There was an early English wood Sparth, Sparthe, Sperthe (Icelandic *Spartha*), meaning a battle-axe or mace. Ekwall (*Place Names*) mentions a "Sporthe" in Heaton Norris, and connects this and Sparth with O.N. *Spordr* = a tail, strip, narrow piece. I believe there is also a Sparth near Rochdale.

There is among the Clayton Hall MSS. a plan of the Nearer Sparth estate, which, though not dated, is apparently of the earlier part of the 18th century. This gives names to most of the fields as follows: Swooper croft, Longfield, Springhall meadow, Springhall wood, Calf hey, Brigg field, Mill field meadow. Further part of Rushy field, Nearer part of Rushy field, Cottham croft. No names are given to the fields between the "Springhall" (i.e. Springhalgh) wood and the Hyndburn: nor are the small pieces of land shown which lie on the north of the Hyndburn, viz., the Warth in Rishton, and the Bridholme in G^t Harwood. There are no houses at Hyndburn Bridge.

The house of Nearer Sparth is a good specimen of Tudor architecture, and is the only one in the township which is, and looks, really old. We have seen that in 1556 Sparth is spoken of as newly erected by Ellen Rishton (C. 321), and there seems no reason to doubt that the house is substantially the same as it was then, though certain small additions have been made. The mullioned windows still retain a good deal of the ancient leads and diamond-shaped glass. The old large and deep, arched ingle-nook fireplaces still survive, as does a certain amount of old oak panelling, etc. The ancient barn is a good building of large and regular, well-dressed blocks of stone, but unfortunately it has been recently defaced and covered on the south side by the erection of a large lean-to cowhouse of vulgarly red "Accrington" brick, an eyesore only worthy of the tasteless utilitarianism of the close of the 19th century.

PEDIGREE OF WHALLEY.



I incline to think that the Whalleys ceased to live at Sparth not many years after they bought it. John Butterworth was tenant circa 1780. Early in the 19th century it was divided into two tenements, but they were re-united about 1908 by Mr. E. S. Butterfield, the tenant, who has done a good deal to restore and improve the premises.

Between 1830 and 1832 Nearer Sparth was occupied by Hannibal Leigh Bekker, whose daughter Lydia attained some notoriety as early pioneer of "Women's Rights."

(E) FURTHER SPARTH.

This estate, like Nearer Sparth, was owned by the Rishtons of Dunkenhalgh, and descended regularly in that family. It was in all likelihood part of the original undivided Sparth. For it will be remembered from what has been said before under Nearer Sparth, that in 1530 Henry Rishton of Dunkenhalgh granted *half* the Sparth, etc., to Anne Rishton, widow (C. 300), and I incline to think that this, the Further Sparth, represents the other moiety. What supports this idea is the phrase contained in No. 595 of Towneley's Clayton deeds (dated 33 Hen. VIII, 1542), that the dowry of Anne Rishton, widow, mother of Henry, was charged on the *whole* lands of Sparth.

The earliest mention of Sparth in connection with the Cunliffes, who so long owned it, is in a deed of 20 Oct. 1529, whereby Henry, son and heir of Richard Rishton of Dunkenhalgh, demised to Robert Cunliffe certain closes of land called Rough heys and others in Clayton, including the two Sparth crofts and the Sparth tenement, for the life of Robert and that of his wife, at rents as follows: for the two Rough heys 20^s per an.; for another Rough hey 13^s 4^d; and (after the decease of Robert Grimshaw) for two closes called the Sparth crofts and Sparth tenement 6^s 8^d (G. 594).

Later, disputes broke out between Anne Rishton (of Nearer Sparth) and Robert Cunliffe, and were referred to Sir Richard Assheton of Middleton and Henry Rishton, who awarded, 4 Mar. 1543, that Robert should suffer Anne to have a garden out of Sparth croft, which Anne is to fence off (G. 597).

The next step is that whereby Christopher, son of Robert Cunliffe, from being tenant on a lease for life, became owner by purchase. We have already seen how John, son of Henry Rishton of Dunkenhalgh, in 1556 sold his property in Clayton to his distant kinsman Ralph Rishton of Powthalg. This Ralph sold Sparth to Christopher, son of Robert Cunliffe, in the same year: the Final Concord was made at Lancaster in the 5th week of Lent 1556, between Christopher Cunliffe, Plaintiff, and Ralph Rishton, Deforciant, of one messuage, 3 gardens 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, and 30 acres of pasture in Clayton,

Christopher paying £40. These are probably customary acres, and if so nearly correspond with the area of Sparth circa 1790 (G. 598).

The earliest mention of Sparth is in a deed of 16 Aug. 1455 (*Dunkenhalgh Deeds*, 192), whereby John son of Thomas Feldend of Sparth, Christopher brother of John, and others, were bound to Richard Rissheton of Clayton in £40, the condition being that Thomas and Margaret his wife, John and Christopher their sons, and Isabella their daughter, and one Edmund Felden, with Richard Rishton, should keep the award of Ralph [Sclater or Cliderhow] Abbot of Whalley.

THE CUNLIFFES OF SPARTH.

I. The family of Cunliffe derives its name in all probability from the tenement of Cunliffe in Rishton, where they appear to have been settled from a very early period. There was another family of Cunliffe, probably derived from the same stock, seated at Cunliffe House in Billington, but this Cunliffe derived its name from its owners. Nothing is known of the origin of the **Robert Cunliffe** who was lessee of Sparth in 1529, but he was father of—

1. Christopher, of whom presently (II).
2. Nicholas, of G^t Harwood, living 1580 (will of Robert Cunliffe III—*Chet. Soc.*, N.S., vol. 37).
3. John, of Whalley, lvg. 1580 (*ibid*).
4. Jennet, "daughter of Robert Cunliffe of Sparth": she was one of the deponents in the case about the waste lands of Clayton, between Nicholas Grimshaw and Nicholas Banastre in 1590. She was then aged 77, and was widow of Edward Birtwistle of Hapton (C. 39a).

II. **Christopher Cunliffe** of Sparth, yeoman, son and heir of Robert Cunliffe, lessee of the same, purchased Sparth in 1556. He made his will 16 Jan. 1560-1 (*Chet. Soc.*, vol. 37, N.S.). He desires to be buried in Altham Church, as near his father as may be; makes his wife Grace sole executrix; mentions his ownership of Sparth in fee simple and directs it to be divided into three parts, of which he gives two to his son Robert and his heirs for ever, but charged with 40^s per an. to his wife Grace for life; for the bringing up of her children, so long as she remains a widow. He divides his goods into three parts, one for his wife, one for his younger children, and "one for himself." The supervisors are John Nowell, John Scoller, Edward Birtwistle, Robert Ashe, Nicholas Cunliffe, Richard Stanworth, and William Merser. The witnesses are John Braddyll, Laurence Heys, clerk, and Richard Stanworth. The will was proved at Chester in 1563. He had issue—

1. Robert, of whom presently (III).
2. Richard.
3. Thomas.

4. Margaret, wife of Thomas Gellibrand of Ramsgreave.
5. Elizabeth, wife of Giles Taylor of Waddington.

III. **Robert Cunliffe** of Sparth, son of Christopher, married Isabel daughter of Christopher Marsden of Feniscowles (*Misc. Gen. et Herald*, ii. 22). He made his will 31 Mar. 1578, and describes himself as yeoman. He gives Sparth and four closes of land, viz., two Rough heys, the Cow hey, and the Sparth croft, to Christopher his eldest son and his heirs, with remainder to Grace, Elizabeth, Anne, Mary, and Alice, his daughters; with remainder to "Richard my brother" and his heirs, and to my "brother Thomas"; remainder to "my sister Margaret Gellibrand, wife of Thomas Gellibrand of Ramsgreave in Mellor"; remainder to "my sister Elizabeth, wife of Giles Tayleur of Waddington"; remainder to "Nicholas Cunliffe of G^t Harwood, yeoman, my uncle"; "and whereas I have by deed given and granted to John Seller of Read, and John Cunliffe of Whalley, all my goods in trust to pay such sums of money as I should by will appoint, I appoint that they shall pay my debts, and the third part of the remainder to Isabel my wife, and the other two parts to my daughters. I give all the money due to me to my wife and daughters equally among them, and make them executors." The will was proved at Chester in 1580 (*Chet. Soc.*, vol. 37, N.S.). Robert Cunliffe's wife married 2^{ndly} (if not previously) John Barnwood. She was mother of a bastard son George Houghton, alias Cunliffe, by Richard Houghton of Park Hall, which George Houghton in 1591 released (in consideration of £7 paid by Isabel) to John Barnwood, Isabel, and Christopher Cunliffe (son of Robert and Isabel) all his interest in lands in Clayton, late the inheritance of Robert Cunliffe (G. 593). Robert Cunliffe had issue—

1. Christopher, of whom presently (IV).
2. John (?), mentioned on p. 2 of *Chet. Soc.*, vol. 37, N.S.; but his existence is doubtful.
3. Grace.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Anne.
6. Mary.
7. Alice.

IV. **Christopher Cunliffe** of Sparth, son of Robert, married Jenet, daughter of Christopher Kenyon of Milnshaw (near Accrington). His will is dated 17 Oct. 1614. He describes himself as gentleman. He directs "my executors shall take the whole profits of two parts of my lands until my eldest son shall attain 21 years, or, if he die, until such time as he might have come to the said age, the profits to be employed and bestowed amongst my 5 younger children, John, Thomas, Anne, Mary, and Alice, equally, towards their better maintenance and preferment. And the profits of the other third part of my lands . . . to

be bestowed for the good of my eldest son Robert. If there fall out any wardship of my said son Robert, I desire he may be at the tuition of my brother John. My goods to be divided into 3 equal parts, one for my wife, one for my younger children, and the remainder, of my part, after my debts etc. are paid. My brother John, and my brothers-in-law William Oldham and John Haworth, and my nephew Thomas Hammond to be Executors." The will was proved at Chester 12 Jan. 1614-15 (*Chet. Soc.*, vol. 37, N.S.). The Inquisition p.m. was held at Blackburn 18 Jan. 1615-16 (*Lancs. and Chesh. Rec. Soc.*, vol. 16). Christopher Cunliffe was found to be seised of one messuage with appurtenances in Clayton-le-moors, and 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, 2 acres of wood and underwood, 20 acres of moor and turbary . . . held of Nathaniel Banastre of Altham Esq., in socage by fealty and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ^d and half a farthing rent; and the premises are worth per an. clear 30^s: Christopher Cunliffe died 19 Oct. 1614, Jennet his wife survives, and Robert Cunliffe is his son and heir, and aged 11 years 5 months and 16 days. Christopher Cunliffe had issue—

1. Robert, of whom presently (V).
2. John.
3. Thomas, of London, woollen-draper, living 1657-8 at the "Three Black Conies" in Southwark.
4. Anne.
5. Mary.
6. Alice.

V. **Robert Cunliffe** of Sparth, eldest son of Christopher, succeeded. He became a prominent Presbyterian in Lancashire before and during the Commonwealth. He was a Justice of the Peace, and was M.P. for Lancashire in 1653. He died 4 Dec. of that year. He was a supporter of Thomas Jolly, the celebrated Presbyterian minister of Altham, who on his ejection ministered to a congregation at Sparth and elsewhere (*Jolly's Note Book*). Robert Cunliffe was senior ruling Elder of this congregation in 1651 (*ibid*). The "Altham and Wymondhouses Church Book" (*ibid*) notes that "4 Dec. 1653 died Mr. Robert Cunliffe, member of the high court of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, and member of this Church. He valued himself more on the last account than the other, and first lived desired, and died lamented." I have not discovered the name of his wife, but he had issue—

1. Christopher, of whom presently (VI).
2. Jennet, of whom presently as heir of Christopher (VIa).
3. Isabel, of whom presently as wife of Richard Cottam, and owner of Sparth after her ousting by process of law her sister Jennet. See *infra* under Cottam of Sparth.
4. Anne, of London in 1661, living 1691.
5. Mary, of London in 1661, dead before 1691.

6. Elizabeth, of London in 1661, dead before 1691. These three released their shares of Sparth to their brother-in-law Richard Cottam in 1670.

VI. **Christopher Cunliffe** of Sparth, son of Robert, succeeded. He promptly proceeded to live riotously and get into debt. After a brief but tempestuous career he died in or about 1658. His will is dated 15 Feb. 1657-8: he left his real estate in Clayton to his eldest sister Jennet and her heirs for ever, but charged with the payment of his debts and legacies. He left £60, to be raised out of the estate, among his sisters Isabel, Anne, and Mary, to be equally divided, and £60 to his youngest sister Elizabeth; to his uncle Thomas Cunliffe of London 20^s for a ring: Jennet to be executor (C. 289). The latter is a large foolscap book, inscribed "Richard Cottam's costly law book," and gives full details of the litigation concerning Sparth between Cottam, his wife, and her sisters, against Jennet their eldest sister, wife of John Grimshaw, brother of Richard Grimshaw (XV) of Clayton. This litigation, which began about 1658, only ended about 1731, in the lifetime of Richard Lomax of Pilsworth, who married Rebecca daughter of John Heywood of Urmston by Mary his wife, daughter of John Grimshaw and Jennet Cunliffe. All these persons were at one time or another involved in the law-suit in question, as also was Nicholas Grimshaw of Clayton (XVIa), brother of Mary Heywood. The amount at issue was small, being latterly one-fifth of Sparth, in which Jennet Grimshaw and her descendants had an equity of redemption, though at the commencement it was a case of the ejectment of Jennet from Sparth, consequent on her not paying her brother's debts and legacies or her sisters' portions. Towards the end the Brookbanks, who had acquired an interest in Sparth, were parties in the case, which lasted nearly 80 years. Christopher Cunliffe was succeeded by his eldest sister

VIa. **Jennet**, who had been married about 1656 to John Grimshaw, as described above. For further details of her and her husband, see the account of the Grimshaws of Clayton, *supra*. Jennet took possession of Sparth under the will of her brother Christopher, and undertook to pay his debts and legacies. One of the debts was £240 to Richard Waddington of Whalley, chapman (C. 164). She was unable or unwilling to pay, and Richard Cottam and his wife Isabel and her sisters took legal action to compel her, filing a bill of ejectment 16 Mar. 1661. In Oct. 1662 an order was made for the partition of the estate, and the Oxheys and other land (near "Cottam's gate" Farm) were allotted to Jennet, being approximately one-fifth of the whole, the remaining four-fifths going to Isabel Cottam and her sisters, who in 1670 released their shares to Isabel and her husband. Jennet died in 1692—after having been committed to Lancaster Castle for contempt of court, or

debt, or both—and was buried at Altham on 19 Dec. She was succeeded at Sparth by her sister.

VIb. Isabel Cottam, wife of Richard Cottam ; of whom below.

THE COTTAMS AND TURNLEYS OF SPARTH.

I. Of the origin of **Richard Cottam** nothing is known, and the earliest mention of him is in a deed of 20 Jan. 1642, whereby Richard, son of Agnes Cottam of Clitheroe, widow, bound himself apprentice to Richard Waddington of Whalley, chapman, for 8 years (C. 162). It is not clear when he married Isabel Cunliffe. Having ejected Jennet Grimshaw, and secured their four-fifths of Sparth, they were not long in finding themselves in financial difficulties, and on 6 Feb. 1673-4 sold a croft containing 1 acre and 1 rood to Thomas Whalley of Nearer Sparth (C. 174), and on 12 Feb. following mortgaged their share of Sparth to him for £300 (C. 177). Richard Cottam died before 1676 (C. 179), and Isabel his widow married William Waddington. Her will is dated 4 May 1680 (C. 289). She mentions her husband, her four-fifths of Sparth in the possession of herself and her husband ; directs her executors to work the coal, and pay off the £300 due on mortgage to William Yates of Blackburn (who had taken over the mortgage to Whalley) ; Thomas Marsden, Vicar of Walton, is to have one-third of the profits of the coal until his debt is paid : she mentions her husband's lease of minerals from her sister Jennet Grimshaw ; charges the mine (after the payment to Marsden) with £300 for her daughters Agnes and Martha Cottam, and £10 per an. to her son Robert Cottam, together with the reversion of the land and mines, with remainder to her daughters, and ultimate remainder to the right heirs of her father Robert Cunliffe : if the estate cannot be redeemed by coal-getting it is to be sold, and Yates paid off, and the balance paid to her daughters : Thomas Hall of Mytton, and her daughter Agnes, to be executors. Richard and Isabel Cottam had issue—

1. Robert, of whom presently (II).
2. Agnes, living 1702.
3. Martha, living 1698, but dead before 1702.

II. **Robert Cottam** of Sparth, watchmaker, only son of Richard and Isabel, succeeded. He was under age when his mother died. He mortgaged his four-fifths of Sparth to Richard Turnley of Thornley, joiner, 3 Feb. 1697-8 (C. 190), and 7 June 1702 the property was sold to Turnley absolutely (C. 195). The depositions of James Monk in the law-suit *Brookbank v. Grimshaw*, 1731, state that "Mrs. Cottom [apparently widow of Robert] married Turnley" (C. 229). *Jolly's Note Book* says : "1697 Mr Tumley [sic] raised up to save Sparth" [in which phrase "Tumley" is obviously a transcriber's error for "Turnley"], and that he died in 1708. If this date is correct, the purchaser

of Sparth must have been succeeded by a second Richard Turnley, perhaps a son, but more likely a nephew; for Richard Turnley, the purchaser, certainly had a nephew of the same name. On the whole, in spite of Jolly's statement (which, being nearly contemporary, should be treated with every respect) that Turnley died in 1708, I am inclined to doubt its accuracy, for in the various pleadings connected with the law-suits as to Sparth, in which the title is traced, I find no mention of more than one Turnley (C. 230). Richard Turnley made his will 25 Sept. 1713. He died in Jan. 1716 (C. 230). His will was proved 22 June 1728 (C. 215). He left to Ellen, wife of William Chippendale of Bashall, £5 per an. for life; "to Richard, William, Thomas, and Anne, children of my late brother Thomas Turnley, 10^s each; to Thomas Brookbank, minister at Cartmell, my cousin, and his heirs and assigns, my two farms in Bashall called Horsehey and Leeming; my estate at Sparth to the said Thomas Brookbank and his heirs and assigns, on the trusts mentioned in a deed of the previous 25th of March." Thomas Brookbank is made Executor. A codicil gives £50 to William Chippendale of Bashall, £50 to Anne his daughter, and £100 to be divided among the rest of his children (C. 215). By the deed referred to (dated 25 Mar. 1713) Richard Turnley "late of Sparth and now of Cartmell," granted to Thomas Brookbank his estate at Sparth on trust to sell, to pay off the mortgages, and to apply the surplus for the benefit of John, Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth, children of his (Turnley's) cousin Thomas Brookbank.

I have not found anything definite as to Turnley's ancestry, but there were families of the name in Chipping, and in Thornley-cum-Wheatley in the Parish of Chipping (Smith's *History of Chipping*). Richard Tornley, son of William Tornley, is noted as one of the inhabitants of Thornley and Wheatley, and aged above 12 years, in 1679. William Thornley was a freeholder there in 1662-63, paying a pitture rent of 3^s 4^d and another of 4^d to the Honour of Clitheroe (*Court Rolls of Clitheroe*, ii. 436).

THE BROOKBANKS.

There is a large quantity of papers among the Clayton Hall MSS. relating to this family, including a large foolscap book of MS. Autobiography, letters, etc., by the Rev. Thomas Brookbank, the inheritor of Sparth (C. 290), and these have supplied most of what follows.

I. The first of this family that I have been able to trace is the Rev. **John Brookbank** or Brockbank.¹ He was curate of Ingleton.

¹ It seems possible that this Rev. John Brookbank (or Brockbank) is identical with the John Brookbank recorded in Venn's *Alumni Cantabrigienses* as "Sizar at St John's 23 May 1659: son of John B. of Hazelrigg near Cartmell: born 3, bapt. 26 Jan. 1620-1: vicar of Betham 1664-1683"; but the identification is not without difficulties, unless there is some mistake in these dates.

co. York, prior to 1670, and married there. In 1671 he was Vicar of Beetham, co. Westmoreland. In or about 1672 he became minister of Witherslack, and removed there.¹ His wife's name was Mary, and Thomas Brookbank, the son, speaks of a grandfather Rowland Tatham, and a grandfather [Thomas] Willan of Casterton (near Kirkby Lonsdale). John Brookbank made his will 30 May 1712. He gives "my estate of Lanthwaite in Casterton to my son Thomas; my personal estate to my wife Mary, also my household goods, and such of my books as she pleases: to Mary, Anne, and Elizabeth, daughters of my son Thomas, £40 apiece on their attaining the age of 21: to my daughter-in-law Elizabeth £3: to my grandson John Brookbank 20^s: to Isabel Strickland 2^s 6^d: to my servant Anne Turner 5^s: my son Thomas to be Exor." The Rev. John Brookbank had issue—

1. John, born at Ingleton in 1669 or 1670, and died 1687.
2. Thomas, of whom presently (II).

II. **Rev. Thomas Brookbank**, of Sparth, and writer of the book of Autobiography, was born at Hale, near Beetham, 10 Apr. 1671, about noon. His godfathers were Thomas Lodge of Heversham, schoolmaster, and Thomas Seal of Arnshead; the godmother was "Aunt Mabel Garnet, my mother's eldest sister." He matriculated at Queen's College, Oxford, 24 Oct. 1687, aged 18; became B.A. 1692, and M.A. from St. Mary's Hall in 1694. He was ordained Deacon in 1696 and Priest in 1697. He filled various curacies from 1696, when he was at Colton. In 1698 he was at Kirkland near Garstang, and in 1700 was minister there: in Feb. 1701-2 he was at Preston, and at Sefton: he mentions being at Kirkland in April 1702, and at Sefton in May, and at Liverpool and Sefton in April 1703. He was at Cartmell in Jan. 1706, and in Dec. 1709. In 1706 (May 13) Nicholas Stratford, Bishop of Chester, wrote to him promising to appoint him to the Vicarage of Cartmell on the death or resignation of the Rev. Mr. Praddy (? Proddy), who "is incapable mentally." The promise took effect in 1708, Praddy having died in Sept. 1707. Thomas Brookbank married at Broughton (near Preston) 7 Oct. 1703 Elizabeth dau. of Thomas Whittingham of Westfield near Garstang and of Cloughton.¹ In 1713 Richard Turnley of Sparth gave him that estate (or strictly his four-fifths of it), and by his will (25 Sept. 1713) left him Horse Hey and Leeming Farms in Bashall. In the will Turnley speaks of Brookbank as his cousin, but elsewhere Brookbank speaks of Turnley as his uncle. On 7 Dec. 1722 he leased to John Cunliffe of Sparth, yeoman, lands at Sparth and Bell Lane for 7 years at a rent of £20. Between 1727 and 1731 he was in litigation with John Heywood and Mary Anne (Grimshaw) his wife (owners of Clayton Hall) and their daughter Rebecca and her husband Richard Lomax, in regard to their

¹ Elizabeth Whittingham was niece of Richard Turnley of Sparth.

one-fifth share of or interest in Sparth; and thus secured the whole Sparth estate. He died in 1732, and was buried at Cartmell (*V.C.H. Lancs.*, iii. 263). By his will, dated 23 Sept. 1729 (C. 233), he left Sparth to his son John and his daughter Elizabeth. He had issue—

1. John, of whom presently (III).
2. Mary, living 1728.
3. Anne, living 1728.
4. Elizabeth, joint-owner of Sparth with her brother John. She sold her interest to him in 1736.
5. Thomas Brookbank, stationer, of St Andrew's, Holborn; living 1754 but dead before 1788. He married Anne . . . , who survived him. She made her will 16 Aug. 1791, which was proved 27 Aug. of that year (C. 263). She left to "Cousin Phoebe Martin, wife of James Martin of Ayre Street Hill, co. Middlesex, £20: to John, son of John Broughton of Duke Street, Smithfield, £10; residue to my son Charles Brookbank of Holborn, stationer, now of Charles Street, in the Parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden": appoints her son Charles and James Broughton to be executors. Thomas and Anne Brookbank had issue—

1. Charles, of whom presently (IVa), as heir of his cousin John Brookbank of Sparth (IV).

III. **Rev. John Brookbank**, of Sparth, son of Rev. Thomas Brookbank by Elizabeth Whittingham, was born about 1704. He matriculated at Brasenose College, Oxford, 14 Mar. 1722-3 (as son of Thomas Brookbank of Sefton, Lancashire), æt. 18: took his B.A. 14 Feb. 1726-7, and M.A. 1731 (*Alumni Oxonienses*). He married Jane Strickland at Middleham, co. York, 7 Apr. 1737. In 1736 he paid off the mortgage of £300 on Sparth (C. 233), and for £400 acquired the interest therein of his sister Elizabeth. He appears to have mortgaged Sparth and other lands to Miles Sands and others, for a Final Concord was made at Lancaster 3 Sept. 1739 between Miles Sands and others, Plaintiffs, and John Brookbank and Jane his wife, Deforciant, of 4 messuages, 2 barns, 3 stables, 4 gardens, one orchard, 20 acres of land, 12 acres of meadow, 50 acres of pasture, 4 acres of woody ground, 2 acres of furze and heath etc. in Sawrey infra Claife, Clayton-le-moors, Cartmell and Ulverston, for £333 6. 8. (C. 235). He mortgaged Sparth and houses at Cartmell on 2 Feb. 1741 to Christopher Wilson of Bardsea for £700 (C. 237). He made a will 21 Aug. 1741 (C. 236) in which he is described as M.A. and Fellow of Brasenose College, and by it left to Edmund Foster of Kirkby Kendal, apothecary, Thomas Preston of Kirkby Lonsdale, grocer, and John Law of Ulverston, attorney . . . "all my estate of Sparth, now under farm to John Coward, in trust to sell and pay my debts. If the proceeds of sale are not sufficient, I give them the house where Mr. Richardson lives for

the same purpose ; the surplus to my executrix. To my mother £10 per an. for life, to be paid out of my property at Cartmell, in lieu of her dower out of the estate at Langthwaite, sold by me to Richard Dawson : after my mother's death the estate in Cartmell to be sold for the benefit of my wife and children, who are to share alike. Jane my wife to be executrix, and I give her all my personalty." He made another will (C. 239) 29 Oct. 1747, in which he describes himself as of St Matthew, Bethnal Green, Clerk. He directs the farm called Sparth, occupied by John Coward, and lands in Cartmell, to be sold ; " my wife Jane to have a quarter of the proceeds, a quarter to my son John, a quarter to my son Thomas, a quarter to my daughter Jane ; household goods to my wife. Edmund Foster of Kendal, and my brother Thomas, stationer of London, to be executors ; the residue to be divided between my wife and children." The will was proved 22 Oct. 1748. His widow Jane, then of Bromley College, made her will 3 Feb. 1776 : she desires to be buried with her husband at St Matthew's, Bethnal Green ; leaves 3 guineas to her daughter Catherine ; a quilt and 6 large silver spoons to her daughter Emma, wife of George Scott ; 6 silver spoons and tongs to her eldest son John Brookbank of Furnival's Inn, stationer ; 6 silver tea spoons and 2 silver salts to her son Thomas Brookbank of Tobago : to her god-daughter Charlotte, eldest child of Emma Scott, a silver butter boat and marrow spoon ; residue to her son John : he and Emma Scott to be Executors. The will (C. 249) was proved 23 Feb. 1776. The Rev. John Brookbank and Jane his wife had issue—

1. John, of whom presently (IV).
2. Thomas, apprenticed to Thomas Brookbank, citizen and stationer (his uncle), 7 June 1763 (C. 243). He went to Tobago in or before 1776, and died before 1788.
3. Jane.
4. Catherine, living 1776.
5. Emma, living 1776, and then wife of George Scott : she had with other issue a daughter Charlotte, living 1776.

IV. **John Brookbank** of Sparth, eldest son of the Rev. John Brookbank of Bethnal Green, was in early life a stationer of Furnival's Inn. He is described as of Sparth in 1783. He was engaged to be married to Ellen Townsend of Clayton-le-moors, and it was agreed 22 Dec. 1785 that she, being a Baptist, should be allowed to go to her own chapel ; that all children should be brought up members of the Church of England, but that the sons should go to Church with their father, and the daughters to chapel with their mother (C. 257). It does not transpire whether this marriage ever took place. He sold 5 acres 3 roods, and 7 perches of the Sparth estate to R. G. Lomax 15 April 1795, being parts of 3 closes of land called the Hillocks (C. 267) : these

lands were close to, and nearly in front of, Clayton Hall : in exchange Lomax gave an allotment of common land containing 11 acres, situated on the south side of Brookbank's allotment, and extending between the new road from Accrington to Whalley and the middle of the old road to the same. In 1804 they exchanged certain small plots of land which had been severed by the Leeds and Liverpool canal (C. 276). He made his will 29 May 1806 (C. 277), and left £20 apiece to his relative Henry Law of Ulverston, and Ellen, Janet, Anne, and Sarah his (Law's) daughters : to Mrs Petty wife of Thomas Petty of Ulverston £50 : to cousin Charles Brookbank and his heirs all his real and personal estate. The will was proved at Chester 18 Aug. 1806.

IVa. **Charles Brookbank** of Sparth, was son of Thomas Brookbank of Furnival's Inn, in the Parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, stationer, by Anne his wife. He was apprenticed to his father 12 June 1781 (C. 251). He was appointed Lieutenant and Quartermaster in the 3rd Battⁿ of [Lancashire] Supplementary Militia by Edward, Earl of Derby, then Lord Lieutenant, Le Gendre Piers Starkie of Huntroyde being Colonel, 1 Mar. 1798 (C. 270, 271). In 1791 he is described as of Charlotte St., Covent Garden (C. 263), and in 1794 as of Holborn, stationer (C. 266). He succeeded to Sparth by his cousin's will in 1806, and found it heavily encumbered. In February, 1807, he sold 28 acres 1 rood and 16 perches of land to R. G. Lomax for £3022 18^s 1½^d. These were at the east end of what is now the "Big Pasture" at Clayton Hall. He made his will 12 Dec. 1808 as follows : To Ward West, son of John West of Enfield in Clayton-le-moors, inn-keeper, and to my cousin Henry Law of Ulverston, £100 apiece : to Mrs. Petty of Ulverston, £50 : to William Wood of Richmond Buildings, Soho, London, £500 : to Lettice Ormerod my housekeeper, certain furniture, and a cottage, now occupied by James Foster, adjoining Sparth, for life : the cottage is then to pass with my real estate : £20 per an. out of my real estate in Clayton to the said Lettice : all my real estate in Clayton to Richard Grimshaw Lomax in trust for his son James : personal estate to R. G. Lomax, who is appointed executor : rings to be given to William Wood and R. G. Lomax, to John Shaw of Chapel House, and Robert Cross of Blackburn : to be buried at Altham by the side of my cousin John Brookbank : Robert Cross to conduct the funeral." The will was proved 2 Mar. 1809.

In 1825 (April. 27) James Lomax made over to his father the house and lands of Sparth, and the latter gave him in exchange a number of farms in G^t Harwood (C. 284). Sparth was thus reunited to the Clayton Hall estate, from which it had been severed at the partition of 1376-7. It has since descended with Clayton Hall.

There is among the Clayton Hall MSS. a parchment map of Sparth inscribed as follows : "Sparth estate | lying in Clayton-le-dale [sic] | near Dunkenhalth | in the county of Lancaster | late belonging to

the Rev^d | Mr Brookbank, dec^d | and now of Mr Jno. Brookbank | 1779 | ." This shows three houses or buildings at Sparth, i.e. where Sparth House now stands, and one on the east side of the road from Accrington to Whalley, close to Hyndburn Bridge. There do not appear to be any houses at Bell Lane, and no house is shown at "Cottams Farm." The carriage drive to Clayton Hall is marked, "Cross Lane." The map has been a good deal damaged by damp, especially about the middle, but the following field names are discernible :—

	A.	R.	P.
Bell Croft	1	0	20
Jack Field	5	1	11
[A field west of Bell Croft ? Little Bent.]			
Far meadow	5	0	33
Cornfield	3	1	9
[A field north of this.]			
Great field	5	0	0
Croft [east of Sparth House, and on the opposite side of the road].			
Hillocks.			
Hall [?].			
[A field south of the last.]			
Oxfield.			

The foregoing are south of Cross Lane, and are roughly equivalent to the present "Big Pasture." North of Cross Lane are—

	A.	R.	P.
Near Oxhey	4	2	6
Far Oxhey	3	1	0
Cottam Meadow	3	3	11
Bridge field	3	1	22
Cottam holme and Bank	2	0	14
[A small piece of wood in Clayton hall Clough.]			

The map shows that the house and buildings of Sparth lay on the west of the road to Whalley, while the land lay mainly to the east of it. The land comprised the Big Pasture, etc., from Sparth road end to Bell Lane; the boundary thence followed the watercourse that runs from there close in front of Clayton Hall, down the Clayton Hall Clough to the Hyndburn, up the Hyndburn to the Bridge carrying the road to Whalley, and then along the east side of this road, to Sparth.

It may be here noted that this road appears to have been straightened since the date of the map, for it seems to have bent eastwards at a point just south of Cross Lane, and then to have turned westwards and rejoined its present alignment north of Sparth Toll Bar House.

In 1671 Sparth was said to contain 60 acres (probably customary) (C. 170).

In 1783 John Brookbank leased Sparth, otherwise Cunliffe's, or further, Sparth to James Westwell, it being then in Westwell's occupation, together with 1 cottage, 3 crofts, 4 other cottages at Bell Lane, occupied by John Monk, Thomas Fielding, Thomas Monk, and Nicholas Whitaker, and lands called the Great meadow, the New meadow, Corn field, Far meadow, Jack Field, Bell Croft, Foxglove lands, Clay field, Bell meadow, and the two Hillocks, which last four were recently in one, and called the Hillocks. The total area was 37 acres 3 roods: the term was 15 years, and the rent £30.

When R. G. Lomax bought part of Charles Brookbank's estate in 1807 the names of the fields purchased were—

	A.	R.	P.
1. The Hillocks or Clayland	5	0	13
2. Little Hillocks	1	3	4
3. Long field	6	0	26
4. Jack Field	5	3	10
5. Bell Lane meadow	2	1	15
6. Little Hillocks	1	0	14
7. Four cottages and gardens at Bell Lane	0	0	33
8. Plantation	0	0	26
9. Lane	0	0	35
10. Lane to William West's	0	0	19
11. One acre in Cross field	1	0	0
12. Land on higher side of Canal (part of a close called the 11 acres)	4	1	21
Total	28	1	16

The occupiers were Charles Brookbank, John Monk, John Garstang, John Cottam, and George Baldwin.

The following are the names of the fields belonging to Sparth comprised in the grant from James Lomax to his father 27 April 1825: Sparth House, etc., and cottages; the Corn field, the Wood-yard field, the Bent meadow, the Little Bent meadow, the Great Bent, the Little Bent, the Cornfield, the Martin meadow, the Great meadow, the Croft, the Far Oxhey, the Near Oxhey, the Brigg field, the Cottam meadow, the Wood, the Cottam field. The total area is 54 acres 0 roods 32 perches at 7 yards to the perch (i.e. customary measure); and these represent the remainder of the Sparth estate left after the previous sales to R. G. Lomax, plus the allotments granted to John Brookbank on the enclosure of the Common in 1797, less the strip of land on the east side of Whalley Road, below the Canal Bridge, which John Brookbank sold to Richard Fort in 1805. The premises were in the occupation of James Walmesley, William Haworth, R. G. Lomax, John Monk, William Wilcock, James Cunliffe, John Westwell, Jane Pickup.

George Monk, Nicholas Whitaker, Thomas Emmison, James Broadley, Jeremiah Crossley, Richard Whitaker, Thomas Fielden, Widow Haworth, William Bickerstaffe, John Wilson, William Dean, James Foster. There were thus Sparth House and some nineteen cottages. Of these four were at Bell Lane, three adjoined Sparth House, four were in Sparth straits, near Sparth House, one in Sparth House garden, six at Hyndburn Bridge, and Cottam's Farm would make the nineteenth. The four at Bell Lane have long since disappeared (the three standing there belonged to the original Clayton Hall estate). There are five still at Hyndburn Bridge, viz., the lowest row on the east side of the road: the sixth stood at right angles to the row of five and rather behind the lowest of them: it was taken down about 1890. The three adjoining Sparth House have been converted into two: that in Sparth Garden survives as a potting-shed and tool-house: those at "Sparth Straits" have recently fallen into ruin.

Sparth House is a plain Georgian structure, and was a good deal altered, enlarged, and improved to fit it as a residence for John Lomax on his marriage in 1836, and as a dower-house for the widow of R. G. Lomax. Their son James Lomax occupied it for a year or two during the building of Allsprings in G^t Harwood, circa 1838-9. Later occupants have been Robert Clegg (1839 or 1840 to 1851), Mrs. Clegg, Jonathan Hindle Calvert of the Oakenshaw Print Works, the writer, and James Hacking, Esq., of the East Lancashire Soap Works in Clayton-le-Moors. It was called Sparth Hall in 1731, Sparth Gate in 1784, and Sparth Hall again during the ownership of John Lomax. Sparth House was sold in 1924 to James Hacking, Esq.

THE JOLLYS, AND SPARTH AS A NONCONFORMIST MEETING-PLACE.

Sparth is entitled to some special notice on account of its connection with the Presbyterian activities of the celebrated Thomas Jolly (and of two of his relatives). He is noticed in the *D.N.B.*, in Whitaker's *Whalley*, and in the Chetham Society's 33rd volume (N.S.): the latter contains his "Note Book," 1671-93, the "Altham and Wymondhouses Church Book," and a biography, with a Pedigree of his family. He was the son of Thomas Jolly of Gorton, clothier, an officer in the Parliamentary army. He was born at Droylsden 14 Sept. 1629, and entered Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1645. In 1649 he received "an unanimous call" from the parishioners of Altham (the church being then under Presbyterian regimen), having been certified as "studiously and piously affected." He settled at Altham in September of that year, and formed there "a gathered Church," though not without some opposition, and established considerable reputation as a minister among those of Presbyterian views. Robert Cunliffe of Sparth was a leading supporter, and ruling elder of the church. Jolly's

troubles began with the Restoration. In Nov. 1660 he was arrested and taken to Preston, where he was charged with sedition, but was released on taking the oath of supremacy. He was again arrested 15 Feb. 1661, and detained in custody for some time. On 9 Dec. 1661 the Churchwardens delated him to the Bishop's Court on 4 counts: 1. "that he takes upon himself as our minister, we not knowing what authority he hath for it: 2. that he neglects the duty of a minister in the administration of both the sacraments, refusing the Lord's Supper to all the Parishioners except three families, and the baptizing of our children: 3. that he refuseth to read the Book of Common Prayer: 4. that he refuseth to bury our dead, enforcing us to put them into the grave without any decency of Christian burial or ceremony." A note in Whitaker's *Whalley* (ii. 272) says he was a bold, arrogant, self-sufficient man, ruling the Episcopalians of Altham with a rod, and refusing to pray for the King, after the Restoration. He was cited to the Episcopal Court, and suspended 17 Aug. 1662, resigning his living on the 24th. He withdrew to Healey, near Burnley, and thence to Bury, and later to Skipton, but was eventually allowed to return to Healey. In November he was again arrested and taken to York, probably on suspicion of being concerned in the Farnley Wood plot. He was arrested 12 Feb. 1664-5, and committed to Lancaster Castle for 3 months: he was again arrested 23 Nov. 1665, and bound over by Justice Rigby, and sent home. By the Five Mile Act he was compelled to live outside that radius from Altham, but in 1667 bought Wymondhouses (a farm in Pendleton, on the north side of Pendle Hill), and again gathered his society about him, in spite of Wymondhouses being less than 5 miles from Altham. He was several times arrested, and spent nearly the whole of 1669 in prison. In 1672, on the passing of the Act of Indulgence, Wymondhouses was licensed. In 1674 he was fined £20 for preaching near Slaidburn. In 1684 he was brought before Judge Jeffreys at Preston for keeping a conventicle, and bound over till the next Assizes, when he was discharged by Baron Atkins. In 1688 he built a chapel at Wymondhouses, and in 1689 a building was licensed at Sparth. In 1689 he took part in the controversy over the "Surey Demoniack." This was one Richard Dugdale, who suffered from fits, or hysterical delusions, or both, at Surey, a small farm (now pulled down) on the right hand of the Calder, between Moreton Hall and Whalley, nearly opposite the middle of Banks Wood in Great Harwood. Jolly was one of the dozen or more ministers who held that it was a real case of diabolical possession, and who tried to exorcise the evil spirit by prayer and fasting—though with no success. Jolly died at Wymondhouses 14 Mar. 1703, and was buried at Altham on the 18th. His portrait is engraved in Palmer's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, 1802, ii. 348. He published: (1) *The Surey Demoniack*, etc., 1697, 4to; (2) *A Vindication of the Surey Demoniack* . . . by

T. J., etc., 1698, 4to. He married four times, but the names of his wives are not recorded. The first wife was married in Oct. 1651, and died in 1653; the second wife was married in 1654 and died the same year; the third died in 1656; and the fourth in 1675. By the first wife he had two sons—

1. Thomas, baptized at Altham 31 Oct. 1652: died in Dec. 1671.
2. Samuel, born in 1653: married 9 Nov. 1686, but the wife's name is not recorded. He settled at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, as a surgeon, and died there in April 1691. He left issue—
 1. Thomas Jolly, an infant in 1691. He was ordained at Bradford Chapel, Norfolk, 13 June 1711. On the death of his second cousin (*vide infra*), John Jolly, he succeeded him in the ministry at Wymondhouses [? and Sparth] in 1725. He removed to Cockermouth in 1737, and died there 8 June 1764. He is noticed in the *D.N.B.* He may have been the father of the Thomas Jolly of Wymondhouses, whose will, dated 1794, is given later.

The Rev. Thomas Jolly, by his third wife, had a son—

3. Timothy, born at Altham in 1656. He was educated at Rathmell Academy, near Settle, and went to London to prepare for the ministry in 1675. He was ordained at Sheffield 28 Apr. 1681. He died there 28 Mar. 1714. He is noticed in the *D.N.B.* He published: (1) *A Funeral Sermon for . . . Rev. Thomas Jollie*, 1704, 8vo; (2) *A Memorial, or a Character of Mr. Thomas Whitaker*, 1712, 8vo. He married a daughter of Rev. J. Fisher of Sheffield, and had a son—
 1. Timothy, born at Altham in 1691. In 1716 he was assistant minister at Sheffield: in 1720 he was appointed assistant at Miles Lane Chapel, Cannon Street, London, becoming pastor in 1726. He died 3 Aug. 1757. He published *Christ's Dominion*, etc., 1730, 8vo. He is noticed in the *D.N.B.*

The Rev. Thomas Jolly had a brother John, sometime of Trinity College, Dublin. He was sometime minister at Norbury and Bredbury in Cheshire, and at Gorton and Denton in Lancashire. He died 17 June 1682, aged about 40. He is noticed in the *D.N.B.* He married and had issue—

1. John Jolly, educated at Rathmell from 1688, and ordained at Wymondhouses 23 Sept. 1696. He was sometime minister of Newton in Bolland, and came thence to Altham (*sic*: ? Sparth). On the death of his uncle, the Rev. Thomas Jolly, in 1703, he was chosen pastor of Wymondhouses. He married at New Church in Pendle, 25 Jan. 1713-14, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Grimshaw of Oakenshaw, and widow of John Livesey

of Ringstonehalgh. He occurs as minister of Sparth from Dec. 1713 to June 1725 : several letters remain written by him to Peter Walkden, minister of Hesketh Lane, near Chipping, between 1715 and 1717, dated from Henfield and Sparth. He died at Oakenshaw 29 June 1725. He was succeeded there by his second cousin Thomas, son of Samuel Jolly and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Jolly. John Jolly is noticed in the *D.N.B.*

The " Church Book " referred to above is entitled " An account of the Church of Christ meeting at Altham, Wymondhouses and Sparth, from the year 1649 to the year 1737, under the pastoral care of first Mr Thomas Jolly from Cambridge, and Mr John Jolly his nephew, and lastly Mr Thomas Jolly his grandson."

The Pedigree of the Jollys in *Chet. Soc.*, vol. 33, N.S., would lead one to suppose that the family came to an end with the Thomas Jolly who died in 1764. But among the Clayton Hall MSS. (C. 157) is the will of one Thomas Jollie of Wymondhouses, dated 13 Aug. 1794. He leaves to " Betty my wife £20 and all household goods : to my relations Sarah Milward of London, and Hannah Thomson of Kendal, her sister, £50 apiece : to my executors £20 on trust to pay the interest to the Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at Wymondhouses, for a sermon on Whitsunday : my real estate to my nephew Thomas Thornthwaite, subject to an annuity of £25 to my wife : she to be permitted to live where I and my tenant William Mitchell now live, unless she prefers to live in the house occupied by my tenant William Hayhurst : the Minister of Wymondhouses to have the convenience of stabling his horse at Wymondhouses at William Hayhurst's : my library and the residue of my estate to Thomas Thornthwaite. John Brookbank of Sparth and James Westell of Henfield to be executors." A note at the end says that he died 5 Sept. 1794, aged 73.

(F) STANWORTH HOUSE.

This was a small farm, lying towards the eastern side of Clayton, between what is now called Moorside Farm and Red House Farm. It was on the north side of the lane from Red House Farm to Altham, and was pulled down about 1895. It long belonged to a family called Duxbury, but it does not appear how or when or from whom they acquired it.

I find in Abram's *Blackburn*, p. 542, that Laurence Duxbury of G^t Harwood . . . had some estate in Clayton-le-moors in 1609, and that he was buried at G^t Harwood 10 Sept. 1619 : that Nicholas his son occurs as a freeholder in 1621. I have a note that Nicholas Duxbury held Stanworth House in 1628, but have unfortunately lost the reference. The Duxburys of Stanworth House also owned property at the Dean, near Sabden. In a rental of Pendle Forest, 11 Feb.

1608-9, Nicholas Duxbury is mentioned as holding land in Goldshaw there by a rent of £1. 14. 7. (*Clitheroe Court Rolls*, ii. 403) : at a Hal-mote of the manor of Ightenhill, held at Higham 22 Nov. 1662, Nicholas Duxbury of "Deien" was a juror (*ibid.* ii. 449) : Laurence and William Duxbury are mentioned as freeholders in Clayton in Jan. 1662-3 (*ibid.*, ii. 428) : and at the same time Laurence Duxbury, gent. is returned as holding land in Goldshaw Booth by a rent of £1. 1. 8., and in Higham Booth, by a rent of 19s 2½^d (*ibid.*, 452, 453). In a rental of the Forest of Pendle, dated circa 1662, I find "Laurence Duxbury gent.—for land in Goldshaw Booth, late of Christopher Varley [pays] 3s : and "more of him 1s 9½^d " ; and "Ellen Duxbury, widow—10s 8^d." (The Dean is a large farm in Higham with West Close Booth : Goldshaw immediately adjoins it.)

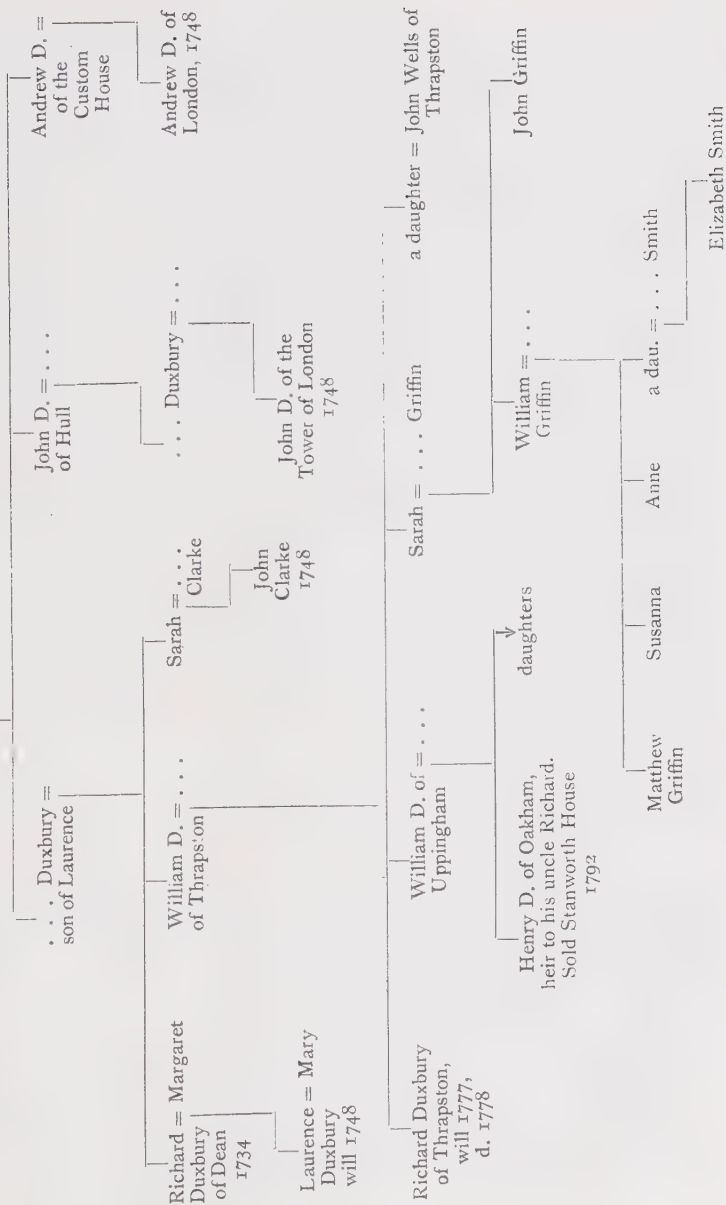
The earliest Duxbury deed among the Clayton Hall MSS. is one of 2 Aug. 1727. It is a disentailing deed by Richard Duxbury of Dean. Among the properties mentioned are a messuage in Witton called the Eaves and 30 acres of land, messuages and 10 acres of land in Clayton, a messuage and 10 acres of land in Livesey and Tockholes called Acre House, all late the inheritance of Laurence Duxbury of Dean, grandfather of Richard (C. 358).

On 17 Aug. 1734 Richard Duxbury of Dean made a settlement of his property. He granted to Henry Walton of Marsden and Thomas Whitaker of Symondston his tenement in Witton called Eyes, and 30 acres of land, a tenement in Livesey and Tockholes called Acre House, and 6 acres of land, tenements in Clayton called Duxbury's Cottages, and 7 acres of land, also copyhold lands in Higham Booth called Dean, containing 120 acres, and held by 19s 4^d rent ; a tenement called Woodhouse in Goldshaw, containing 35 acres of land, and the "Dole" containing 40 acres (rent 20s) ; also a tenement in Sabden and 10 acres, and a parcel of moss in Sabden Moss, containing an acre, and half a dole of ground on Goldshaw containing 20 acres (rent 4s) : to raise enough to pay his debts, to pay £30 per an. to Richard Duxbury and Margaret his wife, for life, with remainder to Laurence their son and heir. The debts amounted to £860, of which £520 were due to Piers Starkie [of Huntroyde], secured on the copyhold lands. [Dean is now part of the Huntroyde estate.]

On 19 May 1748 Laurence Duxbury made his will : he states that his parents are both dead, and that he has no children : he gives "my estates to Henry Walton and Thomas Whitaker on trust to pay my debts : my wife Mary to receive the surplus during life : remainder to my cousin Richard Duxbury, son of my uncle William Duxbury, late of Thrapston : remainder to William, brother of Richard : remainder to John Duxbury of the Tower of London, grandson of my father's late uncle John Duxbury, late of Hull : remainder to my cousin Andrew Duxbury of London, son of Andrew Duxbury, late of

PEDIGREE OF DUXBURY.

Laurence Duxbury of Dean, oc. 1652-3 =



the Custom House, who was another of my father's uncles : remainder to the daughters of my cousin Richard : remainder to the daughters of my cousin William : remainder to cousin John Clarke of Brentford, son of my aunt Sarah Clarke, my father's sister."

On 25 Feb. 1776, Richard Duxbury, late of Sandy, and now of Thrapston, cousin of Laurence Duxbury of Dean, and Henry Duxbury of Oakham, eldest son of William Duxbury of Uppingham, executed a disentailing deed of a tenement in Witton, called Ees, and 30 acres of land, of a tenement in Livesey called Acre House, and 6 acres of land, and of Duxbury's Cottages in Clayton and 7 acres of land. Richard Duxbury of Thrapston made his will 3 Mar. 1777: "my house in Thrapston to my sister Sarah Griffin, widow; and whereas I and my nephew Henry Duxbury of Oakham surrendered certain copyhold premises in Pendle to William Smith of Oakham, clerk, and William Griffin of Thrapston, on trust, as to half, for me and my heirs for ever, I give this half to my nephews William and John Griffin: my half of tenements in Livesey and Clayton to the same . . . to sell and pay legacies as follows: to my sister Sarah Griffin £800, to William and John Griffin and to my nephew John Wells of Kettering £250 apiece: to William Griffin's children, Matthew, Susanna, and Anne £100 apiece: to my brother-in-law John Wells of Thrapston £50: to the children of my kinsman John Clarke of Turnham Green £60 to be equally divided: to my kinsman Aubrey Ellis of Bolton, co. York, £20; and to his children Robert, Sarah, Jane and Mary £40 to be equally divided: to Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William Griffin £50: my household goods to Sarah Griffin" (who is made executrix). A codicil of 2 Mar. 1778 varies some of the bequests. The will was proved 2 May 1778.

On 8 Sept. 1792 Henry Duxbury of Thrapston and William and John Griffin sold Stanworth House estate to R. G. Lomax for £480: it then comprised 3 cottages and 7½ acres of land.

(G) FREEHOLDERS IN CLAYTON, JAN. 1662-3.

The *Court Rolls of Clitheroe* (vol. 2, pp. 428 and 430) contain a "List of Freeholders within the Hundred of Blackburn with their Quit-rents, rents of assize, castle-ward rents, and pitture rents . . ." In Clayton-le-moors are the following:—

Richard Walmesley Esq. for his lands called Dunkenhagh a puture rent	5 ^d
Richard Grimshaw Esq. for his Demaine lands called Clayton	9 ^d
Thomas Grymeshaw of Oakenshaw	2 ^d
George Christian and John Grymeshaw for the Sparth ¹	5 ^d

¹ Christian held Nearer Sparth; John Grimshaw held Further Sparth.

John Rushton for lands there	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^d
John Leach	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ^d
William Duxbury	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ^d
Richard Duckworth for the Ringstonehalgh	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^d
Thomas Whalley [? Blacklanehead]	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^d
Lawrance Duxbury gent. [? Stanworth House]	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^d
William Sherburne	.	.	.	.	.	1 ^d

NOTE.—For the earlier generations of the Duxburys of Dean, etc., see Appendix on page 153.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COMMON LANDS.

UNTIL nearly the end of the 18th century a considerable extent of land in Clayton and Altham lay waste and was common to both townships. This waste lay to the south and east of Clayton, the enclosed land lying mainly to the north and west.

I have already referred to the late 16th century map of the waste lands of Clayton, preserved in the Dunkenthalgh estate office. It is perhaps rather a diagram than a scientific survey, but it is of great interest as being the earliest sketch of the district. The northern boundary of the Common called "Hynde Feyld" (i.e. Henfield, or in modern speech and spelling, Enfield) is clearly traced from the Altham boundary, just east of Rushton house (i.e. Moorside Farm) westwards, in a nearly straight line, past Stanworth House, Clayton Hall (which is some little way north of the line), Sparth, and Oakenshaw, to what is evidently intended for Ringstonehalgh, but which is not named on the map. Here it turns south, and then east, so as to take in Hay-slacks, then south at right angles. It then turns west, and at the old toll bar on Blackburn road, just east of Dunkenthalgh, it turns south again, leaving Dunkenthalgh on the west. The line then follows the "Hollow Clough" eastwards. This Hollow Clough separates "Hyndfield" in Clayton from "Hyndfield" in Church. The line continues eastward to the "Grey Stone," and runs thence nearly due east, on the north of a tract named "Hyndfield in Accrington," to a point due south of "the Harde." It then turns at right angles, and runs due north past "the Harde" to the place we started from, just east of Rushton House. The Blackburn to Altham road is the only one shown, and it runs diagonally across the Common from near Dunkenthalgh to the Altham boundary, a little south of Rushton House. This road, or the greater part of it, has long ceased to exist, and late in the 18th century the present road was substituted for it, running for the greater part of its course somewhat north of the site of the old one. Several natural features are marked on the map, and various others indicative of manorial rights or claims. Beginning at the east, and following the northern boundary, we find, a little south of Rushton

House, a place marked "Rushton Green." A little west of this is "Butts"—for practice of archery. A "Great Stone" is noted a little south-east of Clayton Hall, apparently near what is now known as Whitaker Nook. West of the "Great Stone" is a "marle pitt" (south of Clayton Hall). Proceeding westwards there are "marle pitts" south of Sparth: west of them are more "Butts," a cucking stool, and, south of Ringstonehalgh, more "Butts." Stocks are shown close to Hayslacks, just to the south-east. South of the stocks and of the high road is a place called the "Towne field," but there is no sign of any enclosure. North-east of the Town field is "Hyndfield Cross"; north-east of this is the "Old Pynfold," and north of this, some "Stone pitts." East of the Pynfold is a "Meare Stone," and south of that are some "Springes," from which two watercourses flow northwards, one to the marl pit which lies south of Clayton Hall, and one to the "Great Stone" lying near a point that may be identified with Whitaker Nook. There are more "Springes" east of the "Meare Stone." South-east of "Hyndfield Cross" is "Rassall pitt," east of the latter is "Hindle Hard," with indications of a range of hills. South of "Rassall pitt" is an enclosure called "Dunkenhalgh Turfe Ground." In the extreme south-east corner of the common is an enclosure called "An improvement," right up in the angle between the Accrington boundary and that of Altham. The new "Pynfold" is placed about halfway between the "New improvement" and the Hard.

About 1590 there was a dispute between Nicholas Grimshaw of Clayton (a minor, and in charge of the Court of Wards and Liveries) and Thomas Walmesley of Dunkenhagh, on the one hand (each claiming to be Lord of a moiety of Clayton), and Nicholas Banastre of Altham, on the other, in respect of the common or waste land called "Henfilde," whether it was parcel of Clayton or Altham. Legal proceedings followed, and it was shown that both were manors, and that part of the common or waste was parcel of Clayton, and the other part parcel of Altham (C. 39). Various ancient deeds were cited, among which was one dated on the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra (22 Feb.) 1277-8 (Towneley's MSS., G. 1626), by which William de Altham and Henry de Clayton agreed that the land of the waste which they had severally improved should remain to them and their heirs, and that both should abstain from making further enclosures without mutual consent. The Court considered that William and Henry were equal Lords of the waste, and in effect that this was true of the Plaintiffs Grimshaw and Walmesley, and the Defendant Banastre; and ordered Commissioners to be appointed to decide how much should belong to either party, and what was the true boundary. It was also ordered that Grimshaw and Walmesley should each be accepted as Lord of a moiety of Clayton, in spite of Banastre denying Walmesley's right to be so accepted: that none of the parties should "improve any part of the waste" or dig

for coal or stone therein without consent of the others, and that "drifts" (driving, collecting, and impounding of animals at large on the waste) should be made "indifferently by the said Lords." The decree was exemplified at the instance of Thomas Walmesley, 11 May 1594.

In virtue of the decree Commissioners were appointed to take evidence as to the division of the common as between Clayton and Altham. Depositions as follow were taken on behalf of Nicholas Grimshaw at the house of Charles Walmesley in Church township, 25 Sept. 1590, before Thomas Talbot and others :—

Ralph Pollard of Eccleshill, yeoman, tenant of Nicholas Grimshaw, aged 72, says : " I knew Richard Grimshaw, grandfather of Nicholas, and John, father of Nicholas. The tenants in Clayton have dug turf in Hinfield waste, and we made a marle pit near Whitacre, and a gutter to bring water to it : 50 years ago the inhabitants of Clayton made butts on the waste near Sparth, which was then in the occupation of one Cunliffe."

Jennet Birtwistle, widow, examined at the house of Richard Birtwistle at Hapton (she was late wife of Edward Birtwistle, late of Hapton, yeoman), aged 77, says : " I know Henfield Common, and a well or spring called Russell well, and have heard it was a mere between Altham and Clayton : it is on the east side of a stone or cross set on the waste : there was a great stone lying between the cross and the Hard, which defendant broke and carried off. I do not know if it was a mere-stone. Robert Cunliffe, my father, late of Sparth, got stones in the pits on the waste for covering a fire-house and kiln in Clayton, then in his occupation : there was a pinfold in the slate-pits : I have heard my father say there was a great stone laid by my grandfather on the moor, near the corner of a field of Mr. Grimshaw's called the Whitaker, and near to the horseway between Sparth and Altham : it was intended as a guide for travellers."

Further depositions were taken at Church, 11 April 1591, as under :

Christopher Hindle of Cowell (i.e. Cowhill) in Rishton, husbandman, aged 69, says : " One John Pickup of Clayton above 40 years ago did use to join in drift of the commons and wastes of Hinfield, with the inhabitants of Altham and Church, and I was Pinder for Clayton. There was a Pinfold near the Cross standing on the waste, near the slate pits 40 years ago. The Lords of Dunkenhalth about 58 years ago used to get turves in a moss in Hinfield belonging to the house of Dunkenhalth ' for the use of the said house,' which moss-room is near the hollow clough, upon the south part, following the same north-eastwards unto the skirt of the hill of Hinfield. I have heard that an inhabitant of Altham did one time dig turves in the said moss-room, and that he was blamed by the Lord of Dunkenhalth, and he ceased to dig. I know that the forbears of Nicholas Grimshaw

of Okensay in Clayton did pay a free-rent of 4^d per an. to the Lords of Dunkenhalth, and I think it is still paid."

Roger Baron of Yate bonge (i.e. Yate Bank—between Eccleshill and Oswaldtwistle) in Rossendale, husbandman, says: "The inhabitants of Clayton used to meet on the moor of Hinfield near the Sparth, where a stone now stands, to confer on the concerns of the town of Clayton: 30 years ago I was 'servant in house' to Richard Grimshaw, grandfather of Nicholas Grimshaw. Richard Grimshaw used to get turves and stones, make marl pits, break soil, etc., on the common, without stop or hindrance of any one. The turves were got between Sparth and the height of Hinfield, and stones and slate upon a place near the top of Hinfield moor, as also near Whitacre: the marl pit was made on the Common near the head of Whitacre, at the making of which, water springing from a well near the height of Hinfield was led down to the marl pit in a furrow made by a plough, and without license of any one. The inhabitants of Clayton used to repair a highway leading over the Common from Black Lane towards a cross in Hinfield, and I have worked at repairing this road. The inhabitants of Clayton had a pair of Butts on the common, between the tenement of William Broadley and that of John Barrow's wife, and I have seen the stoops of a cucking stool of the township of Clayton standing on the waste, betwixt the lands of Nicholas Grimshaw and the Sparth: I have seen a pair of stocks, belonging to Clayton, standing on the common, westwards from Nicholas Grimshaw's house. I have seen a great stone lying on the hill, between Hinfield Cross and the Hard, which is of late broken. I do not know if it was a mere stone."

Laurence Fysh of Eccleshill, yeoman, aged 50, says: "I was for 16 years servant to Richard Grimshaw in his house, the grandfather of the plaintiff, and it is 20 years since I left. While I was with him Richard Grimshaw used to get turves and stones in the said Common, without hindrance from any: they were got between the height of Hinfield and the Sparth: the walling stone and slate were got in various places, sometimes near the top of Hinfield, and sometimes near Whitacre. I have seen a marl pit near the head of Whitacre, made by Richard Grimshaw shortly before I came into his service: at the making of this pit water from a spring on the top of Hinfield was let down to it without leave of any. I have helped to repair the road, and have seen a vagabond set in the Stocks by the Constables of Clayton."

Otywell Grimshaw of Clayton, husbandman, says: "Nicholas Haworth of Clayton used to join in a drift of the Common with the inhabitants of Altham and Church, and I have been with him when he was Pinder for Clayton at these drifts. Each town had a Pinder: I have taken part in drifts 20 years ago, at which time there was a Pinfold on the Common near the Cross, standing on Hinfield: it is now destroyed, and a new one set up on the Common near the lands

of the Defendant. I have got turves in the moss-room for Ralph Rishton, gent., then owner of Dunkenhalth: it is, and was, called Dunkenhalth moss-room. I knew Richard Grimshaw grandfather of the Plaintiff, and he got turves on the Common in a place near the head of Whitacre, and I have seen a gutter drawn from the skirt of Hinfield which was made to draw water to a marl-pit;—all without stop of any one. The wife of John Baron of Clayton, tenant to one Duxbury, caused a marl-pit to be made on the Common about 30 years ago. I worked at it, and Alexander Rishton, Percifall Grimshaw, Thomas and Henry Grimshaw of Clayton all had marl pits made in the Common, without stop of any. I worked therein. I have worked on the highway. Ralph Rishton, owner of Dunkenhalth, improved a parcel of the Common: it is now occupied by Nicholas Duckworth, who paid 3^s rent to Ralph Rishton."

Christopher Wyllysell of Rishton, husbandman, aged 58, says: "I have attended the leading of turves to Dunkenhalth from the moss-room: I have seen a cucking stool and pair of stocks on the Common, sometimes on the land between Nicholas Grimshaw's tenement and the Sparth, and sometimes near John Haworth's house. I have heard N. Duckworth say he had given Mr Rishton £10 for a fine of the Improvement, and it is about 25 years since it was made. R. Rishton received a rent of 3^s or 3^s 4^d for it."

Thomas Cunliffe of G^t Harwood, husbandman, aged 40, says: "I have known several pairs of Butts on the Common, viz. one pair between the tenements of Christopher Cryshaw and Myles Hey, and another pair above Sparth, and another pair between the tenements of Nicholas Grimshaw and Ottywell Grimshaw: I have known stocks and cucking stools on the Common."

James Birtwistle of Huncoat, gent., aged 63 years, says: "I hold my freehold lands in Huncoat of the Lords of Clayton and Dunkenhalth in socage and a penny rent, half to each."

Henry Grimshaw of Church, husbandman, aged 57, says: "I know the inhabitants of Clayton have joined the inhabitants of Altham, Church and Accrington in drifts of the Common of Hinfield: each town had a Pinder. One George Jackson was Pinder for Altham, and Nicholas Haworth for Clayton, Thomas Blacksonden for Accrington, and Laurence Rishton for Church. About 40 years ago I knew the drifts made by the Pinders. There is a Pinfold on the Common near Altham: it was made 16 years ago. There was one near the Cross on Hinfield, but it was taken down."

John Ryshton of Clayton, husbandman, aged 49, says: "The inhabitants of Clayton joined with the inhabitants of Altham, Church, and Accrington, in drifts over the common, and used to get turves and make marl pits in the common without hindrance from any one. I have been at the repairing of highways."

John Whitacre of Huncoat, husbandman, aged 68, says: "My father had freehold land in Huncoat lying in Broadmoor and in Huncoat town-fields, for which he paid 1^d rent to the Lords of Clayton and Dunkenhalth: the lands are divided between me and my brother."

Nicholas Grimshaw of Okenshaw, yeoman, aged 42, says: "I hold my lands of Justice Walmesley and the Complainant as Lords of Clayton by a rent of 9^d, i.e. 4½^d to each. There are Butts and a Cucking-stool set up by the inhabitants of Clayton. I have seen a great stone lying on the hill between Hinfield Cross and the Hard, a little north of the said Cross. I have heard it called a Mere stone. I believe the Defendant had it removed about 12 years ago."

Giles Dewhurst of Church, husbandman, aged 60, says: "About 40 years ago I was servant to Roger Rishton of Powthalghe, and knew the inhabitants of Clayton join in drifts of the Commons with the inhabitants of Altham, Church, and Accrington. There is a Pinder in each town. I know that Ralph Rishton late of Dunkenhalth improved a parcel of the moor. It is now in the occupation of Nicholas Duckworth."

Richard Lache of Clayton, webster, aged 60, says: "I know that the inhabitants of Clayton have set up Butts on the wastes, i. in a clough near Sparth, ii. at the head of Marled Earth, iii. near the house of Richard Stanworth: I have seen a cucking stool sometimes in a clough going upwards from Oakenshaw, and sometimes near the house of John Haworth. I have seen stocks set up at the head of a close called 'Jincocke,' and sometimes at the head of Marled Earth, near a marl pit, and sometimes near the house of John Haworth, where they now are."

The Commissioners do not appear to have come to any decision as to dividing the Common between the manors of Clayton and Altham, and the matter remained dormant *in statu quo* till about 1786.

On 15 Sept. of that year Robert Edward (9th) Lord Petre, James Lomax, Esquire, James Whalley of Clerk Hill, Esquire, John Brookbank of Sparth, gent., William Griffin of Thrapston, co. Northampton, gent., and John Ellison of Clayton, gent., of the 1st part, and the Reverend Richard Thomas Wroe-Walton of Altham, of the 2nd part, agreed to appoint John Clayton of Carr Hall, co. Lancaster, and William Wainman of Carr Head, co. York, to ascertain and mark the boundaries between Clayton and Altham on Henfield Common (C. 119).

There was evidently some friction about this time and later between the Lords and Freeholders of Clayton, and Wroe-Walton, the latter claiming some sort of manorial right in and over Clayton. He was maintaining this claim on Jan. 1795, and an action was commenced against him in the Court of King's Bench. The case was ordered to

be tried at Lancaster in 1796, when Wroe-Walton withdrew his pretensions, and a verdict was given for Petre and Lomax. In connection with this claim of Wroe-Walton's, counsel was briefed (prior to 1786) and evidence as follows was collected (C. 116) :—

John Butterworth of Sparth, aged 75, says : “ About 60 years ago when walking the boundary between Clayton and Altham, they began at the north stoop of Waddington gate, or Nan Gate [on the road to Altham, at the boundary between Clayton and Altham], thence to the White stake, thence to the White Ash, at Whitacre head Nook, thence to the middle of the old Stone pits on the Common, thence to the west stoop of Accrington Yate [i.e. Dyke Nook, in the road from Accrington to Whalley]. ”

James Whitaker of Oswaldtwistle, taylor, aged 64, says : “ The boundary begins at Accrington Dyke Nook, thence to a stone near to, but on the north side of, the road leading from the Common towards Huncoat. . . . The new road from Blackburn to Burnley was made by Act of Parliament ; the old one was further south. . . . John Coward who farmed Clayton Hall 45 years ago told me that Altham and Clayton were divided by the line previously described. ”

John Bradley, aged 66, says : “ The bounds begin at a Mere stone by Accrington Dyke Nook . . . thence . . . to the White Ash at Whitaker Nook, and about 50 yards from it. Mr Lomax made a ditch to convey water, 30 years ago, from near the road to Burnley, to the enclosures of Clayton Hall. ”

John Bradshaw, aged 85, says : “ The bounds go from Waddington gate to the White Ash at the top of Whitaker Nook, then to the stone pits on Henfield, and so to Dyke Nook. ”

William Monks, aged 70, tenant to Mr Brookbank, says : “ I remember the diversion of the road to Burnley ; the new road was made further north : formerly there was no regular road from Whalley to Accrington across the common : people went where they could get. . . . I have opened a drain to convey water to Mr Lomax's house through the Whitaker. . . . Mr Lomax made a road from near Nan gate to Ned Rushton's about 26 or 27 years ago [this is the existing road from Burnley road through a field in Altham, and belonging to that estate, to Moorside Farm] . . . it is nearly disused : about 20 years ago he made a road beginning at Burnley road, and leading down to Peter Sefton's, as a road to his house and coal pits. [This is the existing road from Burnley Road to Red House Farm and Clayton Hall, etc.] ”

Thomas Monks, aged 80, son of William Monks of Clayton, who died in 1773, says : “ I have heard my father talk of walking the bounds . . . from Waddington gate to Whitaker Nook, and so past the White Ash to Accrington Lane. ”

John Folds of G^t Harwood, aged 72, says : “ I was born in a house

near the White Ash : I have heard my father and others talk of the bounds being between White Ash and Accrington Dyke Nook."

Edward Rishton of Rishton House, aged 68, says : " My ancestors have lived at Rishton House 400 years : I believe I am the son of Laurence Rishton who died 58 years ago, aged 40. The old road from Altham to Dunkenhalth was further to the south, but was re-made more to the north. There was a well near my house that served the vicinity. Mr Walton has filled it up, and made a road over it, and now we have to go a mile for water."

John Broadley of Bell Lane, tenant of James Lomax, aged 53, says : " My father, who died about 1770, aged 64, often beat the bounds : he told me they ran from the Dyke Nook to White Ash. I think the old road was changed when Mr Porter was Steward at Dunkenhalth. About 20 years ago a new road was made by the Commissioners of Turnpikes, to the north of the old road. I remember Lady Petre's wagon being ' walted ' going through this ancient road."

Nicholas Whitehead of Clayton, aged 72, says : " I have lived at Whitaker Nook. About 60 years ago I walked the bounds over Henfield from Nan Gap, or Waddington Gate to the White Ash above Whitaker Nook, and so to the top of Henfield, by the old road on the left of the stone pits, nearer to Altham, pointing to Accrington, and have heard this was the boundary."

Margaret Bradshaw, aged 74, says : " I have always lived at a cottage on the waste of Henfield, at the east end thereof, and within Clayton. I paid 3^d a year to Mr Lomax, and 6^d to Mr Walton, and should have paid 3^d to Dunkenhalth, ' but the Lady [Catherine Walmesley, Lady Petre, and later Lady Stourton] never would have it.' It was built by my grandfather Henry Bradshaw. Another cottage, called Hollin Cottage, stands on the Common, about 200 yards from mine. I have heard my father, who died 40 years ago, aged between 60 and 70, say it was built by the inhabitants of Clayton for a poor man, who had built a house of sods, and who had 17 children, all by one woman. He was called Patch. This cottage was always occupied by an inhabitant of Clayton, never by one of Altham. Several paupers have lived there, viz. i. Edward o' Bet's, near 50 years ago ; ii. Jennet, her (? Bet's) daughter ; iii. Henry Folds, Alice Bradshaw, Tanner Hey and George Monks, who died 12 years ago. I have been at the labour of 5 or 6 women in the said cottage, who had bastard children. The first was Ned Hackin's wife's sister Mary Whitaker, who about 30 years ago, was taken in labour at Whitaker Nook, in a neighbour's house. . . . Mary's sisters Catherine and Betty were both delivered in the said cottage : the cottage was erected for receiving such."

James Roberts of Clayton Hall, aged 57, says : " About 27 years ago I cut drains leading water from the Common to Whitaker Nook, whence it flowed through Mr Lomax's lands to a wheel of Mr Lomax.

I also drew water by a sluice from a spring at the top of Henfield under the stone pits . . . towards Whitaker Nook, which supplied Clayton Hall. My father-in-law James Foster, who died 4 years ago aged 84, said the bounds ' was ' from Waddington Gate to the White Ash, and so to Accrington Dyke Nook."

Robert Cunliffe of Rishton, aged 50, says : " About 21 or 22 years ago I worked for Mr Lomax, and repaired the road leading from Burnley Road to Ned Rushton's."

James Heatley of Brindle, aged 67, says : " The bounds were from White Ash to . . . Dyke Nook."

The Commissioners, Clayton and Wainman, issued their award 24 Dec. 1787, and the boundary between Clayton and Altham was determined as it is now (C. 120). The expenses of " settling and fencing the boundary line between Clayton and Altham " entailed a charge on the landowners of Clayton of £537 9s. 9d. (C. 113), to be paid in proportion to the rateable value of their respective estates. In or about 1785 the assessments for Poor rate in Clayton were as follows, and give some idea of what each proprietor had to contribute to the expenses :—

Lord Petre	£87	0	0
J. Lomax, Esq.	80	0	0
J. Whalley, Esq.	25	0	0
Mr. Brookbank	30	0	0
Mr. J. Ellison	16	0	0
Mr. Griffin	7	10	0
	<hr/>		
	£245	10	0

The surveyors employed by the Commissioners were Matthew Oddie of Colne and John Harper of Dunkenhalgh. The area allotted to Clayton was 206 acres, 3 roods, 30 perches (customary) ; that allotted to Altham was 194 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches.

An Act of Parliament was passed in 1794 for dividing and enclosing the Commons and waste grounds in Clayton-le-moors, and Thomas Eccles of Lower Darwen, Matthew Oddie of Colne, and William Robinson of Padiham were appointed Commissioners to carry this out. Robinson died, but the other two carried on, and issued their award 18 Dec. 1797. The area of the Common was stated to be 322 acres 3 roods 22 perches (statute). After various provisions for the making and fencing of certain public and private roads, it is noted that the road formerly used over the Common from Huncote Lane end, passing near Henfield Cross to Sparth Lane end, had become useless

and unnecessary, in consequence of the formation of the new turnpike road, and so it is ordered that this old road shall be discontinued. [The road, thus abandoned, can be traced in the fields on the east side of Whalley road near Sparth House. If one stands at the junction of Whalley Road and "Field Bottoms" footpath (which continues eastwards from Sparth Road end towards Altham road, near the R.C. Chapel) and faces south, the old road may be discerned diverging eastwards from the present road, along and west of the hedge which separates "Field Bottoms" meadow from the adjoining pasture. It continues in a straight line over the highest part of Henfield to Whinny Hill. In the hot and dry summer of 1921 it was specially noticeable, some of the stones remaining in situ.]

A plot of 2 acres on the south side of Burnley Road (between the point where the Accrington to Whalley, and the Blackburn to Burnley, roads intersect, and the Altham boundary near Bold Venture Farm) is next set aside for the getting of stone for the repair of the public and private roads. This allotment is not numbered. It eventually became vested in the Urban District Council of Clayton. About 1887, after lying contemptuously derelict and desolate for close on 90 years, it was elaborately fenced off and converted into a "Public Recreation Ground" as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. It is mostly used by small boys as a place for the kicking of footballs and throwing of stones; and is a dusty, stony, bleak yard, where only the most enthusiastic, or the most callous, could be expected to seek or find any sort of recreation.

The Commissioners then allot an adjoining piece of land containing 5 customary acres to the Lords of the Manor (Lomax and Petre), to be held by them as tenants in common. It lies to the south and east of the Stone allotment, is numbered 19 on the plan, and is bounded on the west by the allotment numbered 10, and on the south by that numbered 3.

The following are then allotted to Lord Petre :—

No. 1 : bounded on the north by his ancient enclosed lands, and on the south by the turnpike road from Blackburn to Burnley, and containing 1 acre and 24 perches. [This is situated near Black Lane Head.]

No. 2 : bounded on the north by the said highway, on the east by the road from Accrington to Whalley, on the south by the road leading to Church, and on the south and west by Lord Petre's ancient enclosed lands : area, 51 acres and 24 perches.

No. 3 : bounded on the north by allotment No. 10, assigned to R. G. Lomax, and that of the Lords of the Manor, on the east by enclosed lands in Altham, on the south by the highway to Huncoat, and on the west by the road from Accrington to Whalley : area, 24 acres 3 roods 5 perches.

No. 4: bounded on the north by allotment No. 9, assigned to Rev. R. T. Wroe-Walton, on the east by the road from Accrington to Whalley, on the south by the road from Blackburn to Burnley, and on the west by Lord Petre's ancient enclosed lands: area, 8 acres 3 roods 10 perches.

No. 5: bounded on the east by allotment No. 16, assigned to John Ellison, yeoman, by allotment No. 18, assigned to Messrs. Fort & Co., and by allotment No. 8, assigned to R. T. Wroe-Walton, on the south by Walton's enclosed lands called Heyslackes, and on the west and north by Petre's ancient enclosed lands called Ringstonehalgh: area, 17 acres 3 roods 38 perches.

To James Whalley they allotted:—

No. 6: bounded on the north by the occupation road leading to Oakenshaw, on the east by allotment No. 14, assigned to John Brookbank, gent., and by the road from Accrington to Whalley, on the south by Walton's allotment No. 9, and on the west by Ellison's allotment No. 17: area, 28 acres 0 roods 33 perches.

No. 7: bounded on the north by Whalley's ancient enclosed lands of Sparth, on the east by Brookbank's allotment No. 13, on the south by the occupation road to Oakenshaw, and on the west by Whalley's ancient enclosed lands: area, 3 roods 13 perches.

To the Rev. R. T. Wroe-Walton they allotted:—

No. 8: bounded on the north by allotment No. 18, assigned to James Taylor & Co. [otherwise Taylor, Bury & Fort], on the south and east by Walton's ancient enclosed lands, and on the west by Lord Petre's allotment, No. 5: area, 3 acres 3 roods 8 perches.

No. 9: bounded on the north by Whalley's allotment No. 6, on the east by the road from Accrington to Whalley, on the south by Petre's allotment No. 4, on the west by allotment No. 18, assigned to Taylor & Co., and on the south and west by Walton's ancient enclosed lands: area, 8 acres 1 rood 2 perches.

To R. G. Lomax they allotted:—

No. 10: bounded on the north by the road from Blackburn to Burnley, on the east by the allotment for stone, and that of the Lords of the Manor, on the south by Petre's allotment No. 3, and on the west by the road from Accrington to Whalley: area, 7 acres 1 rood 20 perches.

No. 11: bounded on the north-west by Brookbank's allotment No. 15, on the west by the road from Accrington to Whalley, on the south by the road from Blackburn to Burnley, on the east by the occupation road which leads from the Blackburn and Burnley road towards Clayton Hall, and on the north-east by ancient enclosed lands of R. G. Lomax and J. Brookbank: area, 95 acres, 2 roods, 33 perches.

No. 12: bounded on the north by Lomax's ancient enclosed lands, on the east by enclosed lands in Altham, on the south by the road from

Blackburn to Burnley, and on the west by the occupation road leading from the Blackburn and Burnley road to Clayton Hall : area, 13 acres 1 rood 30 perches.

To John Brookbank they allotted :—

No. 13 : bounded on the north by his ancient enclosed lands, on the south by the occupation road to Oakenshaw, on the west by Whalley's allotment No. 7, on the east by the road from Accrington to Whalley : area 1 rood 22 perches.

No. 14 : bounded on the north by the occupation road to Oakenshaw, on the east by the road from Accrington to Whalley, on the south and west by Whalley's allotment No. 6 : area, 5 acres 0 roods 13 perches.

No. 15 : bounded on the north by his ancient enclosed lands, on the east and south by Lomax's allotment No. 11, and on the west by the road from Accrington to Whalley : area, 31 acres 3 roods 25 perches.

To John Ellison they allotted :—

No. 16 : bounded on the north-east by his ancient enclosed lands, on the south by the occupation road to Oakenshaw, on the west by Petre's allotment No. 5 : area, 1 acre 2 roods 25 perches.

No. 17 : bounded on the north by the occupation road to Oakenshaw, on the east by Whalley's allotment No. 6, on the south and west by allotment No. 18, assigned to Messrs. Taylor & Co. : area, 6 acres 0 roods 19 perches.

To Messrs. James Taylor [Fort and Bury] & Co. they allotted :—

No. 18 : bounded on the north by the road to Oakenshaw, on the north-east by Ellison's allotment No. 17, on the east by Walton's allotment No. 9, and by the road to his allotment No. 8, on the south by Walton's allotment No. 8, and on the west by Petre's allotment No. 5 : area, 8 acres 0 roods 22 perches.

The Commissioners then go on to authorize an exchange of lands between R. G. Lomax and J. Brookbank, Lomax giving 11 acres of allotment No. 11, which are marked on the plan attached to the award as 11*a*, and are bounded on the north by Brookbank's allotment No. 15, on the east and south by Lomax's allotment No. 11, and on the west by the road from Accrington to Whalley : Brookbank giving 5 acres 3 roods 7 perches of ancient enclosed land near Clayton Hall, called the Hillocks, and £13 5s.

Meanwhile Petre and Lomax had asked the Commissioners to divide between them the allotment assigned to the Lords of the Manor (5 customary acres = 8 acres 0 roods 15 perches statute) ; this they effected by taking 1 acre 2 roods 20 perches from Lomax's allotment No. 10, and 2 acres 1 rood 5 perches from the Lord's allotment No. 19, adding them (3 acres 3 roods 25 perches) to Petre's allotment

No. 3, and assigning what was left of No. 19 to Lomax exclusively : this amounted to 5 acres 3 roods 10 perches.

To sum up, the original allotments were :—

	A.	R.	P.
Lord Petre	103	3	21
[107 acres 3 roods 6 perches after the division of the Lord's lot.]			
J. Whalley	29	0	6
R. T. W. Walton	12	0	10
R. G. Lomax	116	2	3
[107 acres 1 rood 28 perches after division of Lord's lot and exchange.]			
J. Brookbank	37	1	20
[48 acres, 1 rood, 20 perches after exchange with Lomax.]			
J. Ellison	7	3	4
Taylor & Co.	8	0	22
Lord's allotment	8	0	15
[= 5 customary acres.]			
Stone	2	0	0
	<hr/> 317	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 6

Henfield Moor is said to have been the scene of an engagement between Royalist and Parliamentary forces in 1642 (Abram's *Blackburn*, p. 115-116), but it may only have been the rendezvous of the latter (*ibid.*).

A meeting of distressed cotton operatives was held on Enfield Moor on 24 April 1826, and forming a riotous mob, broke up into several parties, and proceeded to Blackburn and Accrington and elsewhere, for the purpose of smashing power-looms. Considerable damage was done.

CHAPTER VII.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

IT is generally recognized that the Catholic Church in this country only maintained its existence, during the years of penal prosecution, through the shelter afforded by the houses of the Catholic landed gentry; though this fact is unhappily passing into oblivion, if it is not wilfully ignored, in consequence of the Ministry having largely passed into the hands of Bishops and clerics of non-English origin, too many of whom both dislike and despise the English people among whom they live, and from whom they derive their livelihood.

That it was not entirely wiped out in East Lancashire is due to the courageous persistency of such families as the Walmesleys and Petres of Dunkenhalgh, the Towneleys of Towneley, the Southworths of Samlesbury, and the Shireburns of Stonyhurst, who throughout the period of repression somehow managed to maintain chapel and priest in their ancestral halls, in spite of various forms of penal legislation and confiscation. Their good work was well supported by numerous families of lesser note and position, of the yeoman, farming, and trading classes. In Clayton-le-moors the fact is noteworthy that the two principal families were Catholic—the Grimshaws until their extinction, and the Walmesleys (and Petres) from circa 1632. Catholics, however, in those days had the priceless advantage of having true-born Englishmen as their pastors, and were not dependent on clergymen of foreign extraction and sympathies.

It is probable that the Grimshaws maintained an occasional chaplain during the 17th century, but nothing is definitely known. The Rev. Nicholas Grimshaw, 2nd son of John Grimshaw of Clayton (XIV) by Anne Colthurst his wife, is believed to have laboured in or about Clayton during part of his career (vide Pedigree).

Nothing is known of the chaplaincy at Dunkenhalgh before the opening of the 18th century. I am indebted to the late Joseph Gillow for most of the information contained in the following notes.

Fr. George Lovell, S.J., who was born in Oxfordshire in 1650, entered the Society of Jesus 7 Sept. 1669, and was professed of the four vows 29 Mar. 1687: he spent most of his missionary career in Lancashire, and was at Dunkenhalgh in 1701, 1702 (*Blundell's Diary*, p. 7),

and in 1704. He died at New House, Ince Blundell, 12 Dec. 1720, and was buried in the Harkirke cemetery, Little Crosby. (Gibson's *Lydiat Hall*; Foley, v. 321, and vii. 466.)

Fr. Gilbert Talbot, S.J. (alias Grey), de jure 13th Earl of Shrewsbury (though he does not appear to have used the title), was eldest son of Gilbert, 2nd son of the 10th Earl, and was born in Staffordshire 11 Jan. 1672-3. He was educated at St. Omer, entered the Society at Watten, 10 April 1694, and was professed of the four vows 22 Aug. 1709. He was sent on the English mission in 1701, and officiated at Preston, Billington (? Hacking Hall), and elsewhere in Lancashire. About 1713 he removed to Ingatestone in Essex as chaplain to the 7th Lord Petre, who had married Catherine Walmesley, the heiress of Dunkenhalth. About 1726 he returned to Lancashire, and became chaplain to the widowed Lady Petre at Dunkenhalth, where he resided with the steward. He removed to the London district in 1738, but returned to Lancashire in 1739. He died in London 22 July 1743, aged 71. He had succeeded his cousin Charles, 12th Earl, and first Duke of Shrewsbury, as 13th Earl on the Duke's death, 1 Feb. 1718. He is credited with advising Lady Stourton (formerly Lady Petre) not to leave the Dunkenhalth estates to her second husband's family. (Foley, vii. 754; *Cath. Rec. Soc.*, xiii. 189; Kirke's *Biographies of English Catholics*, 225; *Burke's Peerage*.)

Fr. Charles Powell, S.J., a native of Staffordshire, was born in 1661. He entered the Society 7 Sept. 1679, and was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1697. In 1696 he was Regius Professor at Cadiz, in 1701 and 1704 Procurator at Liège, and in 1704 professor of Sacred Scripture there. In 1724 and following years he was missionary at Dunkenhalth. He died at Ghent 15 Jan. 1733, aged 77. (Foley, vii. 626.)

Fr. Giles Poulton, S.J., alias Palmer, was 4th son of Ferdinand Poulton of Desborough in Northamptonshire, by Juliana his wife, daughter of Robert Garter. He was born 7 Sept. 1694, and was educated at St. Omer. He entered the English College, Rome, 16 Oct. 1714, and was ordained Priest 8 April 1719. He entered the Society at Watten 12 Dec. 1721. He was subsequently missionary at Belgrave, co. Leicester, and was professed of the four vows 22 Jan. 1731-2. He was at Dunkenhalth in Sept. 1728, when Bishop Williams made his Visitation, and confirmed 23 persons. In 1737 he was at Plowden Hall, Salop: in 1738 he was at the Novitiate at Watten. He died in London 3 June 1752. (Foley, vii. 622, and i. 164.)

Fr. Bonaventure Lane, S.J., was a native of Hampshire, and was born 24 July 1684. He entered the Society 7 Sept. 1706, and was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1724. He was for some years chaplain at Mr. Darell's at Scotney in Kent, and was at Dunkenhalth in 1734, and so continued, according to Bishop Dicconson's Lists, until his death there 29 Jan. 1750. (Foley, vii. 432; *C.R.S.*, xiii. 178.)

Fr. Thomas Conyers, S.J., was born in London or Kent 31 Dec. 1715: he entered the Society 7 Sept. 1734. In 1746 he was missionary in the Devonshire district. He came to Dunkenhalth from Crosby Hall 28 Nov. 1751, and appears there in Bishop Dicconson's List for 1752. He died in Lancashire 20 April 1780, and was buried at Windleshaw, near St. Helens. (Foley, vii. 156.)

Fr. Robert Petre, S.J., was born at Belhouse in Essex, 27 May 1700. He was 3rd son of William Petre of Belhouse by Penelope his wife, daughter of John Wolfe of Gt. Haseley, co. Oxford. His grandfather was William Petre, also of Belhouse, whose father, William Petre, was 3rd son of the 2nd Lord Petre. [Folio Pedigree of Petre by J. Jackson Howard and Stephen Tucker.] He was educated at St. Omer; entered the Society 7 Sept. 1719, and was professed of the four vows 2 Feb. 1737. In 1732-3 he was missionary at Callaly (Mr. Clavering's) in Northumberland. In 1733-3 he was in the Lancashire district, and in 1737-8 in the Lincolnshire district. In 1744-5 he was missionary at Eccleston in Lancashire, and came to Dunkenhalth about 1753, remaining there till his death 27 April 1766. (Foley, vii. 595; C.R.S., xiii. 166.)

Fr. Andrew Thorpe, S.J., was born 7 March 1741, and entered the Society 7 Sept. 1758. He was confessor for some time to the English Carmelite nuns at Antwerp, and afterwards was chaplain at Dunkenhalth. He was there in 1773, and died there 9 Jan. 1799. (Foley, vii. 775; and v. 325.)

Rev. John Hodgson, S.J., was born in Lancashire in Nov. 1751, and entered the Society in Sept. 1769. After serving various missions in England he was at Dunkenhalth in Feb. 1783, at which date the communicants were estimated at 80. On 29 Sept. 1784 Bishop Matthew Gibson made his visitation there and confirmed 44 persons, on which occasion Fr. Hodgson returned his communicants as numbering 146. He remained at Dunkenhalth till his death, 27 April 1807. He was buried at Preston. (Foley, vii. 363.)

Fr. Francis West, S.J., was born at St. Helens 29 Oct. 1782. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and entered the Society 28 Sept. 1803. He was ordained 27 May 1809. He was missionary at Preston in 1811; was stationed at Stonyhurst from 1812 to 1832: was missionary at St. Helens 1842; was at St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, in 1847, and died there 21 Dec. 1852. He was at Dunkenhalth in 1816. (Foley, vii. 828.)

Fr. John Gore, S.J., was a native of Lancashire, and after being educated at Stonyhurst, entered the Society 7 Sept. 1803. He was ordained before 1814, when he was sent as missionary to Preston. He died at Stonyhurst 9 Nov. 1824. He occurs at Dunkenhalth about 1816, as appears by a note by the Rev. C. Brooke, S.J., at the beginning of the earliest book of Registers. (Foley, vii. 310.)

Fr. Louis Moutardier, S.J., occurs at Dunkenhalth in 1815. He was born in Normandy 22 Nov. 1786, and was educated in France and at Stonyhurst. He entered the Society 20 June 1810, and was ordained 4 Sept. 1813. He went to Lulworth Castle, Dorset, the seat of the Welds, in 1817, and remained till 1854, when he went to Pontefract. He died at St. Acheul, near Amiens, 6 Feb. 1857. (Foley, vii. 531; v. 802; C.R.S., vi. 368.)

Fr. Edward Scott, S.J., was born at Reigate 8 April 1776. He entered the Society 7 Sept. 1811, and was ordained 15 Sept. 1816. He occurs at Dunkenhalth in that year. In 1819 he was on the mission in London. In 1833 he was at Norwich. In 1835 he went to Stonyhurst, where he died 20 May 1836. (Foley, vii. 692.)

About this time (1816-7) Dunkenhalth was being rebuilt, and the chaplaincy was given up. The chapel is said to have been turned into a billiard-room. A tradition says that Mass was said for a time at Sparth House, between the closing of the chapel at Dunkenhalth and the building of the existing Chapel on the road to Burnley. It is probable that there was no resident priest pro tem., but that the spiritual necessities of the local Catholics were supplied by visiting clergy from Stonyhurst, and perhaps Preston. Meanwhile arrangements were being made for the building of a new chapel, independent of Petre patronage. This was eventually effected, and St. Mary's, Enfield, was built on land given by R. G. Lomax. The conveyance is dated 13 May 1819, and one of the conditions is that the land is to revert to the owner of the Clayton Hall estate if it ceases to be used for Church purposes. The chapel and priest's house cost £1442 1s. 5d., R. G. Lomax subscribing £500, and William Heatley of Brindle £105. In 1819 there was a congregation of 400—the increase perhaps being accounted for by the unhappy influx of Irish, though it must be remembered that many of the congregation came from the neighbouring villages of Accrington, Church, Rishton, Gt. Harwood, Padiham, etc.

Mr. Harper, agent for Mr. Petre's Dunkenhalth estate, writing to the Rev. Marmaduke Stone, S.J., Rector of Stonyhurst, 17 Feb. 1818, asks if Mr. Stone has taken any measures towards erecting a chapel, and authorizes "the removal of plate and vestments now in use in the Dunkenhalth Chapel, whenever they are applied for, for another chapel." (Information of the Rev. C. A. Newdigate, S.J.)

The *Almanac of the Diocese of Salford* for 1913 says that St. Mary's was opened for worship in 1810, but the following extract from the Stonyhurst "Prefect's Journal," quoted in the *Stonyhurst Magazine*, Vol. X, p. 482, proves that the opening was only in 1819. The entry is as follows: "[1819] July 11th: on this day Mr Lomax's new chapel was opened. Mr Thompson [choir master] and Band attended."

The following Priests have, since its foundation, served St. Mary's :—

- Fr. Charles Brooke, S.J., 1817-26.
- Fr. Joseph Pater, S.J., 1826-31.
- Fr. R. Raby (? a secular priest), 1831-3.
- Fr. John Leadbetter, S.J., 1833-73.

Notes on these will be found below. The following occur as doing duty here for brief spells :—

- Fr. Joseph Cross, S.J., 1818 and 1825.
- Fr. William Cotham, S.J., 1819.
- Fr. Thomas Glover, S.J., 1822.
- Fr. Edward Scott, S.J., 1822.
- Fr. George Jenkins, S.J., 1825.
- Fr. Roger Baxter, 1825.
- Fr. Charles J. Lovat, S.J., 1831.
- Fr. William Rowe, S.J., 1830 and 1831.
- Fr. A. J. Fishwick, 1831.
- Fr. Charles Walter Clifford, S.J., 1834.

Notes on these also will be found below.

Fr. Charles Brooke, S.J., was born at Exeter 8 Aug. 1777. He was educated at the English Academy at Liège, and removed to Stonyhurst in 1794. He was ordained 12 June 1802, and entered the restored Society. He was sent to Clayton in Sept. 1817, and built the present chapel, etc. He left in Feb. 1826, and was declared Provincial, which office he held till 1832. After filling various high positions in the Order, he went to Exeter in 1848, and died there 6 Oct. 1852. (Foley, vii. 88 ; *Tablet*, 16 Oct. 1852 ; Oliver, *Collections S.J.* ; Oliver, *Collections Illustrating the History of the Catholic Religion in the Five Western Counties*, p. 249.)

Fr. Joseph Pater, S.J., was born at Liverpool 8 Jan. 1798. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and entered the Society 7 Sept. 1818. He was ordained 11 April 1824, and after teaching for some time at Stonyhurst, was sent to Clayton in Oct. 1826, where he remained till March 1831. He died at Stonyhurst 11 March 1861. (Foley, vii. 575.)

Fr. Richard Raby (? if not a secular priest) was at Clayton in 1831 and 1833, and perhaps in 1832.

Fr. John Leadbetter, S.J., a native of Wigan, was born 7 Sept. 1795. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and entered the Society 7 Sept. 1814. He was ordained in June 1823. He was for a short time at Pylewell in Hampshire, and was sent to Norwich in Oct. 1826 : he built the chapel there in Willow Lane, and opened it 8 Sept. 1829. In 1832 he was missionary at Stonyhurst. In Dec. 1833 he was appointed to Clayton, and remained till Dec. 1873, when he retired to Stonyhurst. He died there 20 May 1876. On his retirement the Clayton Mission

was handed over to (Dr. Vaughan), the Bishop of Salford, and since that date has been served by secular clergy.

Fr. Joseph Cross, alias Tristram, S.J., occurs at Clayton in 1818 and 1825. He was born at Ince Blundell 2 June 1766. He was educated at Liège, and ordained 9 April 1791. He was sent to Spink Hill, Derbyshire, the following September. He entered the restored Society 10 Oct. 1803. In 1827 he became missionary at Worcester, and built the church there. He was appointed chaplain to the Convent at New Hall, Essex, 31 May 1837, and died there 4 April 1843. (Foley, vii. 183.)

Fr. William Cotham, S.J., occurs at Clayton in 1819. He was born at St. Helens 31 Dec. 1791, and was educated at Stonyhurst. He entered the Society 7 Sept. 1809, and was ordained 17 Dec. 1818. After filling various posts at Stonyhurst till 1837, he was appointed Superior of the Mission of Jamaica, where he died 19 Nov. 1860. (Foley, vii. 173.)

Fr. Thomas Glover, S.J., occurs at Clayton in 1822. He was born at St. Helens 5 March 1781, and was educated at Stonyhurst. He entered the Society 26 Sept. 1803, and was ordained 11 Jan. 1807. After some years on the teaching staff at Stonyhurst, he was sent to Rome in 1825, where he filled various important positions connected with the government of the Society. He returned to England in 1849, and died at Walton Hall, near Wakefield, 31 May. (Foley, vii. 304; *Tablet*, 12 June 1849.)

Fr. George Jenkins, S.J., occurs in 1825. He was born in London 9 April 1799, and educated at Stonyhurst. He entered the Society 7 Sept. 1816, and was ordained 11 July 1824. After teaching at Stonyhurst and supplying various missions, he held various offices in the government of the Province. In 1845 he was sent to Bury St. Edmunds, where he died 20 Feb. 1861. (Foley, vii. 402.)

Fr. Roger Baxter was born at Walton-le-dale in 1793, and was sent to Stonyhurst in 1806. In 1817 he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres at the University of George Town, Columbia, U.S.A. Later he became pastor of the Catholic Church at Philadelphia, but returned to England in 1826. He was appointed to Clayton in that year, and while there preached a course of controversial sermons at Clitheroe which excited some stir. He returned to Philadelphia, and died there 24 May 1827. (Gillow, *Dict. Eng. Cath.*, i. 158.)

Fr. Charles J. Lovat was born near Burnley about 1799, and was educated at Sedgely Park School, Staffordshire, from 1809, and at Stonyhurst from 1813. The date of his entering the Society is not stated, but he was sent to the "Professed House" at Rome in Oct. 1821. After his ordination he returned to Stonyhurst, and was in charge of the mission there from 1828 to Sept. 1830. He left the

Society about 1837, and went to Australia, where he died about 1842. He occurs at Clayton in 1831. (Gillow, iv. 333.)

Fr. William Rowe, S.J., occurs at Clayton in Dec. 1830 and March 1831. According to the *Lait's Directory* for 1832 he was at Clayton in that year. He was born at Blackburn 6 July 1803. He was educated at Ushaw, and entered the Society in 1822. He was ordained in 1827, and after serving various missions, and filling various posts at Stonyhurst, he was sent to Tunbridge Wells, and later to St. Mary's, Westminster. In 1861 he was sent to St. Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, and in 1867 to Beaumont College, Windsor. He died at Rhyll 23 June 1869. (Foley, vii. 674.)

Fr. A. J. Fishwick occurs in May 1831.

Fr. Charles Walter Clifford occurs at Clayton in 1834. He was 4th son of Charles 8th Lord Clifford by Eleanor Mary his wife, daughter of Henry 8th Lord Arundell. He was born 26 April 1804. Educated at Stonyhurst and the Roman College, he entered the Society 1 Nov. 1823. He was ordained 22 Sept. 1832. After teaching at Stonyhurst he was sent to Preston in 1835, and to Wardour in 1836. He was sent to Madura, India, in 1841, and was drowned in the river Cavery, 22 May 1844.

The secular clergy in charge of the Clayton mission have been :—

Rev. Thomas Fox, 1873-1880.

Rev. James Hothersall, 1881-92.

Rev. John Crombleholme, 1892-Feb. 1905.

Rev. James Taylor, 1905-Oct. 1908.

Rev. John Crombleholme, again, 1908-Dec. 1923.

Rev. Archibald Bartlett, 1923-5.

The Rev. Thomas Fox was born at Stratford, near Dublin, 16 Feb. 1827, and was educated at Sedgely Park and Oscott. He was ordained 27 Mar. 1852 at Northampton. He was affiliated to the diocese of Salford about 1859, and in that year was sent to St. Augustine's, Granby Row, Manchester. In 1861 he went to St. Mary's, Levenshulme, in 1862 to St. Edward's, Rusholme, and in Dec. 1873 to St. Mary's, Clayton-le-moors. He died 17 Jan. 1881.

The Rev. James Hothersall was the son of William Hothersall of Broughton, near Preston, and was descended of a junior branch of the ancient family of Hothersall of Hothersall. He was born 5 Mar. 1840, and was educated at St. Alban's School, Blackburn, and later at All Hallows College, Ireland, where he was ordained 24 June 1869. In Aug. 1869 he was sent to St. Mary's, Burnley; in Jan. 1870 to St. Mary's, Ashton-under-Lyne; in Sept. 1874 to St. Wilfrid's, Hulme; and in Dec. 1874 to Swinton Industrial Schools. He also served at the Cathedral, Salford, and at Haslingden. He was appointed to Clayton in 1881, and died there 9 June 1892.

The Rev. James Henry Taylor was born at Dukinfield 8 Dec. 1865, and was educated at the English College, Rome. He was ordained in 1894, and in 1895 was sent to Salford Cathedral, and later to St. Bede's College. He was sent to Clayton in 1905, and remained till Oct. 1908.

The Rev. John Crombleholme was the son of John Crombleholme and Jane his wife, his father being the representative of an old Lancashire Catholic family traceable in or near Ribchester in the 15th century (Smith's *History of Ribchester*). He was born at Preston 4 Aug. 1862, and was educated at Salford Catholic Grammar School, at Ushaw, at Roulers and Bruges. He was ordained 1 Nov. 1886. After teaching at St. Bede's College, Manchester, 1884-7, he became curate at St. Augustine's, Granby Row, Manchester. In 1892 he was appointed to Clayton, and in Feb. 1905 to St. Chad's, Manchester. He returned to Clayton on the retirement of Rev. J. Taylor in Oct. 1908, and to the sorrow of his congregation and many friends, retired into private life, on account of ill-health, in Dec. 1923.

The Rev. Archibald Bartlett succeeded, and was the son of Charles Bartlett and Annie his wife. He was born at Aldershot 20 Aug. 1864, and was educated at Gosport and later at Bradford Grammar School. He was received into the Catholic Church in Dec. 1884. In Sept. 1885 he joined the Redemptorist Order, and was ordained 27 Aug. 1893. Ill-health compelled him to leave that order in 1902, and he was received into the Salford diocese. After a spell at Salford Cathedral he was sent to St. Mary's, Burnley, in 1905, where he remained 6 years, followed by 6 years at St. Chad's, Manchester. After 6 months at St. Alban's, Blackburn, he was appointed in Nov. 1917 to St. Edward's, Lees, Oldham, and in Dec. 1923 to Clayton. He died early in 1925.

The Catholic Chapel is a plain rectangular structure of no architectural pretensions. The handsome silver sanctuary lamp came from the chapel at Dunkenhagh, as did the silver thurible and a large silver crucifix: the latter is inscribed :—

Donum Annæ Rogers de Dunkenhall
Francisco Walmesley Arm.
MDCCV.

Francis Walmesley was the last male heir of his family, but I have not found out who Anne Rogers was.

The chief ornament of the chapel is a large picture, over the altar, by one of the Caracci, representing the Presentation in the Temple. There are other sacred pictures, mostly the gift of the Petre family.

The font is of black and white marble: on it are carved the arms of Lomax of Clayton.

Under the organ gallery is a nearly life-size marble statue representing Adela Petre in a kneeling position. The base is inscribed :—

Adela Maria
second wife of Henry Petre of Dunkenhalth
and third daughter of Henry Howard
of Corby Castle.
Obiit 1833.
Jesus ! have mercy on me.

On the north wall is a black and white marble tablet, surmounted by a helmet and sword, inscribed :—

Underneath lie the remains of
Oswald Petre, Lieut., Carabineers,
youngest son of
Henry Petre Esq^{re} of Dunkenhalth
and of Adela his wife.
He died at Dunkenhalth Nov^{er} 25th 1855 aged 23,
From the effects of fever contracted whilst
serving with his Regiment in the Crimea.
May he rest in peace.

Also, on the north wall, but nearer the altar, is a large white marble tablet, surmounted by the Petre arms and crest. Below, on the right and left, are two figures of angels, intended to represent Hope and Resignation. The tablet is inscribed :—



Memoriae et quieti
Henrici Petre de Dunkenhalth Arm.
fidei integritate
in egenos beneficentia
in pauperibus educandis liberalitate
in sacras aedes munificentia
conspicui.
Obiit die XXVI Nov. A.D. MDCCCLII
aetatis LXII.
item
Adelae Mariae Petre
ipsius uxoris amantissimae
quae illustri orta prosapia,
sed spectata in Deum pietate illustrior,
Obiit die XI Sept. A.D. MDCCCXXXIII
aetatis XXVIII.
item

Huberti Reginaldi Petre
 Adelæ filii
 qui dies tantum XIX natus
 animam innocentem efflavit
 die XXII Sept. MDCCCXXXIII.
 item
 Georgii Glynn Petre de Dunkenhalth
 Praeclarissimi SS. Michaelis et Georgii Ordinis equitis
 et illustrissimi balnei socii,
 Henrici Gulielmi Petre et Elizabethæ Glynn
 prioris ipsius conjugis filii alterius
 Qui multis legationibus apud divos principes
 Pro amplissimi Ordinis desideriis functus est,
 et tandem in pace quievit anno MDCCCCV
 ætatis suæ LXXXIII
 R.I.P.
 Hoc monumentum patri dilectissimo
 Henricus Henrici filius cum lacrymis posuit.

In a recess in the north wall is a white marble memorial to the soldiers of this congregation who lost their lives in the war of 1914-18. It is a "Pieta" or representation of the dead Christ supported by the B.V. Mary. On the pedestal are inscribed the names of the forty-eight men who fell.

The only memorial at Dunkenhalth of the old chapel there, is a brass to the memory of Francis Fettiplace. It is inscribed with a coat of arms, quarterly 1 and 4, 2 chevrons; 2 and 3, three bars, in chief a lion passant: the crest is a lion's head. The colours are no longer discernible. Below the shield is this inscription:—

Francisco filio unico Bartholomæi Fettiplace de Syncombe in com̃. Oxoñ. Armig.
 et Mariæ filiae et heredis Gulielmi
 Inglefield de Cattrington in com̃.
 Southampton Armig. superlativæ spei
 Juveni die XVII Maii An. Dñi MDCLXXXI°
 Dunkenaulæ denato Pater
 Maestissimus H.M.P.

Bartholomew Fettiplace was the only son of Francis Fettiplace by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Yate of Lyford, co. Bucks. He was buried at Swyncombe 6 May 1686. He married first Mary, daughter of William, 4th son of Sir Francis Englefield, by whom he had a son Francis—the subject of the inscription. His second wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward Mostyn, 1st Baronet of Talacre. She was living at Liège in 1717, in which year she registered her annuity

of £150 out of Swyncombe. She died at Liège in 1741. (Estcourt and Payne's *Catholic Non-jurors of 1715*, p. 217, quoting Napier's *History of Swyncombe*.)

A cemetery adjoins the chapel: the first internment was in 1837. It was enlarged in 1839, and again in or about 1896.

North-east of the chapel are some old buildings formerly used as a school. These becoming obsolete, a handsome school-building was erected about 1837 nearer the road to Burnley, and not far from the priest's house. This appears to have been built in memory of Adela (Howard), 2nd wife of Henry W. Petre, or possibly out of funds provided by her. There was in one of the walls a stone inscribed:—

I.  S.

Pray for the soul of
Adela Maria Petre
a Benefactress
to this school.
O.B. Sept. ix. 1833.

Being some distance from the village, the situation of this school was found inconvenient, and in 1854 "St. Edward's School" was established in Canal Street to take its place. The Misses H. and C. Wilkinson were principal benefactresses, and for some time taught the school. The accommodation becoming inadequate, it was sold in 1894, and new schools were built on the east side of Whalley road, north of the canal, and near the canal bridge. Adela Petre's school was soon after removed to an adjoining site, and now forms the infants' school; and her memorial stone (described above) has been re-erected within it.

A small school was maintained by Mrs. James Lomax for some years in a cottage opposite to Clayton Hall lodge gates. It was started about 1852, as a continuation of a similar school she had maintained at Paradise Cottage, Hindle Fold, near Allsprings, and she kept it going till about 1868. There was a similar small school in a cottage opposite Red House Farm in Clayton from about 1807. (Information of Mr. J. Robinson of Red House Farm, who was so informed by James Lomax of Clayton.)

The present Catholic congregation of St. Mary's, Enfield, Clayton-le-moors, numbers about 1200. (*Salford Diocesan Almanac* for 1923.)

CHAPTER VIII.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH (C. OF E.).

ALL Saints' Church to a large extent owes its existence to John Mercer the chemist, who, deploring the absence of any place of worship for members of the Church of England, and though a Wesleyan, induced John Fort of Read and Oakenshaw to move in the matter. Mr. Fort gave a site and £500, and the first stone was laid by the Rev. William Wood, vicar of Altham, 1 Nov. 1838. Other contributors were Anne, sister of John Fort, who gave £1000 to the building fund, and £1000 to the endowment fund. Messrs. Clegg, Henderson & Co. gave £120, James Simpson of Church £100, Mrs. Pickles £50, John Mercer £20, and Mrs. Clegg £20. The Diocesan Society contributed £700. The architect was John Harper, son of the estate agent at Dunkenhalgh; and the total cost, including school and parsonage, was something over £3000. The Church was consecrated by Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, 8 Oct. 1840. The endowment fund amounted to £2100. The parsonage was erected before the consecration of the Church; and the school, which was intended to supply the educational needs of Clayton and Rishton, was conveyed to trustees, 13 Nov. 1841. Additional land was purchased from Joseph Barnes in 1856. Galleries were added to the church in 1852, and an organ in 1855. The church was enlarged, and a chancel added in 1882, the latter at the expense of Joseph and Mary Anne Appleby. There are 840 sittings, of which 350 are free. The patronage is in the hands of 3 trustees.

St. James' School, in Well Street, was erected after 1865, but was later abandoned for a new one in Clayton Street, the foundation of which was laid 25 June 1881. A mission-room and Sunday School were established at Hyndburn Bridge, and at St. James' School.

This account is mainly taken from *A Sketch of the Parochial History of Clayton-le-moors*, by the Rev. James Johnson, Vicar; Clayton-le-moors, J. Broadley, Gutenberg Works, 1891; 15 pp., 4 illustrations. See also Whitaker's *Whalley*, vol. ii.

The clergy have been—

Rev. Joseph Wood, 1840-72.

Rev. F. B. Brodrick, 1872-80.

Rev. W. J. Lake, 1880-5.

Rev. James (Canon) Johnson, 1885-1904.

Rev. Lyndon Parkyn, 1904-11.

Rev. L. A. Owen, 1911 to the present time.

CHAPTER IX.

NONCONFORMIST CHAPELS.

THE Wesleyans have a chapel in Church Street, and a mission-room in Sidney Street (built in 1890). They had a chapel at Oakenshaw in 1830. Their present chapel dates from 1862.

The Primitive Methodist Chapel is in Barnes Street, and was built in 1868.

The Baptist Chapel, Whalley Road, was opened in 1882: the old chapel, built in 1849, is now used by the Wesleyans as a mission-room.

The New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgian) in Arthur Street was built in 1869.

CHAPTER X.

MODERN DEVELOPMENTS.

A STUDY of the 6-inch ordnance map of 1848 shows, on the whole, surprisingly little change from the maps made in the 18th century. Apart from certain small alterations, straightening of fences and roads, and the enclosure of the common land, the principal new features are the Leeds and Liverpool Canal (cut, apparently, about 1796), the industrialisation of Oakenshaw, nearly half of which is covered with irregularly disposed buildings, and a large cotton-mill and some houses in the triangular space between Whalley Road, on the east, the canal on the west, and the road to Blackburn on the south.

Beginning at the north end of the township, and working south towards Burnley Road, we find Brownsills Farm, the Clayton Collieries, and the "Old Engine" in Brownsills meadow, lying close to the Hyndburn. The 5 old cottages on the east side of Whalley road at Hyndburn Bridge are marked, and a little to the south of these is a new block of four. [These are freehold and appear to have been built on land sold by John or Charles Brookbank of Sparth early in the 19th century.] Cottam's Farm is marked, but not named. Clayton Hall is without the recent additions made by John Lomax in 1847, but the garden has been moved from the south front, and reconstructed on the east side, with conservatories, etc. Proceeding eastward along the road at the back of Clayton Hall, we come to Red House Farm, with two cottages opposite, on the south side of the road. Two blocks of cottages stand opposite the west end of Moorside Lane; and proceeding eastwards along it we come to a block of cottages named Moorside: a little east of them is another cottage, formerly known as Stanworth House: further east again is another block of cottages and buildings, not named on the map, but now called Moorside Farm (formerly Rushton House).

On Burnley Road a plantation has been made near "Whitaker Nook," and in it, but towards its western end, we find the "R.C. Chapel, R.C. School house," and cemetery. North-west of the chapel 3 cottages are shown at Bell Lane, and one at "Plumtree Grove," between Bell Lane and Clayton Hall. A little west of the bridge,

carrying Burnley Road over the canal, is "Sefton's Farm," but it is not named on the map. The Hare and Hounds Inn at the intersection of the roads to Whalley and Burnley is practically the only building on the east side of Whalley road. It is said that under R. G. Lomax's will his successors were debarred from permitting buildings to be put up east of Whalley road and north of Burnley road. This undoubtedly caused building developments to go elsewhere—to the great advantage of the Dunkenhalth estate. This restriction came to an end in 1886 on the death of James Lomax.

Crossing to the south side of Burnley Road, we find, facing north, perhaps a dozen houses, and 3 or 4 along the east side of the road to Accrington: adjoining "Bold Venture" Farm in Altham, and stretching towards Accrington road, along the boundary between the Dunkenhalth and the Clayton Hall estates (but on the latter), is a small plantation of trees. Needless to say, this has long since disappeared.

Returning to Hyndburn bridge, and working thence southwards, on the west of Whalley road we find a long row of houses near the Hyndburn, now known as Water Street. This property was built on land leased by James Whalley of Sparth to John Butterworth, 3 April 1784. At right angles to Water Street and facing Whalley Road is the "Dog and Partridge" Inn, built apparently about 1780, and rebuilt about 1897, when its name was altered to "The Hyndburn Hotel." South of this are two cottages built by Anne West on land leased by James Whalley of Sparth (later Sir James Whalley-Smith-Gardiner, 2nd Baronet) in 1792. Following the road to Accrington, we next find a row of cottages opposite the Lodge entrance to Clayton Hall. They were built in 1790 by John Butterworth, who also built the Water Street cottages, and at that time farmed Nearer Sparth: the land being leased by James Whalley aforesaid. John Butterworth of Sparth, yeoman, made his will 30 June 1801. He mentions his 5 houses at Sooper Gardens [on Sparth road, at the south end of Sooper Clough] in Clayton, his 6 houses at Hyndburn Bridge, his factory there [this was part of the row of buildings in Water Street, and apparently at the east end of it], a house at Plymouth Holme, at Burgh, near Chorley, a water corn-mill at Blackburn, and 4 houses "opposite to Cross Lane end" in Clayton [these are the houses opposite the Lodge]. The latter passed to his daughter Mrs. Collingwood, and were bought by James Lomax in 1852.

Further south we come to Sparth toll-bar and toll-house, the latter dating probably from about 1790, about which time the road was formed in its present shape.

Sparth House and Sparth Farm are very much as they were 50 or 60 years before, but there are several developments along Sparth road. At the head of Sooper Clough (which divides Sparth from Oakenshaw), and on the north side of the road, we find a long row of cottages called

Stock Row (built in 1814 by Richard Fort) ; west of them, the " Royal Oak " Inn (built in 1824 by Thomas Townsend), and a block of 5 or 6 cottages (built in 1757 by John Butterworth). Oakenshaw is to a great extent covered with works, scattered houses, and other buildings : the Fort's Arms Inn is marked and named.

South of Sparth road, and at its western end, we find two blocks of cottages called Brick Row (now pulled down). Adjoining them on the south is Oakenshaw Cottage, and further south again are All Saints' Church and Vicarage. East of these is Wellington Street, leading west towards the church from Whalley Road, near where the latter crosses the canal. South of Wellington Street is a long row of cottages called " Further Chequers," a chemical works, and another collection of cottages called " Middle Chequers." South-west of the church we find Heyslacks, and south of the latter on Blackburn road is Blacklane head. There are a few buildings north of Blackburn road in the angle between it and the canal.

Beginning again at Sparth House, and following the west side of the road from Whalley to Accrington southwards, we find the long dreary row of houses called Canal Row (built in 1814 by Messrs. Parker and Haworth), and other houses at its south end (built in 1824 by W. Aspden and E. Pickup) ; and crossing the Canal Bridge we find Messrs. Appleby's Corn Mill ; and then the Soap Works of Messrs. Hacking, both built in 1844 (information of Mr. Joshua Hacking). South of the soap works is the large cotton mill called Henfield Mill, built by Felix Leach and others in 1842. A row of cottages extends hence southward along the west side of the road to Accrington to the point where this road intersects the Blackburn and Burnley road, and there are a few on the north side of Blackburn road facing the " Load of Mischief " Inn, which stands diagonally opposite to the " Hare and Hounds " Inn. These two inns were apparently built about 1800, and were of some importance in coaching days. The sign of the " Load of Mischief " represented a farmer carrying home his drunken wife on his back : as the lady was thought to be showing too much leg to be consistent with the prudery of the early Victorian epoch, the offending picture was removed. In 1848 the " Load of Mischief " was the last house in Clayton in the direction of Accrington. In the field bounded on the east by Accrington road, on the north by Blackburn road, on the west by the township of Church, and on the south by part of the township of Altham, a racecourse is marked and named : I have not discovered when the races began to be held, or when they were abandoned.

We revert once more to the north-west of the map, and, south-west of Oakenshaw we find Ringstonehalgh marked and named. South of this is a house called " Emmisons " (now no longer in existence), and south of this again, the " North Park " of Dunkenhalgh begins, ex-

tending southward to the Blackburn road. This North Park would seem to have been made by the throwing together of numerous small enclosures early in the 19th century—probably about the time when Dunkenhalgh was reconstructed. East of the Hyndburn at Holt Bridge, which carries the road to Blackburn across that river, is the Petre's Arms Inn. South of the Blackburn road is the arched entrance to Dunkenhalgh, and south of that again is Dunkenhalgh itself. The "R.C. Chapel" is marked and named, in spite of its having been long closed as such. The position of the word "Chapel" supports the tradition that what is now the billiard-room (at the east end of the north front) was formerly the chapel. On Blackburn road, and at the south-east corner of the North Park, is "Dunkenhalgh Cottage," now the estate office: nearly opposite Black Lane head, and on the south side of the road, is "Henfield House," built, it is believed, about 1824 by James Aspinall. It was later occupied by Mr. James Hacking, grandfather of Mr. Joshua Hacking, who has resided there since 1883, and who succeeded Messrs. John and William Wilkinson.

It may be here noted that the earliest building lease on the Dunkenhalgh estate is dated Michaelmas 1834: it relates to property on the west side of Accrington road, opposite the Hare and Hounds Inn. The oldest cottage on that estate would appear to be one opposite the estate office, on the south side of Blackburn road near Blacklane head: it has in one of the walls a stone inscribed 1745. (Information of Mr. Haworth, of the estate office.)

CHAPTER XI.

POPULATION.

IN 1666 there were 73 hearths taxable in Clayton, of which 31 were at Dunkenhalth and 9 at Clayton Hall. This would indicate 35 inhabited houses of 1 hearth each. Allowing 5 inmates to each house, the population would be 175.

The map of 1790 (vel circa) shows about 72 cottages or houses : this would give a population of about 360, but it was probably more.

In 1801 the population was 1130.

„ 1811	„	„	1423.
„ 1821	„	„	1963.
„ 1831	„	„	2171.
„ 1841	„	„	2602.
„ 1851	„	„	3292.
„ 1861	„	„	4682.
„ 1871	„	„	5390.
„ 1881	„	„	6695.
„ 1891	„	„	7155.
„ 1901	„	„	8153.
„ 1911	„	„	8868.
„ 1921	„	„	8579.

„ 1924 the estimated population was 8757.



APPENDIX.

DUXBURY OF DEAN, ETC.

The following account of the earlier generations of the Duxburys of Dean has been supplied by Colonel Parker. He suggests that the Laurence Duxbury who heads the Pedigree on p. 119 was the son of Nicholas Duxbury of Heyhouses, gent. (probably a son of Laurence Duxbury by Mabel Preston), which Nicholas married (Licence dated 17 Jan. 1666-7) Dorothy Webster of Whalley, spinster; and by her had (with other issue) a daughter Ellen, who married (Licence dated 4 July, 1695) John Cockshott of Simonstone, yeoman.

Laurence Duxbury of Dean in Pendle, gent.: held lands in Gt. Harwood = . . .
1604: died at Twiston 8 Sept. 1619. Inq. p.m.

Nicholas Duxbury of Dean, son and heir: aet. 37 = Ellen, widow of Richard
and more in 1619: bur. at Padiham 20 Jan. 1627-8, Nutter of Pendle, 1602, &
as "of Pendle, gent." dau. of Ellis Robinson

Elizabeth,
bapt. at Whalley
26 Nov. 1568

Jennet

1. Ann Pudsay, dau. of =
William P. of Bolton:
bapt. at Bolton-by-Bol-
land 11 Nov. 1610:
mar. lic. 1628: bur. at
Padiham 1 May, 1639

Laurence Duxbury of Dean, = 2. Mabel, dau. of William
Gent., 1635: aged 23 at Preston, gent.: bapt. at
his father's death: living Preston, 9 Sept. 1619: mar.
1672 (?) lic. 10 Sept. 1640

Ellen,
bapt. 26 Jan.
1616-17

Nicholas,
bapt. 6 Dec.
1618

John,
bapt. 28 July
1621

James,
bapt. 24 Feb.
1623-4: bur.
27 Dec. 1624

Mary,
bapt. 25 July
1627

Nicholas,
bapt. 5 Sept.
1630: bur. 17
Feb. 1631-2

William,
born 2, bapt.
8 Jan. 1634-5

Laurence,
bapt. 11 Nov.
1638

Elizabeth,
bapt. 21 July,
bur. 12 Aug. 1629
at Bolton-by-
Bolland

Elizabeth,
bapt. 10 Aug.
1637

Anne,
bapt. 5 Aug.
1641

Henry,
bapt. 4 July,
1642: Preston
Guild, 1642: bur.
9 April, 1649

Elizabeth,
bapt. 21 Apr.
1646

Mary,
bapt. 6 Dec.
1648

John, bapt. 11 July, 1647.
Adm. Sizar St John's
Coll., Camb. (aet. 15), 11
July, 1663. School, Green
head, nr. Haltwhistle,
Northumberland. Matric.
1663, B.A. 1667-8, M.A.
1671

Ellis,
adm. Gray's Inn,
22 Jan. 1671-2

INDEX.

- Abbey lands of Whalley (R. Assheton), 97
 Abbot of Whalley, 18, 102
 Abram's *History of Blackburn*, 9, 21, 23,
 58, 64, 65, 83, 96, 97, 117, 134
 Accrington (Akerington), 1, 3, 4, 17, 30,
 40, 50, 63, 70, 80, 83, 84, 87, 88, 100,
 103, 111, 112, 122, 123, 126, 127, 128,
 129, 131, 132, 134, 138, 149, 150 ;
 — Dyke Nook, 128, 129, 130 ;
 — Lane, 128 ; — Mill, 91 ;
 — Observer, 30, 87 ; — Yate,
 128
 Acre House, 118, 120
 Act of Parliament for dividing the common
 130
 Adam, 53
 — Eile, 3
 —, son of Roger, 10
 Adlington, 33
 Aighton, 13, 14, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26, 42
 Ainsworth, Anne, 21 ; Dorothy, 21, 22 ;
 Henry, 21 ; Laurence, 21, 22 ; R.,
 30, 87 ; Richard, 21
 Aintree, 19, 21, 22
 Akerington. See Accrington
 Akynnschae, Akynshae. See Oakenshaw.
 Aldershot, 142
 Aldred Hey, 99
 —, John, 89
 Aldred's Great Lower Hey, 90
 Ale house, 71
 All Hallows College, 141
 Allotment for Lords of the Manor, 131,
 133 ; — for stone, 131, 134
 All Saints' Church, 83, 146, 150 ;
 Vicarage, 150
 All Souls College, 98
 Allsprings, 28, 44, 114, 145
 Almanack of the Diocese of Salford, 138
 Alston, 27
 Altham (Alvetham, Elvatham), 1, 2, 3, 4,
 5, 16, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 48, 50, 51, 56, 69,
 71, 74, 76, 79, 81, 82, 84, 87, 102, 104,
 106, 111, 114, 115, 116, 117, 122, 123,
 124, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132,
 133, 146, 149, 150 ; chapel, 3 ;
 church, 56 ; Lords of, 54.
 Altham and Wymondhouses Church Book,
 104, 114, 117
 —, Alan de, 4, 5 ; Henry de, 4, 5, 75 ;
 Hugh de, 5 ; Joanna de, 4 ;
 Richard de, 3, 5, 6 ; Thomas de,
 4 ; William de, 3, 6, 123
 Alumni Cantabrigienses, 107 *n.*
 — Oxonienses, 97, 98, 109
 Alva, Duke of, 84, 85
 Amatia, 19
 Ambrose, Robert, 15
 Amiens, 138
 Amington Hall, 87
 Ancoats, 33, 34
 Anglia, 27
 Anglo-Benedictine House at Douay, 72
 Antwerp, 137
 Appleby, Joseph, 146 ; Mary Anne, 146
 Appleby's corn mill, 150
 Apsley House, 73
 Ardington, 46
 Arnshead, 108
 Arowesmyth, John le, 56
 Arrowsmith's Field, 17
 Arthur Street, 147
 Arundel, Earl of, 67
 Arundell, Eleanor Mary, 141 ; Henry, 8th
 Lord, 141
 Ashe, Robert, 102
 Ashton Hall, 63
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 40, 86
 Ashworth, 36
 Asmoll, Richard, 61
 Aspden, 78
 —, Elizabeth de, 12, 13, 77, 78 ; Roger
 de, 12, 13, 77 ; W., 150
 Aspinall, Helen Robinson, 49 ; James, 151 ;
 John, 44 ; Richard, 71
 Assheton, Captain, 64 ; Elizabeth, 99 ;
 Nicholas, 29 ; of Middleton (family),
 36 ; Ralph, 97 ; Richard, 10, 99 ;
 Sir Ralph, 93 ; Sir Richard, 91, 101

- Astley, 64
 Atherton, Greaves, and Denison, bankers,^a
 41
 Atkins, Baron, 115
 Attercliffe, 146
 Audley, 92
 Aughton, 20
 Australia, 141
 Autobiography of Thomas Brookbank, 107,
 108
 Ayre Street Hill, 109

 Baase Illiam Dhone, 95
 Back o' Bowley, 89
 Bacup, 40, 84
 Baildon, 25
 —, William, 25; W. Paley, 25
 Balderston, 13
 Baldwin, John, 113
 Balstonden, John de, 78
 Banastre (Banister), family, of Altham,
 84; Captain, 30; Laurence, 79;
 Nathaniel, 104; Nicholas, 22, 23,
 24, 26, 102, 123; of Walton, Richard,
 4; Richard, 19
 Banbury, 40
 Banister. See Banastre.
 Bank, Agnes, 12; John, 85; Robert, 16;
 Thomas, 12
 — Field, 83; — Hall, 22
 Bank's *Dormant and Extinct Baronage*, 63
 — Wood, 115
 Bannister Hall, 62.
 Baptist chapel, 82, 84, 147
 Bardsea, 109
 Barker, Anne, 28
 Barley croft, 31, 48, 49
 Barnes, James, 33, 34; Joseph, 76, 83, 84,
 146
 — Street, 84, 147
 Barn Field, 49, 51
 Barnoldswick, 32
 Barnside, 24, 26
 Barnton, 56
 Barnwood, Isabel, 103; John, 103
Baronage, Bank's *Dormant and Extinct*,
 63
 Baron, Christopher, 97; Hugh, 12, 77;
 John, 126; Margaret, 12, 77;
 Roger, 125; Thomas, 77
 — Holme, 51; — old, 52
 Barrack Fold, 34
 Barrow, John, 125
 Bartlett, Annie, 142; Archibald, 142;
 Charles, 142
 Barton, Ellen, 97; Fleetwood, 32

 Bashall, 24, 42, 81, 107, 108; — Eaves,
 88
 Bass Lane House, 86
 Baxonden, 86, 87
 Baxter, Roger, 139, 140
 Bayley, 18, 20
 Beanbutts, 32, 48, 49
 Beaumont College, 141; — Manor, 86
 Beetham, 107 n.
 Bekker, Hannibal Leigh, 101; Lydia, 101,
 Belasyse, Thomas, 97
 Belgium, 67, 86
 Belgrave, 136
 Belhouse, 137
 Bell Croft, 112, 113; — House, 67, 68;
 — Lane, 1, 49, 50, 51, 52, 71, 108,
 112, 113, 114, 129, 148; — Lane
 Meadow, 113; — Meadow, 113
 Belmont, 82
 Bencestria, 3
 Benedict de Derwine, 5
 Bent, 33; — meadow, 113
 Berdesley, Edmund, 36; Jane, 36
 Berkeryard House, 85
 Berkshire, 46
 Berry, John, 32
 Besingshawe, 37
 Beswick, Charles, 33
 Betham, 107 n.
 Bethnal Green, 110
 Béziers, 66
 Bickerstaff, William, 114
 Big pasture, 111, 112
 Billington, 3, 20, 62, 65, 102, 130;
 Moor, 88
 —, Edward de, 3; — family, 3
 Bimmecroft. See Bymmecroft.
 Bingley, 25
Biographies of English Catholics (Kirke),
 136
 Birdholme, 94, 95
 Birt, *Obituaries of English Benedictines*,
 73
 Birtwistle, Edward, 102, 124; Elizabeth,
 102; James, 126; Jennet, 124; John
 de, 13; Richard, 124
 Bishop Kennett's *Collections*, 62
 — of Chester, 108
 Bispham, 24
 Bissriding, 10
 Bithycroft, 9, 10
 Bix, Sarah, 40
 Blackburn, 7, 8, 13, 15, 19, 21, 27, 61, 62,
 63, 64, 66, 67, 74, 80, 92, 96, 97, 98,
 99, 104, 106, 111, 120, 122, 128, 131,
 132, 133, 134, 141, 142, 148, 149,
 150, 151; Abram's *History of*, 9,

- 21, 23, 58, 65, 83, 96, 97; ——— church, 56; ——— Grammar School, 96
- Blackburn, Emma de, 7; Gilbert de, 55; Henry de, 55; John de, 7
- Blacklache, Nicholas, 21
- Black Lane, 61, 125; ——— Head, 50, 71, 95, 96, 121, 131, 150, 151
- Blackley, 37
- Black Smith field, 48, 51
- Black Smith's field, Great, 51
- Blacksonden, Thomas, 126
- Blackwell, 35
- Blainscough, 57
- Blundell, Richard, 12
- Blundell's *Diary*, 135
- Bogard, Jean, 72
- Boghurst, John de, 12, 76
- Bold Venture farm, 131, 149
- Bolesworth, 100
- Bolton, 82, 94, 120; ——— Abbey, 73; ——— by Bolland, 20; ——— le moors, 24, 36
- Bolton ———, 57; Elizabeth, 97
- Bonk. See Bank
- field, 83
- Bonke, John, 85
- Booth, Catherine, 38; John, 38; Mary, 38
- Boothe, Christopher, 36
- Boston, 43
- Bottom Syke, 2
- Botyll, Thomas, 20
- Boulton, Adam, 64
- Bowker field, 20
- Boyce, John, 78; Henry, 78
- Bracewell, 17, 18, 24
- Braddyll, 20
- , Edward, 27; John, 102; Richard, 24
- Bradeshagh, Henry de, 11, 12; Simon de, 11
- Bradford, 142; ——— Chapel, Norfolk, 116
- Bradhurst, 18, 26
- Bradley Hall, 89
- , John, 128
- Bradsale, 78
- Bradshaw, Alice, 129; Henry, 49, 129; John, 48, 128; Margaret, 38, 129; Nicholas, 49
- Bradshaw's Cottage, 48, 50, 51
- Brandlesome, 93
- Brasenose College, 72, 94, 97, 109
- Brayton, 62
- Bredbury, 116
- Brentford, 119
- Brerocroft, 15
- Brerfeld, 14, 17
- Brick Row, 150
- Bridge field, 100, 113
- Briggs, Gertrude, 69
- Brimmecroft, 11
- Brindle, 42, 43, 130, 138
- Britwissill, John, 78
- Broadhey, the great, 31, 48, 49, 61; the little, 32, 48, 49, 51
- Broadley, J., 146; James, 113; John, 129; William, 125
- Broadmoor, 127
- Broad Oak, 80, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88; ——— *Print Works, History of* (Ben. Hargreaves), 83, 85
- Brockbank, Mr., 107
- Brockholes, 10
- Brocklehead, 33
- Broderick, F. B., 146
- Bromley College, 110
- Brompton, 43
- Brookbank, Anne, 107, 108, 109, 111; Catherine, 110; Charles, 109, 111, 113, 148; Elizabeth, 107, 108, 109; Emma, 110; family, 105, 107; Jane, 109, 110; John, 42, 83, 107, 107 n. 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 117, 127, 132, 133, 134, 148; Mary, 107, 108, 109; Mr., 31, 50, 100, 111, 112, 128, 130; Thomas, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111
- Brooke, Charles, 137, 139
- Broughton, 17, 28, 31, 108
- , James, 109; John, 109; R., 80, 84, 141
- Brown-haired William, 95
- Brownlow, Thomas, 16
- Brownsdales, the, 48, 51
- Brownsills, 48, 52, 148; ——— Wood, 51
- Browsholme, 20
- Bruges, 142
- Bryery Bank, 61
- Bryggeholme, 91
- Buchanan, Alexander, 87
- Buckenharn, 67
- Buckley, 19
- Bucks (co.), 149
- Bulcock, Anne, 86; Henry, 81; John, 86
- Bull Copy, 51
- Buller, Rhoda, 46
- Bunnecroft, 9, 10
- Burgh, 149
- Buri, Adam de, 35
- Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 63, 84, 87; *Peerage*, 136
- Burnley, 19, 25, 28, 29, 115, 128, 131, 132, 133, 138, 140; ——— Road, 130, 138, 148, 149

- Burnshaw, 37, 38, 39; — Tower, 34
 Bury, 34, 35, 37, 61, 73, 86, 115.
 —, James, 83
 — St. Edmund's, 140
 Bushell, Seth, 93
 Butler, Ellen, 58, 59, 60, 91; John, 58
 Butterfield, E. S., 101
 Butterworth, 19
 —, John, 99, 101, 128, 149, 150;
 Robert, 48
 Butts, 49, 123, 125, 126, 127
 — Lane, 89
 Bymicroft, 9, 15, 17
 Bynnes, Isabella, 16; Robert, 16
 Byrdholme, 92
- Cadiz, 136
 Cadley, 44
 Calder, 1, 5, 6, 13, 56, 77, 81, 89, 115
 Calf croft, 49; hey, 61, 100
 Calfe hey 14
 Callaly, 137
 Calshey, 15, 17
 Calvert, Jonathan Hindle, 114
 Cambrai, 72
 Cambridge, 114, 117
 Camm, O. S. B., Dom Bede, 67
 Campion, Edmund, 72
 Canal, 113; bridge, 83, 113, 150; Leeds
 and Liverpool, 148; Row, 83, 150
 Cannal Pit Field, 51
 Cannon Street, 116
 Canobie, 41, 42
 Carabineers, 68, 143
 Caracci, 142
 Carding mill, 89
 Carleton, 59
 Carmarthenshire, 46
 Carr Hall, 127; — Head, 127
 Carrington, Lord, 63
 Cartmell, 107, 107 n., 109, 110.
 Cartmell's Cottage, 49
 Carthew, James, 46
 Castilione, John, 65
 Casterton, 108
 Cateura, 5
 Catholic Chapel, Dunkenhalth, 41; —
 Non-Jurors of 1717 (Estcourt and
 Payne), 145; — *Record Society*,
 136, 137, 138; — *Who's Who*,
 47
 Catlow, Christopher, 18; Richard de, 12,
 77
 Cattall, 32
 Catterall, 56, 83; Little, 59
- Catterall, John, 24; Margaret, 24; Mary,
 23, 24, 26
 Catthole, 36, 37
 Cattrington, 144
 Cavery, 141
 Cay, Thomas, 35, 36; William, 35
 Cestria, Peter de, 5
 Chaigeley, 18, 20, 22
 Chapel House, 111
 — of Altham, 3; —, R.C., Clayton,
 131, 142
 Charles Street, 109
 Charlotte Street, 111
 Charnock, . . ., 64
 —, Thomas, 64
 Chatburn, 2
 Cheam, 64, 65, 72
 Chequers, Further, 150; Middle, 150
 Chernock, Randle, 36
 Cheshire, 54, 56, 116
 Chester, 23, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 80, 81,
 100, 103, 104, 108, 111, 146; Arch-
 deacon of, 78
 Chesterfield, 42
 Chetham, 34
 Child, W. H., 86
 Chippendale, 89
 —, Ellen, 107; William, 107
 Chipping, 107, 117; *History of* (Smith),
 107
 Chorley, 36, 149
 —, William, 16
 Christian, Charles, 95, 96; Edward, 96;
 Elizabeth, 95; Ewan, 94, 96; family,
 of Miltown, etc., 96; family, of Sparth,
 94, 96; George, 95, 96, 120; James,
 95, 96; John, 95, 96; pedigree of,
 96; Thomas, 95, 96; Thomasine,
 95, 96; William, 94, 95, 96
Christ's Dominion . . . (T. Jolly), 116
 Church, 1, 2, 55, 59, 60, 124, 125, 126,
 127, 131, 138, 146, 150
 —, Adam de, 54; Ughtred de, 5
 — Book of Altham, Wymondhouses and
 Sparth, 117
 — Street, 146
 C.I.V. (City Imperial Volunteers), 47
 Claife, 109
 Claitonus, 27, 28
 Clarke, . . ., 119; A. M., 67; John, 119,
 120; Sarah, 120
 Clarkson, Ellen, 31; John, 31
 Cloughton, 108
 Clavering, Mr., 137
 Claycroft, 13; — yate, 56
 Clayfield, 113

- Clayland, 113
 Clayton (or Clayton-le-moors), 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 39, 40, 41, 44, 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 67, 68, 69, 74, 75, 77, 78, 81, 83, 84, 85, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 109, 110, 111, 114, 117, 118, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 145, 146, 149, 150, 152; — Collieries, 148; — Hall, 1, 6, 8, 9, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33, 39, 40, 43, 44, 48, 50, 51, 52, 71, 75, 96, 108, 111, 112, 122, 123, 128, 129, 130, 132, 133, 138, 145, 148, 149, 152; — Hall Clough, 1, 112; — Hall Lodge, 149; — Hall MSS., 8, 51, 90, 94, 96, 100, 107, 111, 114, 117, 118; — Hall, sketch of, 52; — le dale, 61, 62, 111; — mesne manor of, 4; — Mill in, 1
 —, Alice de, 5, 7, 56, 76, 77; — arms of family of, 8; Cecily de, 7, 8, 11, 13, 56, 77; Emma de, 7; — family of Adlington, 33; — family of Dutton, 6; Henry de, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 55, 56, 74, 75, 76, 123; Henry the clerk of, 4; Joan de, 6; John de, 6, 77, 127, 130; John the Harper of, 6; Margaret de, 7; Matilda de, 6, 7, 11, 74; Mrs., 89; Ralph de, 6; Richard de, 5, 6, 33, 77; Thomas de, 5, 33, 76, 77, 89; William de, 5
 Clegg, Henderson & Co., 146
 —, Mrs., 114, 146; Robert, 114
 Clerk Hill, 42, 97, 98, 99, 100, 127
 Cletani, 27
 Cliderhow, Ralph, 102
 Clifford, Charles, 8th Lord, 141; Charles Walter, 139, 141; Eleanor Mary, 141
 Clifton, 36
 —, Thomas, 65
 Clitheroe, 3, 32, 41, 44, 60, 63, 86, 87, 99, 106, 107, 140; — Court Rolls, 75, 85, 107, 118, 120
 Cliviger, 8
 Coat Field, 49, 51
 Cockermouth, 116
 Cockshutt, Alice, 95; Elizabeth, 95, 96; George, 95; Thomas, 95
 Coke, Alice, 78
 Cokeshade, 15
 Cokeshead, 14, 17
 Cokeye More, 36
 Collegiate Church, Manchester, 99
 Collingwood, Mrs., 149
 Colne, 35, 85, 130
 Colonel, the, 67
 Colthurst, Abraham, 28; Anne, 28, 31, 135
 Colton, 108
 Columbia, 140
 Common land, 49, 50, 52, 122, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130; enclosure of, 113
 Commonwealth, the, 104
 Constable of Chester, 4
 Conyrie, 61
 Cooper, Anne, 94; John, 93; Richard, 93, 94
 Copley, Sir Godfrey, 63
 Copster Green, 97
 Copy, 51; — Springs, 49
 Corby, 67, 68; — Castle, 143
 Cornfield, 32, 48, 112, 113
 Corn Mill, Appleby's, 150
 Cornwall, 43, 46, 68
 Cossey, 67
 Cotham, William, 139, 140
 Cottam, Agnes, 106; family, of Sparth, 104, 106; Isabel, 97, 104, 105, 106; John, 113; Martha, 106; Richard, 78, 97, 104, 105, 106; Robert, 106; William, 78
 — Field, 113; — Holme and Bank, 112; — meadow, 112, 113
 Cottam's Farm, 71, 112, 114, 148
 — Gate Farm, 105
 Cottham Croft, 100
 Cottom, Mrs., 106
Coucher Book of Whalley Abbey, 4, 5
 Coupe, Peter, 33
 Court of King's Bench, 127
 — of Wards and Liveries, 123
 — Rolls of Clitheroe, 75, 85, 107, 118, 120
 Covent Garden, 109, 111
 Coventry, 68
 —, William, Bishop of Lichfield and, 15
 Coward, John, 31, 34, 48, 49, 109, 110, 128; —, Mr., 30
 Cowell, 124
 Cowhey, 13, 56, 91, 103
 Cowhill, 31, 124
 Cowley, 98
 Cowthorpe, 62, 63
 Crabbet, 65
 Cranborne, 87
Craven, Whitaker's History of, 88

- Crimea, 68, 143
 Croft, the, 112, 113
 Crombleholme, Jane, 142; John, 141, 142
 Cromwellbotham, 4
 Crook, 40
 Crosby Hall, 137
 Crosier, Gertrude, 45
 Cross Field, 113; ——— Hall, 58, 61;
 ——— Lane, 51, 111; ——— Lane
 End, 149
 ———, Joseph, 139, 140
 Crossley, Jeremiah, 114
 Cross, the, 124, 125, 126, 127
 Croston, 99
 Cryshaw, Christopher, 126
 Cucking stool, 49, 123, 125, 127
 Cudworth, Elizabeth, 21; John, 21
 Cuerdale, 13
 Culcheth, Thomas de, 11
 Cumberland, 67, 68
 Cunliffe, 102; ——— House, 102
 ———, . . ., 124; Alice [de], 7, 75, 103,
 104; Anne, 103, 104, 105;
 Christopher, 30, 31, 92, 101, 102,
 103, 104, 105; Elizabeth, 103,
 105; family of Sparth, 101, 102;
 George, 103; Grace, 102, 103;
 Isabel, 97, 103, 104, 106; James,
 113; Jennet, 30, 32, 33, 75, 102,
 104, 105; John, 7, 102, 103, 104,
 108; Margaret, 103; Martha,
 49; Mary, 103, 104, 105; Mr.,
 30; Nicholas, 93, 102, 103;
 Richard, 102, 103; Robert [de],
 7, 30, 75, 91, 101, 102, 103, 104,
 105, 106, 114, 124, 130; Thomas,
 7, 102, 103, 104, 105, 126;
 William, 7
 Cunliffe's Sparth, 113

 Danvers, Eleanor, 63
 Darell, Mr., 136
 Darlington, 28
Darwen and its People (Shaw), 29
 Darwen, Lower, 8, 23, 62, 130; ——— Over,
 10, 22, 26, 41; ——— Upper, 10
 Dauntsey, 63
 David, 5
 Davis, Arthur, 32; Richard, 32; Robert,
 32
 Davyfield Brook, 8
 Dawson, John, 85; Richard, 110
 Day, Hugo, 3
 Dean Bridge, 89; ——— Brook, 89;
 ——— Farm, 88; ——— the, 50, 88, 95,
 117, 118, 119, 120; ——— Valley,
 89; ——— Wood, 89

 Dean, William, 114
 Dearden, James, 38, 39; Jane, 38
 Death of Brown-haired William, 98
 Deemster, 95, 96
 Deien, 118
 Denison, Mr., 41
 Denton, 116
 Derby, 66; ——— (co.), 43; ——— Coun-
 tess of, 94; ——— Earl of, 18, 36, 41,
 94, 95; ———, West, 18
 Derbyshire, 140
 ———, James, 49
 Derwentwater, James, Earl of, 66.
 Derwin, 5
 Derwine, Benedict de, 75; John de, 75
 Desborough, 136
 Devon, 43
 Devonshire, 137; ———, Duke of, 73
Devout Prayers for the Use of Confrat-
ernities, etc. (W. Lomax), 42
 Dewhurst, Giles, 127
Diary of Otter Hunting (James Lomax) 44
 Dicconson, Bishop, 136, 137; Edmund,
 37; Thomas, 37; William, 65
Dictionary of National Biography, 21, 62,
 71, 72, 73, 90, 94, 95, 114, 116, 117
 Dinkley, 20, 62
 Dog and Partridge Inn, 71, 99, 149
 Dokesbury, Robin, 17
 Dole, the, 118
 Dorribut, 37
 Dorset, 87, 138
 Douay, Benedictine monastery at, 29;
 ——— Diaries, 27, 29; ———, English
 College at, 27, 28, 29, 41, 72; ———,
 Franciscan Convent at, 29; ———,
 Scots College at, 29
 Douglas, 95
 Dover, 46
 Doway, 29
 Downes, Roger, 26
 Dagoon Guards, 5th, 86; ———, 6th, 68
 Drogheda, 28
 Droylsden, 114
 Dublin, 46, 141
 Duchy Court, 19; ——— of Lancaster, 61
 Duckinfield, 142
 Duckworth, Edward, 75; Ellen, 75;
 George, 74, 91, 92; John, 74;
 Nicholas, 71, 95, 126, 127; Richard,
 74, 75, 91, 121; Thomas, 61, 71, 74
 Duddell, Grace, 27; Jane, 27; Thomas,
 27; William, 27
 Dugdale, Edmund, 20; Nathaniel, 76, 83;
 Richard, 115
 Dugdale's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 8, 19,
 23, 25, 29, 96

- Duke of Lancaster, 6
 — of York's Column, 73
 — Street, 109
 Dulworth, Christopher, 17
 Dumfries, 42
 Duncaneshalgh. See Dunkenhalgh.
 —, Margaret de, 54; Thomas de, 54;
 William de, 54
 Dunkeneshalgh. See Dunkenhalgh.
 Dunkenhalgh (Dunkeneshalgh, Dunken-
 sale, Dunkaneshalgh, Dunkenhall,
 Dunkinhall), 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 26, 40, 41,
 49, 50, 51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70,
 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 90, 91, 96, 101,
 111, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126,
 127, 129, 130, 135, 136, 137, 138,
 142, 143, 146, 149, 150, 151, 152;
 — Chapel Register, 41; —
 Cottage, 151; — Deeds, 49,
 54, 57, 64, 75, 102
 —, Roger de, 54; Thomas de, 55;
 William de, 54, 55
 Dunkensale, Richard de, 54; William de,
 54
 Dunn, Ellen, 45; Robert, 45
 Durham, 28, 45
 Dutton, 6, 19
 Duxbury, 32
 —, . . . , 126; Andrew, 118; Ellen,
 118; family, 50, 117; Giles, 61;
 Henry, 119, 120; John, 118, 119;
 Lawrence, 121; Lawrence, 61,
 95, 117, 118, 119, 120; Margaret,
 118, 119; Mary, 118, 119; Mr.,
 42; Nicholas, 117, 118; Richard,
 91, 121; Sarah, 119; William,
 118, 119, 120, 121
 Duxbury's Cottages, 118, 120
 Dwerributts, 34, 36
 Dyke Nook, 22
 Eachill, 96, 97, 98
 Earl of Derby, 36, 94, 95
 — of Lincoln, 55
 Eases, the, 49, 51
 Easington, 22
 Easterley, 97, 98
 East Lancashire, 135: — Soap Works,
 114
 Eaves, the, 118
 Eccles, Thomas, 130
 Eccleshill, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19,
 21, 22, 23, 24, 27, 29, 31, 32, 33,
 96, 124, 125; — Fold, 33;
 — Lower, 33; — Moor, 26
 — family, 9
 Eccleshill, Richard de, 9, 10; Robert de,
 9, 10, 11
 Eccleston, 137
 Edge, Janet, 80; William, 80
 Edgeworth, 36
 Edmondsham, 87
 Edward o' Bet's, 129
 Edwards, Rev. R., 88
 Edwards-Taylor, Mrs., 88
 Ees, 120
 Edward de Billington, 3
 Egge, 11
 Eile, Adam, 3
 Eleemosinarius, Willielmus, 3
 Elland, 4
 —, Henry de, 4
 Ellis, Aubrey, 120; Jane, 120; Mary,
 120; Robert, 120; Sarah, 120
 Ellison, Alice, 81, 82; Anne, 82; family
 of Oakenshaw, 81, 82 *n.*; J., 50;
 James, 82, 84; John, 81, 82, 127,
 130, 132, 133, 134; Joseph, 82;
 Mally, 82; Mary, 81, 82;
 Rachel, 82; Richard, 81, 82;
 Thomas, 81, 82
 — Fold, 83
 Eltofts, 86
 Elton, 73
 Elvatham. See Altham
 Emmison, Thomas, 114
 Emmison's [Tenement], 150
 Enclosure award, 83
 Enfield, 68, 111, 122; — Moor, 134;
 — St. Mary's R.C. Chapel, 138;
 — Soap Works, 84
 Engine field, 51
 Englefield, Mary, 144; Sir Francis, 144;
 William, 144
 England, 67, 95, 140
 English Academy, Liège, 139; —
 Augustinian Convent, Paris, 65;
 — Benedictine Convent, Paris, 65;
 — Benedictine monastery, Douay,
 72; — Benedictine monastery,
 Lambspring, 72; — *Benedictine*
Obituaries (Birt), 73; — Carmelite
 nuns at Antwerp, 137; — College,
 Douay, 27, 72; — College, Rome,
 64, 136; — Conceptionist Convent,
 Paris, 65; — Convent, Liège, 66
 Entwistle, 34, 36
 —, Elias de, 12, 13, 77
 Essex, 66, 67, 136, 140
 Estcourt and Payne's *English Catholic*
Non-furors, 145
 Esterley, 97
 Ethy, 46

- Eugenius, Pope, 15
 Ewanrigg, 96
 Exeter, 46, 139
 Eyes, the, 118; — the Highmost, 32,
 48
 Eyves, Jane, 25; Ralph, 26; Richard,
 25, 28
 Failsworth, 34
 Far Meadow, 112, 113
 Farm House Farm, 50, 51
 Far Oxhey, 112, 113
 Farnley Wood Plot, 115
 Fauconberg, Viscount, 97
 Fazackerly, . . ., 78
 Feenesforth, 75
 Feilden, John, 26; Thomas de, 79
 Feldend, Christopher, 102; Edmund, 102;
 Isabella, 102; John, 102; Margaret,
 102; Thomas, 102
 Felgate, Rev. S., 29
Fensible Regiments, List of, 41
 Feniscowles, 103
 Fernyriding, 61
 Fesantford. See Hesandforth
 Fettiplace, 144; arms of, 144; Bar-
 tholemew, 144; Dorothy, 144; Fran-
 cis, 144; Mary, 144
 Field bottoms, 50, 131
 Fielding, Thomas, 113, 114
 Fisher, J., 116
 Fishwick, 25, 26, 28
 —, A. J., 139, 141
 Fishwick's *History of Preston*, 93
 Fitzherbert, Alice M. W., 44; Basil, 44
 Five Mile Act, 115
 Fizanford. See Hesandforth
 Flanders, 29, 47, 84
 Flixton, 33, 34
 Flower's *Visitation of Lancashire*, 8, 18
 Foarte, Richard, 85
 Folds, Henry, 129; John, 128
 Foley's *Records, S. J.*, 42, 43, 64 n., 136,
 137, 138, 139, 140, 141
 Forest of Pendle, 81, 118
 Forrest, Captain J. A., 100; Mary Harriet,
 100
 Fort, Adelaide, 86; Anne, 86, 146;
 Annie, 88; Annie Alice, 87; arms
 of, 87; Benjamin, 86; Christopher,
 85; Ellen Mildred, 87; Emma, 86;
 family, 76, 83, 84, 85; Geraldine, 87;
 Henry, 85; Hilda Winefred, 87;
 Hugh, 87; James, 85, 86; James
 Alfred, 86; John, 85, 86, 146; John
 Geoffrey, 86; Joseph, 49, 85;
 Laurence, 84, 85, 86; Louisa, 86; Mary,
 86; Messrs., 89, 132; Mr.,
 82; Nicholas, 85; Richard, 83, 84,
 85, 86, 87, 113, 149
 Fort's Arms Inn, 83, 84, 150
 Forte, Henry, 85; John, 85; Richard,
 85; Robert, 85
 Fortt, John, 85
 Fort, Taylor, and Bury & Co., 82, 83, 87.
 Foster, Augustus B., 87; Edmund, 109,
 110; James, 111, 114, 130
 Foxglove lands, 113
 Fox, Thomas, 141
 France, 47, 64, 65, 72, 78, 138
 Freckleton, 45
 Freeholders in Clayton in 1663, 120
 Freetown, 73
 Freres, the, 12
 Friar Hill, 87, 88
 Frier Hill, 87
 Friston, 62
 Fromounds, Maria, 65
 Fromund, Bartholomew, 64; Mary, 64
Funeral Sermon for . . . Rev. Thomas
Jollie, 116
 Furness, 29, 30
 Furnival's Inn, 110, 111
 Further Chequers, 150
 Further part of Rushy Field, 100
 — Sparth, 1, 30, 42, 71, 97, 101, 113,
 120 n.
 Fysh, Laurence, 125
 Fytton, John, 4
 Gamblesgate (Gamelsgate), 4
 Gardiner, Bernard, 98; Grace, 98; John
 Whalley, 98; William, 98
 Garnet, Mabel, 108
 Garstang, 56, 59, 108
 —, John, 113
 Garswood, 70
 Garter, Juliana, 136; Robert, 136
 Gawthorpe, 21, 22, 32, 86 n.
 Geelong, 40
 Gellibrand, Margaret, 103; Thomas, 103
 Geoffrey, the elder, Dean of Whalley, 4;
 the younger, Dean of Whalley, 4
 George Town, 140
 Gerard, Mr., 70
 Ghent, 136
 Gibson, Bishop Matthew, 137
 Gibson's *Lydiat Hall, etc.*, 136
 Gilbert de Lacy, 4
 Gillow, *Bibliographical Dictionary of*
English Catholics, 30, 42, 43, 67,
 71, 72, 73, 140, 141
 —, Joseph, 45, 135
 Gisburn, 28

- Glossop, 67
 Glover, Thomas, 139, 140
 Glynn, 68
 —, Edmund John, 68; Elizabeth, 144;
 Elizabeth Anne, 68
 Goldshaw, 118; — Booth, 85, 118
 Gore, John, 137
 Gorton, 114, 116; — Chapel, 39
 Gosport, 142
 Grace's Meadow, 51
 Gradale, 24
 Granby Row, 141, 142
 Grange, the, 84
 Gray's Inn, 62
 Great Bent, 113; — Blacksmith's
 Field, 51; — Broad Hey, 32, 48,
 51, 119; — Harwood, 1, 2, 4, 6,
 7, 12, 28, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 57, 58,
 61, 77, 88, 89, 90, 93, 94, 95, 97, 99,
 100, 103, 111, 114, 115, 117, 126,
 128, 138; — Haseley, 137; —
 Horse Heys, 32; — Lever, 93;
 — Meadow, 57, 113; — Pain
 Field, 51; — Smith Field, 48,
 112; — Smithy Croft, 51; —
 Stone, the, 123
 Greave Clough, 40
 Greaves, Thomas, 41
 Greengore, 19, 20
 Greenhalgh, John, 93
 Grene, John del, 13, 56
 Grey, Gilbert, 136
 — Stone, the, 122
 Griffin, 42
 —, . . ., 119; Anne, 119, 120; John,
 119, 120; Matthew, 119, 120;
 Mr., 130; Sarah, 119, 120;
 Susanna, 119, 120; William,
 119, 120, 127
 Griffin's Ark, 9; — picture, 9
 Grimescahe, Grimeschagh, Grimeshagh,
 Grimeshaw, Grimeshawe, Grimeshay,
 Grimishae. See Grimshaw.
 Grimshaw (Grimescahe, Grimeschagh,
 Grimeshagh, Grimeshawe,
 Grimeshay, Grymshawe, Grims-
 hey, Grimshae), 8, 10, 13, 14,
 15, 17, 18, 31, 32, 33; —
 Park, 23
 —, Adam [de], 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
 13, 77; Agnes [de], 11, 12, 61;
 Alice [de], 12, 17, 18, 20, 77,
 78; Andrew, 24, 25; Anne [de],
 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 33,
 48, 80, 81; Cecily de, 11, 13;
 Catherine, or Katherine [de], 14,
 28; Dorothy, 21; Eleanor, 28,
 29; Elizabeth [de], 12, 18, 20,
 22, 23, 24, 28, 32, 77, 80; Ellen,
 or Helen, 25, 27, 29, 31; Ensign
 John, 30; Esq., 9; family, 34,
 56; family, of Clayton, 39, 90,
 96, 105, 135; family, of Oaken-
 shaw, 12, 77, 82; family, of
 Pendle Forest, 16; Frances, 28;
 Galfrid de, 78, 79; Geoffrey de,
 12, 14, 79; Henry [de], 9, 10, 11,
 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 23,
 24, 25, 56, 77, 80, 92, 126; Hugh
 de, 14, 15, 17; Isabel [de], 15,
 16, 18, 20, 80, 81; Jane, 18, 20,
 25, 26, 28; Jennet, 31, 80, 105,
 100; Joan [de], 12, 13, 14, 77,
 78; John [de], 12, 19, 22, 23,
 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33,
 48, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 105, 120,
 124, 135; Margaret [de], 12, 18,
 19, 21, 24, 25, 26, 28, 77, 78;
 Mary, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33,
 105; Mary Anne, 31, 33, 34,
 39, 108; Matilda de, 11; Mr.,
 106, 124; Nicholas, 16, 17, 18,
 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28,
 29, 30, 31, 33, 79, 80, 81, 102,
 105, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127,
 135; Ottiwell, 16; Ottwell, 71,
 125, 126; Perseval, Persevall,
 Persavel, Percefall, 12, 79, 80,
 126; Raufe, 20, 23; Rebecca,
 75, 81, 116; Richard [de], 9,
 10, 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 48, 77, 78,
 80, 81, 105, 120, 124, 125, 126;
 Robert [de], 14, 15, 17, 28, 101;
 Roger [de], 12, 77, 78, 79; Sarah,
 80, 81; Susanna, 32, 33;
 Thomas [de], 17, 18, 19, 20, 21,
 23, 27, 28, 48, 61, 75, 80, 81, 92,
 116, 120, 126; Walter de, 9, 10,
 18; William [de], 9, 10, 80
 Grimshay Carr, 24
 Grimshey. See Grimshaw.
 Grindleton, 42
 Griom's Ark, 8
 Grymshawe (and variations). See Grim-
 shaw
 Guilbertus, 3
 Guild, Preston, 28, 29, 30
 Guinness, Geraldine, 86; R., 86
 Guledene, 35
 Gutenberg Works, 146
 Habergham Eaves, 45
 Hackin, Ned, 129

- Hacking, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 62, 63; ——— Hall, 70, 136; ———, Over, 26
 ———, Catherine de, 13; James, 114, 151; Joan de, 13, 14; John de, 13; Messrs., 150; William Henry, 84
 Hackinshawe. See Oakenshaw
 Hagg, the, 61
 Haislackes. See Heyslackes
 Haldeley, 92
 Hale, 108
 Hales, 87
 Halgh, 11
 Hall, 51; ——— [? Field], 112; ——— Foot, 85
 ———, Anne, 28; Francis, 28; Thomas, 106
 Halliwall, Alexander, 15
 Halmote Court at Accrington, 17; ——— of Colne, 35
 Halsall, 22
 ———, Henry, 21; Jane, 22, 141; Thomas, 22
 Halsted, Alice, 87; Henry, 37; Jane, 25; Thomas, 25; . . . , wife of, daughter of . . . Lomax, 37
 Halton, 4
 Hammerton, 57
 ———, Alice, 57; Laurence, 57
 Hammond, Thomas, 104
 Hampshire, 99, 136, 139
 Hanbury House, 87
 Hancloough, 13, 56
 Hanson, John, 92
 Hants., 98, 99
 Hapton, 102, 124
 Hard, the, 84, 85, 88, 123, 124, 125, 127; ——— Farm, 50
 Harde, the, 50, 122
 Hare and Hounds Inn, 149, 151
 Harestan, 5
 Hargreaves, Benjamin, 83, 89; family, of Broad Oak, 80; Isabel, 75, 80; John, 80; Thomas, 83, 84
 Harkirke, 136
 Harper, John, 73, 130, 146; Mr., 138
 Harrington, Anne, 18; coheirs of, 22; Elizabeth, 18; Sir John, 18
 Harrogate, 41
 Hart, Anne, 58, 61; Sir Percival, 58, 61
 Hartley, James, 48
 Harwood, 5, 17, 75, 90, 95, 99; ——— Great, 12, 40, 41, 42, 44, 57; ——— Little, 94; ——— Toll Bar, 89
 Haslam Hey, 34
 Haslingden, 22, 87
 Haucloough, 56
 Haughton, Nicholas, 33
 Haumont, Isidore, 86
 Haweis, David, 46; Dunetta, 46
 Haworth, John, 104, 126, 127; Mr., 68, 70, 151; Nicholas, 125, 126; Thomas, 61; widow, 114; William, 99, 113
 Haydock, Anne, 24, 25; Eleanor, 28; Emma, 24, 25, 26, 28; Evan, 26
 Hayhurst, William, 117
 Hazlehurst, 40
 Hazlerigg, 107
 Healey, 115
 Heap (Heipe, Hep, Hepe), 34, 35, 36
 ———, Jennet, 36
 Hearth Tax, 53
 Heatley, Hugh, 72; James, 130; William, 72, 138
 Heaton Norris, 100
 Hebblesholme, 83
 Heineburn. See Hyndburn
 Heipe. See Heap
 Henfield (Hynde Feyld, Hyndfield, Hyndfield), 5, 6, 13, 26, 56, 61, 117, 122, 124, 125, 126, 129, 130, 131; Common, 124, 127; ——— Cross, 123, 125, 127, 130; ——— House, 157; ——— Mill, 150; ——— Moor, 134; ——— Stone Pits, 128
 Henfield, 123
 Henry, Parson of Altham, 4
 ———, son of Roger, 10
 ———, the Clerk of Clayton, 4, 5, 75
 Hep. See Heap
 Hepe. See Heap
 Heptonstall, 28
 Herbal Holme, 83
 Hertfordshire, 86
 Hesandforth, 24, 25, 26, 28
 Hesketh, Alice de, 11; ——— deeds, 4; Gabriel, 27; John de, 11; Robert [de], 15, 17, 25, 79; Sir Thomas, 41, 51; Thomas [de], 12, 57, 77, 125; William [de], 6, 7, 11, 12
 ——— Lane, 117
 Hesleton, John, 75
 Hestanis, 5, 77
 Heversham, 108
 Hey, Abraham, 25; Myles, 126; Tanner, 129; William, 28
 Heys, Henry, 118; Laurence, 48, 102; Richard, 48, 81
 ——— Lane, 90
 Heyslackes (Heyslackes, Haislackes), 5, 50, 75, 76, 83, 132, 150; ——— Nether, 75; ——— Over, 75

- Heywood, 98
 —, Anne, 34; family, 33, 34; George, 34; John, 31, 33, 34, 105, 108; Margerie, 34; Mary, 33, 34; Mary Anne, 33, 39, 105, 108; Mrs., 33; Rebecca, 33, 34, 39, 40, 105, 108; Thomas, 34; William, 34
 Hiche, 10
 High Cross, 56
 — Halsted, 25
 Higham, 80, 81, 95, 118; — Booth, 118
 Higher Dean, 88; — Holme, 83; — Lomax, 35; — Spring, 32, 48, 49; — Whitaker, 32, 48, 49
 Highmost Eyes, 32, 48, 49, 51; — Smithfield, 49
 Higson, Percy, 32 n.
 Hillam, 62
 Hillocks, the, 110, 112, 113, 133
 Hindeburn. See Hyndburn
 Hindfield. See Henfield
 Hindil, 5, 75
 Hindle Fold, 145; — Hard, 123
 —, Christopher, 89, 124; James, 64
 Hindley, Charles, 85
 Hinfield. See Henfield
 Hipperholme, 93
History of Broad Oak Printworks (Ben. Hargreaves), 83, 85, 89
 — of *Chipping* (Smith), 107
 — of *Craven* (Whitaker), 88
 — of *Huncoat Baptist Chapel* (J. Smith), 84
 — of *Lancashire* (Victoria County), 3, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 54, 55 n., 59, 62, 67, 68, 109
 — of *Preston* (Fishwick), 93
 — of *Ribchester* (Smith), 142
 — of *Whalley* (Whitaker), 3, 4, 5, 8, 18, 26, 52, 58, 62, 64, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 80, 81, 96, 97, 100, 114, 115, 146
 Hitchin, 22
 Holt Bridge, 71, 151; — Mill, 2; — Paper Works, 70
 Hopwood, 91
 —, Edward, 91; John, 37
 Hornby Castle, 18
 Horrockford, 60
 Horsehay, 107, 108
 Horseheys, 48, 49; — the Great, 32
 Horsewell, 5
 Horton, 26
 Hotherhill, 27
 Hothersall, 57, 62, 141
 Hothersall, . . . , 57; family, of Hother-
 sall, 62, 141; James, 141; Thomas, 27; William, 141
 Houghton, George, 103; Richard, 103
 House Field, 51
 Household Meadow, 49
 Howard, Adela, 145; Adeliza Maria, 68; Anne, 67; Henry, 66, 68, 143; Henry Frederick, 67; J. J., 67; J. Jackson, 137; Juliana Barbara, 66; Maria, 67; Philip, 67; Philip, of Corby, 67
 Howarth's (tenement), 98
 Howell, David, 43, 46; Elizabeth, 46; family, 46; family, arms of, 46; Frances Mary, 43, 46; Francis, 46; Helen Mary Maxima, 43, 45; James, 46; John Francis, 46; Joshua, 46; Mrs. D., 44
 Howorth, Henry, 92; John, 71
 Huett de Bencestria, Petrus, 3
 Hugh, son of David, 5
 — son of Leofwine, 3, 4, 76
 Hugo Day, 3
 — Faber, 77
 Hull, 118, 119
 Hulme, 141
 Huncoat, 80, 85, 126, 127, 128, 131; — Baptist Chapel, 84; — Lane End, 130
 Hungilhol, 9
 Hunterholme, 80
 Huntroyde, 111, 118
 Hurst Green, 41, 44
 Hurstwood, 28
 Hussars, 11th, 87
 Hustatius Malvuers, 3
 Hutlone, 9
 Hygiene, 76
 Hyndburn, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 13, 17, 51, 52, 56, 61, 69, 70, 76, 79, 83, 90, 91, 99, 100, 112, 148, 151; — Bridge, 1, 56, 71, 85, 100, 112, 114, 146, 148, 149; — Hotel, 71, 94, 149; —, mill on, 7
 Hynde Feyld. See Henfield
 Hyndfield. See Henfield
 Hyndfield. See Henfield
 Hyrd, William, 85
 Hyrde, John, 85
 Ichill, 96
 Ightenhill, 85, 118
 Ilchester, 67
 Improvement, the, 123, 126; — the new, 123.
 Ince Blundell, 136, 140
 India, 141

- Ingestone, 66, 136
 Inglefield, Mary, 144; William, 144
 Ingleton, 107, 108
 Ireland, 28, 141
 Irish, unhappy influx of, 138
 Isherwood, Henry, 36; Peggy, 88; Robert, 88
 Isle of Man, 94, 95
 Italy, 64, 73

 Jack Field, 112, 113
 Jackson, George, 126; John, 37
 Jacobite Plot, 65; — trials at Manchester, 65
 Jamaica, 140
 Jameson, John, 44
 Jeffreys, Judge, 115
 Jellicoe, Earl, 99; Mrs., 100; S., 99
 Jenkins, George, 139, 140
 Jennet o' Bet's, 129
 Joan, wife of Adam, son of Roger, 10
 John, son of Benedict de Derwin, 5
 —, the Harper of Clayton, 6
 Johnson, James, Canon, 146
 Jolley. See Jolly or Jollie
 Jollie, Betty, 117; Thomas, 117; Thomas, a funeral sermon for . . ., 116
 Jolly, family, 84, 114; John, 75, 81, 116, 117; Mr., 107, 115; Samuel, 116, 117; Timothy, 116; Thomas, 30, 75, 81, 104, 106, 114, 116, 117
 Jolly's *Note Book*, 30, 104, 106, 114
 Jowitt, Edward, 86

 Kalder. See Calder
 Kay, James, 86; Mary, 86; Sir James, 86 n.
 — Street, Old, 40
 Kemple End, 26 n.
 Kendal, 110, 117
 Kenion, Roger, 93
 Kennett, Bishop, *Collections*, 62
 Kent, 58, 61, 136
 Kenyon, Christopher, 103; Jenet, 103
 Ketliscroft, 9, 10
 Kettering, 120
 Ketton-cum-Tixover, 43
 King, W. S., 86
 King's Own, Royal Lancaster Regiment, 45
 Kirkby Kendal, 109
 — Lonsdale, 108, 109
 Kirkdale, 22
 Kirke's *Biographies of English Catholics*, 73, 136
 Kirkland, 108
 Kitt Holme, 99

 Kiveton, 64
 Knight, Henry, 33; Robert, 78
 Knolle, John de, 12, 13; Matilda de, 13
 Knuzden, 97

 Lache, John, 71; Richard, 71, 127
 Lacy, Gilbert de, 4; Henry de, 3; Ilbert de, 3; Robert de, 3; Roger de, 4, 5
Laity's Directory, 141
 Lake, W. J., 146
 Lambert, General, 64
 Lambspring, 72
 Lancashire, 34, 44, 62, 66, 68, 73, 85, 95, 104, 109, 116, 135, 136, 137
 — and *Cheshire Antiquarian Notes*, 12, 78
 — Hussars, 45
 — *Quarter Sessions Records*, 25
 — *Supplementary Militia*, 111
 Lancaster, 44, 49, 59, 61, 63, 78, 86, 92, 94, 101, 109, 111, 127, 128; — Castle, 105; — Duke of, 6
 Lane, Bonaventure, 136
 Langho Chapel, 65
 Langthwaite, 110
 Lanlawren, 46
 Lanreath, 46
 Lansdowne MSS., 35
 Lanthwaite, 108
 Lark Hill, 20
 Lassie, John, 26; Thomas, 26
 Lathom, 20
 Latimer, Lord, 63
 Latour, Augusta, 40; General, 40
 Laund, the, 88
 Law, Anne, 111; Ellen, 111; Henry, 111; Janet, 111; John, 33, 109; Sarah, 111
 Lawton Steads, 88
 Leach, Felix, 150; John, 121
 Leadbetter, John, 139
 Leamington, 67
 Leaver, Jonathan, 48
 Leeds, 31, 86; Duke of, 64
 — and Liverpool Canal, 111, 148.
 Leeke, Robert, 78
 Leeming, 107, 108
 Lees, 142
 Legh, Margaret de, 7, 56, 76; Matthew de, 7, 56, 75, 76
 Leicester, 136
 Leigh, Alice Anne, 87; Caleb, 82; Henry Blundell, 87
 Leofwine, 3, 4
 Le Shay, 61
 Levebrock, 10

- Levenate Lane, 5
 Levenshulme, 141
 Lever, 36; —, Great, 93; —, Little, 34
 Lichfield, William, Bishop of, 15
 Liège, 136, 139, 140, 144, 145; — English College at, 66
Life and Labours of John Mercer (Parnell), 90
 — of the Hon. Mrs. Edward Petre (A. M. Clarke), 67
 Light Dragoons, 16th, 46
 Lincoln, Earl of, 6, 55
 Lincolnshire, 137
 Lincoln's Inn, 60, 61, 62
 Lingard, Henry, 48
 Little Bent, 112, 113; — Bent Meadow, 113; — Blacksmith's Field, 57; — Broadhey, 32, 49, 51; — Catterall, 59; — Crosby, 136; — Field, 51; — Harwood, 94; — Lever, 34; — Meadow, 49; — Meareley, 21; — Mytton, 24, 36; — Pain Field, 51; — Smith Field, 49; — Smithy Croft, 51
 Liverpool, 19, 21, 22, 23, 95, 108, 137, 139, 141
 Livesey, 7, 62, 118, 120
 — Alice, 38, 60; Elizabeth, 38, 39; Esther, 38; Giles, 60; James, 64; John, 75, 78, 81, 116; Rebecca, 80, 116; Robert de, 14; Thomas, 38, 62
 Load of Mischief Inn, 50, 150
 Local Board of Health (Gt. Harwood), 90
 Lodge, Thomas, 108
 Lomalx. See Lomax
 Lomax (Lummehaleges), 35, 36; — Higher 35; — Lower, 35; — Square, 39; — Wood, 35
 — (Lomalx, Lomaxs, Lomhals, Lumalx, Lumhalges, Lumhalgh, Lumhalghe, Lumhalghs, Lumhals, Lumalx), Alice, 37, 38; Arthur Rhodes, 40; Aubrey Manning, 40; Augusta Leonora, 40; Augustus Burnshaw, 40; Catherine, 38, 42; Charles, 43; Christopher, 36; Dorothea, 38; Edmund, 42; Elizabeth, 37, 38, 41, 43, 44; Elizabeth Eleanor, 40; Esther, 37; family, 34, 36; George, 38, 39; Geoffrey, 35; Gwendoline Elizabeth, 44; Helen, 41, 44; Henry, 35, 36; Hewan, 37; Hilda Victoria, 40; Hylas Roy, 40; James, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 111, 114, 127, 128, 129, 130, 149; James Rhodes, 40; Jane, 36; John, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 53, 114, 148; John James Blanchard, 43; John Samuel, 39; John Talbot, 44; Katherine, 37; Laurence, 36, 37; Laurentii uxor, 36; Leila Mary, 40; Louisa Amelia, 40; Margaret, 36, 37, 38, 39; Margaretta Maria, 39; Marianne, 36, 37; Mary, 39, 40, 43, 44, 45; Mr., 129, 130; Mrs. James, 145; Oliver, 35, 37; Owen, 37; Peres, 36; Peter, 35; Ralph, 35, 36; Rebecca, 39; Richard, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 105, 108; Richard Grimshaw, 41, 42, 43, 44, 49, 50, 51, 52, 99, 110, 111, 113, 120, 131, 132, 133, 134, 138, 145, 149; Robert, 36; Roger, 36, 37; Thomas, 35, 36, 41, 43, 44, 45; Thomas Greaves, 42; Walter, 42; William, 35, 42
 Lomaxs. See Lomax
 Lomhals. See Lomax
 Londesborough, Lord, 73
 London, 15, 25, 30, 57, 62, 65, 89, 91, 93, 104, 105, 110, 111, 116, 117, 118, 119, 136, 138, 140.
 Longclough, 40
 Longerage, 6; — Bank, 6
 Longeratheriding, 5
 Long Eyes, 51; — Field, 100, 113; — Meadow, 51
 Longley, Thomas, 20
 Longridge, 7
 Lord, Elizabeth, 40; Samuel, 40
 Lords of the Manor, Allotment of, 131, 132, 133, 134
 Lovat, Charles J., 139, 140
 Lovell, George, 135
 Lower Carr, 24; — Darwen, 8, 32, 62, 130; — Eccleshill, 33; — Hall, Samlesbury, 63; — Hodder Bridge, 18, 26 n.; — Holme, 83; — Meadow, 61
 Lucas, Lady, 64
 Lucknow, 46
 Lullington, 58, 61
 Lulworth Castle, 138
 Lumalx, -halges, -halgh, -halghs, -hals, -halx, Lummehaleges. See Lomax.
 Lydiate, 43; — *Hall and its Associations* (Gibson), 136

- Lyford, 144
 Lytham, 65
 Lyvesay, Agnes de, 74; Henry de, 74

 MacChristen, William, 96
 Madder Clough Mill, 90
 Madura, 141
 Malvuers, Hustatus,
 Manchester, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 65, 86,
 141, 142; — Collegiate Church, 99
 Man, Isle of, 94, 95
 Manor, Furness, the, 29
Mansions of England (Twycross), 52
 Margareta, 19
 Margelachclogh, 56
 Market Drayton, 87; — Harborough,
 86
 Marled Earth, 127
 Marsden, 16, 17, 118
 —, Alice de, 12, 78; Christopher, 103;
 Isabel, 103; Peter de, 77, 78;
 Thomas, 106
 Martholme Mill, 6, 17
 Martin, James, 109; Phoebe, 109
 — Meadow, 113
 Mason, Gilbert, 17
 Master, Jane, 99; Robert, 99
 Matilda (race-horse), 67
 —, wife of Henry de Clayton, 6
 Maurus (William) Heatley, 72
 Mawdesley, Agnes de, 11; John de, 11;
 William de, 11
 Meareley, 62; —, Little, 21
 Mearestone, 123
 Melling, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
 Mellor, 14, 15
 Meltown, 95
 Melver. See Mellor
 —, William de, 55
Memorial, A, or a Character of Mr. Thomas
 Whitaker, 116
 Meols, 25
 Mercer, Betsy, 90; Edward, 93; Elena,
 74; Helen, 93; John, 84, 88, 89,
 90, 146; *John, Life and Labours of*
 (Parnell), 90; Maria, 84, 90; Robert,
 88; Robert Clayton, 90; William,
 41; William le, 74
 Meregatelache-clough, 5
 Merelache, 5, 6
 Meresache, 35
 Merestone, 127, 128
 Mergelache-clough, 13
 Mergretelache, 6
 Merse, William, 102
 Meynell Hounds, 87
 Middleton of Stockeld, William, 64
 Middleham, 109
 Middlesex, 109
 Middle Temple, 99
 Middleton, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41,
 99, 101; — Registers, 36, 37
 Miles Lane Chapel, 116
 Mil Field, 14, 15
 Militia, 89; — Lancashire Supple-
 mentary, 111
 Mill Field Meadow, 100
 — on Calder, 6; — Wood, 4, 6
 Milnrow, 19, 22
 Milnshaw, 103
 Miltown, 96
 Milward, Sarah, 117
 Minshull, Mr., 33
 Mitchell, 46; Christopher, 85; William,
 117
 Mobberley, 33
 Moch Harwood, 92
 Modern Developments, 149
 Molyneux, Julyana, 63; Richard, 22;
 Sir Richard, 22, 63; [Thomas de], 13;
 William, 22
 Monk Hall, 16
 —, George, 114; James, 106; John,
 113; Ralph, 49; Thomas, 113
 Monkbretton, 35
 Monks, George, 129; Thomas, 128;
 William, 128
 Monroe, Hector E., 87
 Mont Parnasse, 43
 Moore, Anne, 22; John, 22
 House, 22
 Moorfield of Preston, 12
 Moorside Farm, 48, 50, 52, 117, 122, 128;
 — Lane, 148
 Moree, 40
 Morley, Robert, 20; Ughtred, 20
 Moreton, 85; — Hall, 115
 Morrett Meadow, 51
 Morte, Adam, 94
 Mosley, Frances, 100; Oswald, 100;
 Sir Oswald, 34
 Moston, 34
 Mostyn, Margaret, 144; Sir Edward, 144
 Mounteagle, Lord, 18
 Mount St. Mary's, 43
 Moutardier, Louis, 138
 Mowen Field, 61
 Mylne Field, 91, 92; — Hey, 91;
 — Holme, 91, 92
 Mylnetown, 95
 Mytton, 29, 45, 88, 106; — Little, 24,
 36
 Mytton, Stephanus de, 3

- Nan Gap, 128 ; — Gate, 128
 Napier's *History of Swyncombe*, 145
 Naples, 43, 73
 Nateby, 62
Natural History of Serpents (Owen), 8
 Nearer Oxhey, 112, 113 ; — Part of
 Rushy Field, 100 ; — Sparth, 42,
 71, 76, 96, 100, 101, 106, 120 *n.*, 149
 Neasham, 28, 28 *n.*
 Nelson, Dr., 95
 Nesham. See Neasham
 Nesome. See Neasham
 Nether Hey, 13, 56 ; — Heyslacks, 75 ;
 — Marled Earth, 61 ; — Marled
 Hey, 61 ; — Ringstonehalgh, 74
 Neville, Elizabeth, 63 ; George, 63
 Newcomen, Martha, 98
 New Church in Pendle, 116
 Newdigate, C. A., 135
 New Enclosure, 49 ; — Engine, 52 ;
 — Ground, 49 ; — Hey, 17 ;
 — House, 136 ; — Improvement,
 123 ; — Inns, 41 ;
 — Jerusalem Church, 147 ;
 — meadow, 113
 — Hall, 66 ; — Convent, 140
 Newton-in-Bolland, 2, 116
 New Zealand, 43, 47
 N. G., Priest, 30
 Nidd, 44 ; — Hall, 41
 Nik Field, 15, 17
 Nonconformist Chapels, 147 ; — Meet-
 ing at Sparth, 114
Nonconformist's Memorial (Palmer), 115
 Norbury, 116
 Norfolk, 67, 86, 116 ; — Duke of, 67
 Normandy, 138
 Northampton, 78, 127, 141 ; — -shire,
 136
 North Park, 150, 151
 Northumberland, 137
 Northwood, 81
 Norwich, 42, 138, 139
 Notabilities connected with Dunkenhalgh,
 71
Note Book, Jolly's, 30
Notices of English Colleges, etc., Abroad
 (Petre), 67
 Notre Dame, Order of, 67
Novelty of the Modern Romish Religion
 (Felgate), 29
 Nowell, 90
 —, Alexander, 99 ; Captain Alexander,
 30 ; Christopher, 21, 62 ; family,
 42 ; Holme, 99 ; John, 102 ;
 Roger, 21, 57, 95
 Nutter, James, 25 ; Mary, 25
 Oakenhurst, 23
 Oakenshaw (Akynnschae, Akynshae, Hack-
 inshae, Oakinshaw, Okensay), 1,
 5, 12, 50, 71, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78,
 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 86, 88, 89, 90,
 116, 117, 120, 122, 125, 127, 132,
 146, 147, 149, 150 ; — Baptist
 Chapel, 82, 84 ; — Clough, 56,
 74, 76 ; — Cottage, 150 ;
 — deeds, 76 ; — Print-
 works, 1, 76, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89,
 114
 —, Margaret de, 77 ; Margery de,
 12 ; William de, 12, 56, 74, 77
 Oakham, 119, 120
 Oakinshaw. See Oakenshaw
 Oddie, Matthew, 130
 Oglethorpe, Susan, 31
 Okensay. See Oakenshaw
 Old Baron Holme, 52
 — Broadley's [tenement], 49
 — Engine, 51, 148 ; — Engine Lane,
 52 ; — Factory, 88
 — Pilsworth, 40 ; — Pynfold, 123 ;
 — Sparth, 90 ; — Whitaker,
 the, 32 ; — Wife Meadow, 49
 Oldemonridding, 6
 Oldham, 34, 45, 142
 —, William, 75, 104
 Oliver's *Collections*, 42, 43, 139
 Oratory, the, 43
 Order of Notre Dame, 67
 Oriel College, 97, 98
 Ormerod, Alice, 87 ; Lettice, 111 ;
 William, 87
 Ormskirk, 61
 Osbaldeston, 22, 26
 —, Alexander, 22 ; Edward, 22, 26 ;
 Jane, 22 ; Joan, 22 ; John, 22 ;
 Mr., 13, 19
 Osborne, Charles, 63 ; Sir Edward, 63,
 64
 Oscott, 141
 Ostwaldtwistle, 12, 18, 59, 60, 75, 77, 78,
 97, 125, 128
 Otter hounds, 44 ; — hunting, diary of
 (James Lomax), 44
 Our Lady and St. Hubert's Church, Gt.
 Harwood, 44
 Over Carr, 24 ; — Darwen, 10, 22, 26,
 41 ; — Hacking, 26 ; — Hey-
 slacks, 75 ; — Holme, 79 ; —
 Meadow, 61 ; — Ringstonehalgh,
 74
 Owen, C. A., *Natural History of Serpents*,
 8 ; — L. A., 146
 Oxfield, 112

- Oxford, 71, 97, 98, 99, 108, 109
 Oxfordshire, 135, 137
 Oxheys, 105
 Oxon, 144
- Padiham, 21, 41, 42, 81, 97, 130, 138
 Pain Field, Great, 51; — Little, 51
 Pale Field, 32, 48, 49, 51
 Palmer's *Nonconformists' Memorial*, 115
 Paradise Cottage, 145
 Paris, 42, 43, 64, 65
 Park (at Dunkenhalth), 70
 — Hall, 103
 — Head, 93
 Parke, A. M., 87; Charles, 87
 Parker and Haworth, Messrs., 150
 Parker, Alexander, 49; Colonel, 61, 65;
 Edmund, 20; Eliza, 60, 61; John,
 16; Margaret, 96; Nicholas, 60;
 (of Browsholme), MSS., 8, 16, 25;
 Robert, 24
 Parkyn, Lyndon, 146
 Parnell, E. A., 90
 Parsons, Eliza, 46
 Pater, Joseph, 139
 Patch, 129
 Paythorne, 62
 Pearson, Oliver, 65
 Peascroft, 83
 Peasfurlong, 57
 Pecope, John, 92
 Pedegree of Duxbury, 119, and Appendix
 — of Grimshaw, to face p. 34
 — of Lomax, to face p. 46
 — of Rishton, to face p. 58
 — of Whalley, to face p. 100
 Peel, Jonathan, 83
Peerage, Burke's, 136
 Pemberton, 19
 Pendle, 116, 120; — Forest, 16, 80, 81,
 117, 118; — Hill, 45
 Pendleton, 2, 75, 85, 115
 Pentegelli, 46
 Penzance, 43
 Peter de Cestria, 5
 Peter's Pence, 15
 Petre, Adela Maria, 143, 144, 145; Alfred
 Ralph George, 69; Algernon Henry
 Edward, 69; Arms Inn, 71, 151;
 arms of, 69, 143; Captain C. B.,
 66, 67, 68, 71; Catherine, Lady,
 97; Charles Bernard, 69; Edward
 Henry, 68; Edward Robert, 67;
 family, 40, 61, 135, 142; Florence
 Katherine, 69; George Ernest Augus-
 tus Henry, 68, 69; George Glynn,
 68; George Robert, 67, 68; George
 William, 66, 67; Henry, 68, 143,
 144; Henry Cecil, 68; Henry Wil-
 liam, 67, 68, 144, 145; Herbert
 Arthur, 69; Hubert Reginald, 68,
 144; Lady, 129, 136; Mr., 62, 138;
 Oswald, 68, 143; pedigree of, by
 S. Tucker and J. J. Howard, 67;
 Penelope, 137; Robert, 137; Robert,
 7th Lord, 66, 136; Robert Edward,
 9th Lord, 66, 68, 127, 128, 130, 131,
 132, 133, 134; Robert Edward,
 10th Lord, 67; Robert James, 8th
 Lord, 66; 2nd Lord, 137; Sir George
 Glynn, 68, 144; William, 137
 Petrus Huett de Bencestria, 3
 Petty, Mrs., 111; Thomas, 111
Peveril of the Peak, 95
 Philadelphia, 140
 Piccope MSS., 19, 31, 32, 33
 Pickle, 51
 Pickles, Mrs., 146
 Pickup Bank, 8
 — E., 150; Jane, 113; John, 124
 — Hey, 99
 Pickington, 34, 36
 —, John, 16; Sir John, 35, 36; Sir
 Thomas, 35; Thomas, 15, 16
 Pilling, Betty, 88; Margaret, 88
 Pilsworth, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 105;
 — Old, 40
 Pinder, 124, 125, 126, 127
 Pinfold, 49, 124, 125, 126
 Pink, W. D., 12, 78
 Pleasington, 21, 22, 43; — family, 3;
 — Hall, 21
 Plowden Hall, 136
 Plumtree Grove, 50, 51, 148
 Plymouth Holme, 149
 Pollard, Nicholas, 75; Ralph, 124
 Pont-à-Mousson, 72
 Pontefract, 42, 137; — *Chartulary*, 4;
 — Priory, 4
 Ponthalgh. See Powthalgh
 Pool Park, 46
 Pope Eugenius, 15
 Population, 152
 Porter, Mr., 129
 Poulton, Ferdinand, 136; Giles, 136;
 Juliana, 136
 Powell, Charles, 136
 Power, Edmond, 68; Mary, 68
 Powthalgh, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 69, 92, 101,
 127
 Powtoppe. See Powthalgh
 Praddy, Mr., 108
 Praers, Margery de, 54; Robert de, 54

- Preston, 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 21, 24, 29,
41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 78, 93, 94, 108,
136, 137, 138, 141, 142; —
Fishwick's *History of*, 93; —
Guild, 28, 29, 30; — Guild
Rolls, 28, 29, 30; — St.
Ignatius' Church, 42; — St.
Mary's Church, 42; — St.
Wilfred's Church, 42
—, Thomas, 109
Primitive Methodist Chapel, 147
Procter, Thomas, 26
Proddy, Mr., 108
Provence, 66
Pugin, 44
Public Recreation Ground, 131
Pylewell, 139
Pynfold, New, 123; — Old, 123
- Queen's College, Oxford, 108
— Hotel, Gt. Harwood, 88
Querndern, Matthew de, 11
—, Roger de, 11
Quitacres, 6
Quitecroft, 11
Quyteaker, Robert, 16
- Raby, Richard, 139
Race course, 150
Rache, 35
Radcliffe, Anna Maria Barbara, 66;
Edward, 21; James [de], 13, 36;
James, 3rd Earl of Derwentwater, 66;
John, 57; Margaret, 57; Roger, 24
Raine, Canon, 16; — MSS., 19, 37, 39,
40
Ramsgreave, 103
Rassall Pitt, 123
Rathmell Academy, 116
Rawcliffe, 58
Read, 1, 42, 57, 59, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 95,
99, 103, 146
Reading, Mr., 29
Records, S. J. (Foley), 42, 43, 64 n., 136,
137, 138, 139, 140, 141
Redemptorist Order, 142
Red House Cottages, 51; — Farm, 1,
50, 51, 52, 117, 128, 145, 148
Redivales, 34
Reigate, 138
Rheims, 72
Rhyll, 42, 141
Ribchester, 62, 92, 142; — Smith's
History of, 142
Richard, brother of Ughtred, 5
Richardson, Mr., 109
Richardus filius Guilberti, 3
- Richmond Buildings, 111
— (Voiks.), 42
Riddlesden, 25, 26, 29
Riecroft, 19
Rifle Brigade, 68
Rifles, 60th, 69
Rigby, Justice, 115
Riley, Henry, 92
Rimmington, 2
Ringeyorde, 13, 56
Ringstonehalgh (Rynkestonhalgh), 50, 56,
71, 74, 75, 76, 81, 117, 121, 122,
123, 132, 150; — Nether, 56,
74; — Over, 56, 74
—, Adam de, 74
Riot at Enfield, 134
Ripon, 28
Rishforth, Robert, 29
Rishton (Risssheton, Riston, Ruyssheton,
Rysssheton, Ryshton), 1, 5, 41, 50,
51, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
62, 63, 69, 70, 71, 89, 90, 94, 95,
96, 97, 99, 100, 102, 124, 126,
130, 138, 146; — Hall, 58;
— House, 129
—, Adam de, 54; Agnes de, 57; Alex-
ander, 58, 61, 71, 90, 91, 92, 93,
126; Alice de, 56, 58, 93; Anne,
58, 61, 90, 91, 92, 93, 101;
Bennet, 58; Degre, 58; Dorothy,
58, 71; Edward, 71, 129; Ellen
[de], 56, 57, 92, 100; Elizabeth,
[de], 57, 58, 61, 93, 94; Ellyn,
90; Elyn, 91, 92; family, 7,
54, 59, 76, 90, 101; Geoffrey,
58; George, 58, 91; Gilbert de,
55, 59; Grace, 58, 60; Henry
[de], 7, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 54, 55,
56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 75, 76, 78, 79,
90, 91, 92, 101; Isabel de, 15,
57; Jane, 58; Joan de, 55, 56,
57; John, 55, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61,
71, 76, 91, 92, 101, 126; Lau-
rence, 126, 129; Margaret de,
12, 13, 14, 15, 57, 76; Mary, 93;
Nicholas de, 56, 57, 58, 76;
Ralph, 55, 58, 59, 60, 61, 76,
92, 101, 126, 127; Rauff, 91;
Reginald de, 57; Richard [de],
14, 15, 17, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 60,
74, 76, 78, 79, 90, 92, 93, 94, 101,
102; Robert de, 55, 57, 59;
Roger [de], 54, 58, 60, 61, 127;
William de, 54, 56, 60
- Rishton's Sparth, 90
Rishworth, Ellen or Helen, 25, 26, 28;
Jane, 25; Robert, 25, 126

- Rissheton. See Rishton
 Riston. See Rishton.
 Rixton, Henry, 57
 Robert Riding, 61
 Roberts, James, 129
 Robinson, J., 145; Ralph, 93; Thomas, 91; William, 130
 Rochdale, 4, 40, 80, 100; — Manor Survey, 37
 Roche Court, 98, 99
 Roger, brother of Geoffrey, Dean of Whalley, 4
 Rogers, Anna, 142
 Roman Catholic Chapel, 135, 148, 151; — School House, 148
 — College, 141
 Rome, 65, 72, 73, 140, 142; — English College at, 64, 136
 Ronaldsway, 94, 95
 Rossendale, 40, 41, 125
 Rough Field, 49, 51; — Hey, 61; — Heys, 91, 101, 103; — Hey Wood, 61
 Roulers, 142
 Roundhay, 31
 Rowe, William, 139, 141
 Rowton, 67
 Royal Lancashire Volunteers, 41
 — Navy, 69
Royalist Composition Papers, 27, 29
 Royal Oak Inn, 150
 Royle, 60
 Ruf-field, 49
 Rufford, 6, 25
 Ruhlvinnydit (dit = dyke), 10
 Rusholme, 141
 Rushton Green, 123; — House, 48, 50, 51, 122, 123, 148
 —, John, 121; Laurence, 49; Ned, 128, 130; Nicholas, 48
 Rushton's Meadow, 51; — Sparth, 90; — [Tenement], 49
 Rushy Croft, 32, 48, 49; — Field, further part of, 100; — Field, nearer part of, 100
 Russell, Frances, 46; Thomas, 46
 — Well, 124
 Ruston House, 50
 Rutland, 43
 Ruysshton. See Rishton
 Ryecroft, 32, 48, 49
 Rynkestonhalgh. See Ringstonehalgh
 Rysefyld, 91
 Ryshton. See Rishton
 Rysshefeild, 92
 Ryssheton. See Rishton
 Rythefeild, 92
 Sabden, 50, 83, 86, 95, 117, 118; — Bank pasture, 85; — Moss, 118; — Print Works, 83
 Sagar, Councillor, 45
 Sager Fold, 45
 Sager, John, 80; Mary, 80
 St. Acheul, 138
 — Alban's Church, Blackburn, 142
 — School, Blackburn, 141
 — Andrew's, Holborn, 41, 109, 111
 — Augustine's (Manchester), 141, 142
 — Bede's College, Manchester, 142
 — Chad's, Manchester, 142
 — Edward's, Lees, 142
 — —, Rusholme, 141
 — School, Clayton, 145
 — Francis Xavier's, Liverpool, 137, 141
 — George's Visitation of Lancashire, 8
 — Giles', Oxford, 98
 — Helen's, 137, 140
 — Hubert's, Gt. Harwood, 44
 — James' School, Clayton, 146
 — John the Baptist's Chapel, Blackburn, 56
 — John's College, Cambridge, 107 *n.*
 — —, Hackney, 41
 — Judy, 46
 — Leger, 67
 — Mary of Altham, 7
 — Mary's, Ashton-under-Lynn, 141
 — —, Burnley, 141, 142
 — —, Clayton-le-moors, 41, 43, 44, 68, 141
 — —, Enfield, 138, 139, 145
 — —, Hall, 108
 — —, Levenshulme, 141
 — —, statue, 56
 — —, Westminster, 141
 — Matthew's, Bethnal Green, 110
 — Ménéhould, 72
 — Omer, 136, 137
 — Paul's, Covent Garden, 109
 — Veep, 43, 46
 — Wilfred's, Hulme, 141
 Salesbury, 57
 Salford, 39, 40, 45, 141, 142; — *Almanack of Diocese of*, 138, 145; — Bishop of, 140; — Cathedral, 141, 142; — Catholic Grammar School, 142; — Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of, 68
 Salop, 136
 Samlesbury, 58, 62, 63, 68, 72, 135
 Sander (or Sanders) Nicholas, 72
 Sanders, Charles, 43; Mary Frances, 43.
 Sands, Myles, 109
 Sandy, 120

- Saunders, Julia Eliza, 46; Robert, 46
 Sawrey-infra-Claife, 109
 Saxlingham, 86
 Schofield, John, 37
 Schorte Dean, 3
 Sclater, Ralph, 102
 Scoller, John, 102
 Scotch War, 18
 Scotland, 41
 Scotney, 136
 Scots Guards, 45
 Scott, Charlotte, 110; Edward, 138, 139;
 Emma, 110; George, 110; J. P.,
 86; Robert H., 40; Sir Walter, 95
 Sea Coal Mine, 56
 Seal, Thomas, 108
 Sedgely Park, 86; ——— School, 140, 141
 Sefton, 22, 63, 108, 109
 ———, Peter, 128
 Sefton's Farm, 149; ——— [Tenement],
 49
 Segar family, 45; George, 45; Helen,
 45; Helen Mary Maxima, 43, 46;
 Jane, 45; Jeannette, 45; Katherine,
 45; Laura, 45; Robert, 43, 45;
 William Francis, 43, 45
 Seigher, Wilhelm, 45
 Selby, 62; ——— Abbey, 63, 64
 Seller, John, 103
Serpents, A Natural History of (C. Owen), 8
 Settle, 116
 Severne, E. Wigley, 40
 Seymour, Margaret Elizabeth, 68;
 Richard Arthur, 68
 Sharples, Anne, 97; Randle, 97
 Sharrock, Agnes, 78; Alice, 78; Isa-
 bella, 78; Joan, 12; John, 12, 77;
 William, 77
 Shawe, Deborah, 81; John, 111
 Shaw Fold, 33
Shaw's Darwin and its People, 29
 Sheercliffe Wood, 89
 Sheffield, 116
 Shepcote-clough, 13, 56
 Sherburn, William, 121
 Shertley, 89
 Sherwin, . . ., 72
 Shireburn, . . ., 19, 26; Agnes, 57;
 Anne, 63; family, 135; Richard
 de, 23, 57, 63; Robert, 17;
 Sir Richard, 24
 ———, co. York, 28
 Shorrocks, John, 78; William, 78
 Showley, 61, 62
 Shrewsbury, Duke of, 136; 10th Earl of,
 136; 12th Earl of, 136; 13th Earl of,
 136
 Shuttleworth, Anne, 62; Colonel, 64;
 Eleanor, 21; Elizabeth, 31, 32;
 Henry de, 13; Hugh, 19, 21, 22;
 James, 41; Joan de, 13; John de,
 13; Lawrence, 21; 1st Lord, 86;
 Nicholas, 16, 21, 32; Ralph, 32, 33;
 Richard, 22, 32; Robert, 41, 62;
 Sir Richard, 21; Susanna, 33;
 Thomas, 21
 Sidebight, 41, 62, 96
 Side Field, 51
 Simonstone, 90, 118
 Simpson, James, 146
 Sister Mary of St. Francis, 67
*Sketch of the Parochial History of Clayton-
 le-moors* (Canon James Johnson), 146
 Skipton, 115
 Skott, Gilbert, 19; Hugo, 19
 Slaidburn, 115
 Sleeman family, 46; Henry Arthur, 46;
 James Lewis, 43, 46; Philip, 46;
 Sir William Henry, 46
 Smalley Thorn, 88
 Smith, Charles, Lord Carrington, 63;
 Dorothy, 65; Elizabeth, 120; Francis,
 Viscount Carrington, 63; J., 84;
 James, 82; John, 37, 65; Major-
 General John Nicholas, 86; W., 120
 Smith-Carrington, 63
 Smith's *History of Chipping*, 107; ———
 of Ribchester, 142
 Smithfield, 109; ——— the Black, 48;
 ——— the Great, 48; ——— the High-
 most, 49; ——— the Little, 49
 Smithfields, the, 22
 Smith-Gardiner, Sir John Whalley, 98
 Smithy Croft, 49; ——— ———, Great, 51;
 ——— Little, 51
 Sneyd, Emma Katherine Julia, 68;
 Ralph Henry, 68
 Soap Works, 150
 Society of Jesus, 42, 43, 135, 136, 137, 138,
 139, 140, 141
 Soho, 111
 Somerset, 86
 Someryate, 13
 Sooper Clough, 71, 76, 90, 149; ———
 Gardens, 149
 South Africa, 45
 ——— African War, 47
 Southampton, 144
 Southwark, 104
 Southworth, Christopher, 17; Dorothy, 58,
 71; family, 135; Sir C., 16; Sir
 John, 58, 71
 Sparth, 31, 32, 33, 39, 50, 57, 58, 61, 71,
 74, 76, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94,

- 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103,
104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 112, 113, 115,
116, 117, 120, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126,
127, 128, 132, 148, 149; — Bent,
91, 92; — Croft, 91, 92, 103;
— Crofts, 101; — Cunliffe's,
113; — Farm, 50, 90, 149;
— Field, 92; — Fold, 90;
— Further, 1, 30, 42, 71, 75, 90,
97, 101, 113, 120 *n.*; — Gate,
114; — Hall, 114; — Holme,
92, 99; — House, 30, 42, 50, 71,
90, 112, 113, 114, 131, 138, 149, 150;
— Lane End, 130; — Nearer,
1, 42, 58, 71, 76, 90, 96, 100, 101, 106,
120 *n.*; — Old, 90; — Road, 83,
112, 149, 150; — Road End, 131;
— Rushton's, or Rishton's, 90;
— Straits, 114; — Toll-bar,
112, 149; — Whalley's, 90
- Sparthe, the, 50, 100
Sperch, the, 79
Spink Hill, 43, 140
Spotland, 40, 42; — Gate, 37
Spring, the higher, 32, 48
Springhalgh, 100
Springhall meadow, 100; — wood, 100
Sprotborough, 63
Spry, Mary, 46
Squire, Robert, 8, 13, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28
Squire's Farm, 28
Stafford, 44; — (co.), 78
—, George William, 8th Lord, 67
Stafford-Jerningham, Edward, 44; Laura
Maria, 67; Sir George, 67
Staffordshire, 136
Stainer, 62; — Hall, 64
Stainley, . . ., 19
Standen Hall, 44
Standish, Anne, 32; Thomas, 32
Stanford Rivers, 67
Stanlaw Abbey, 4, 9
Stanley, Anne, 18, 22, 58, 61; Edward,
Lord Mounteagle, 18; Elizabeth, 18;
House, 44, 49; James, Bishop of
Ely, 18; John, 18; Margaret, 18;
Sir James, 58, 61; Sir John, 18, 78;
Thomas, 78
Stansfield, Elizabeth, 39
Stanworth House, 42, 49, 50, 52, 117, 119,
120, 121, 122, 148
—, Richard, 102, 127
Staplegrave, 86
Stapleton Park, 67
Starkey, John, 98
Starkie, Le G. Piers, 111; Piers, 118;
William, 15
- Starky, Ralph, 56
Stephanus de Mytton, 3
Stock, 28
Stockeld, 64; — Park, 42
Stock Row, 83, 150
Stocks, the, 49, 123, 125
Stodley, 57
Stone, allotment for, 131, 134; — pits,
123
—, Marmaduke, 138
Stonehey, 85
Stonesteghull, 13, 56
Stonyhurst, 13, 18, 19, 24, 26 *n.*, 42, 43,
44, 57, 63, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140.
141; — Magazine, 138
Stoops, 89
Stopford, William, 24
Stourton, Catherine, Dowager Lady, 41,
66, 67, 70; Charles, 66; 13th, 14th,
and 15th Lords, 66
Stourton-Walmesley, Charles, 66
Stratford, Nicholas, 108
Stratton, 46
Strickland, Isabel, 108; Jane, 109
Stubbing, 27
Studleigh, 57
Studley, 57, 58
Stursacre, Richard, 25
Sudell, Jane, 99; John, 99; Roger, 27
Sumner, Dr., 146
Surey, 115; — Demoniac, 115
Surrey, 72
Sussex, 65; — Regiment, Royal, 43,
46
Swedenborgian Church, 147
Sweetlove, George, 75
Swinton, 141
Swooper Clough, 76, 90; — Croft, 100
Swyfte, Anne, 22; John, 22
Swyncombe, Napier's *History of*, 144, 145
Swynnerton, 44
Syke, 13, 56
Sykeside, 57
Syncombe, 144
- Tablet*, the, 139
Talacre, 140
Talbot, Anne, 57, 59, 90; Bertram, 17th
Earl of Shrewsbury, 68; Charles, 136;
Edmund, 16, 58; Gilbert, 136;
Gwendoline Elizabeth, 68; John, 90;
Sir John, 57; Thomas, 124; Sir
Thomas, 92
Tamworth, 87
Tanner Hey, 129
Tanshelf, 42

- Tatham, Rowland, 108
 Tatheswith, Richard de, 77
 Tathesworth, Richard de, 5
 Taunton, 45
 Tayleur, Elizabeth, 103; Giles, 105
 Taylor and Bury, Messrs., 85
 ——— and Co., Messrs, 133, 134
 ———, Bury and Fort, 132
 ———, Edmund, 87; family of Oaken-
 shaw, etc., 87; Giles, 103;
 James, 83, 88, 141, 142; James
 and Co., 132, 133; John, 87, 88;
 Richard, 87; William, 87
 Teignmouth, 43
 Tempest, Alice, 17; Anne, 31, 32; Mar-
 garet, 24; Mrs., of Broughton, 17,
 28, 31; Nicholas, 24; Richard, 28;
 Sir John, 17, 24; Sir Stephen, 28,
 31; Sir Thomas, 18; Stephen, 28,
 31; Thomas, 17
 Tenterfield Estate, 40
 Thenford, 40
 Thompson, Hannah, 117; Mr., 138
 Thorne, the, 25
 Thornley, 106, 107; ——— cum Wheatley,
 27, 107
 Thornthwaite, Thomas, 117
 Thorpe, 62
 ———, Andrew, 137
 Thrapston, 118, 119, 120, 127
 Three Black Conies, 104
 Thuggi and Dacoity, 46
 Tixover, 43
 Tobago, 110
 Tockholes, 7, 61, 62, 118
 Tockwith, 62
 Todmorden, 21, 34, 37
 Tomlinson, James, 19
 Tonge, 25
 Tornley, Richard, 107, 108; William, 107
 Tottington, 34, 35, 36
 Tottleworth, 41; ——— Dean, 79; ———
 Side, 79
 Totylworth. See Tottleworth
 Tower of London, 118, 119
 Towne, Alice, 80; Isabel, 80; . . ., 80;
 Janet, 80; Jennet, 81; John, 80;
 Mary, 80; Rebecca, 80; Richard, 80
 Townefield, and Townfield, 123
 Towneley, 135
 ———, Ellen, 60; family, 135; Hall, 53;
 Henry, 24, 26; John, 28; Laur-
 ence, 17; Peregrine Edward, 39;
 Richard, 60
 Towneley's Transcripts, 8, 76, 77
 Townsend, Ellen, 110; Thomas, 99, 150
 Trafford, Mr., 33
 Trappes, Francis, 41; Francis Michael,
 41, 44; Robert, 41, 44; Thomas
 Byrmand, 41, 44
 Trappes-Lomax, Richard, 44; Thomas B.,
 45
 Trebursye, 46
 Tredough, 28
 Trémoille, Charlotte de la, 94
 Treworgie, 46
 Trinity College, Cambridge, 114
 ———, Dublin, 116
 Tucker, Stephen, 67, 137
 Tumley, Mr., 106
 Tunbridge Wells, 43, 141
 Turf, or Turfe Ground, 49, 123
 Turner, Anne, 108; Thomas, 48
 Turnham Green, 120
 Turnley, Anne, 107; family, of Sparth,
 etc., 106; Mr., 106; Richard, 106,
 107; William, 107
 Turton, Adam de, 11
 Twycross, *Mansions of England*, 52
 Ugbrooke, 43
 Ughtred de Church, 5
 ———, son of Hugh, son of David, 5, 75
 Ulverston, 109, 111
 Upper Darwen, 10
 ——— Marled Earth, 61
 Uppingham, 119, 120
 Urban District Council of Clayton, 131
 Urmston, 31, 33, 34, 39, 105
 Ushaw, 141, 142
 Varley, Christopher, 118
 Vaughan, Dr., 140; Herbert, 68
 Venn's Alumni Cantabrigienses, 107
 Vicarage, the, 150
Victoria County History of Lancashire, 3,
 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 24, 54, 55 n., 59,
 62, 67, 68, 109
Vindication of the Surey Demoniack
 (Jolly), 115
 Visitation of Lancashire (Dugdale), 8, 19,
 23, 25, 29, 96; ——— (Flower),
 8, 18; ——— (St. George), 8
 Visitations of Lancashire, 93
 Volunteers, Royal Lancashire, 41
 Waddesworth, Margeria de, 74; Richard,
 de, 74
 Waddington, 103; ——— Gate, 50, 128,
 129, 130
 ———, Alice de, 14; George de, 14; Giles
 de, 14; Richard, 105, 106;
 Robert [de], 14, 78
 Wainman, William, 127, 130

- Wakefield, 42, 140
 Walkden, Peter, 117
 Walker, Adam le, 74; Agnes le, 74;
 Alice le, 74; John, 20; Maria le,
 74; Richard le, 56
 Walleclough, 13, 56
 Walmesley, 34, 61; — Fold, 62
 —, Alice, 62; Anne, 63, 64, 65;
 arms of, 69; Bartholemew, 64,
 65, 66, 142; Catherine, 66, 129,
 136; Charles, 44, 63, 64, 124;
 Edward, 62; Eleanor, 63;
 Eleanor Alatheia, 65; Elizabeth,
 62, 63, 65; family, of Coldcoats,
 62; family, of Dunkenhalth, 60,
 61, 62, 135; family, of Showley,
 61, 62; family, of Westwood, 62;
 Frances C. V., 44; Francis, 66;
 Helen, 63; Henry, 62; James,
 113; John, 62, 63; Judge, 69, 71,
 74; Juliana, 63, 65, 66; Julian,
 63; Justice, 27; Mary, 65, 66;
 Nicholas, 62; Richard, 61, 62,
 63, 64, 65, 96 *n.*, 120; Sir
 Thomas, 58, 62, 63; Thomas,
 19, 25, 26, 62, 63, 64, 96, 123,
 124
 Walmesley-Stourton, Mr., 66
 Walsh, Gilbert, 20
 Walton, 106; — Hall, 140
 —, Catherine de, 13, 14; family, of
 Altham, 84; Henry, 48; James,
 15; John de, 13, 14; Mr., 120;
 Richard de, 12, 77; Robert, 15;
 William de, 13
 Walton-le-dale, 62, 140
 Wardour, 141; — Castle, 42
 Warmwell House, 87
 Warth, 94, 95, 99, 100
 Warwick, 57, 63, 86
 Washbourne, 67
 Waste lands in Clayton, 57
 Waterford, 68
 Waterside, 89
 Water Street, 71, 149
 Watten, 136
 Weaver, 18
 Wedacre, Richard, 14
 Weld family, 138
 Well Croft, 32, 48, 49
 — Street, 146
 Wellington Street, 150
 Wells, John, 119
 Werneth, 21
 Wesleyan Chapel, 147
 West, Anne, 149
 — Close Booth, 95, 118
 West Derby, 18
 —, Francis, 137; John, 111; Ward,
 111; William, 113
 Westell, James, 117
 Westfield (in Whittingham), 108
 — House, 43
 Westminster, 72, 141
 Westmoreland, 108
 Westphalia, 72
 Westwell, James, 82, 113; John, 113
 Wetherby, William de, 13
 Whalley, 1, 4, 5, 15, 20, 23, 25, 28, 50, 62,
 64, 72, 79, 83, 88, 89, 90, 92, 97,
 99, 102, 103, 105, 106, 111, 112,
 115, 128, 131, 132, 133; —
 Abbey, 88; — *Abbey and*
 Church (Taylor Taswell), 97, 99;
 — *Abbey Coucher Book*, 4,
 8; — Abbot of, 18; —
 Road, 51, 113, 131, 145, 147, 148,
 149, 150
 —, Anne, 98; arms of, 100; Barbara,
 98; Barnard, 98; Elizabeth, 98,
 99; Elizabeth Jane, 99; Ellen,
 98; Esther, 98; family, 42, 96,
 101; Henry de, 10; Isabella,
 97; James, 96, 97, 98, 99, 127,
 130, 132, 133, 134, 149; John, 97,
 98, 99; John Master, 99, 100;
 Jonathan, 97; Joseph, 97, 98;
 Mary, 98; Mr., 50; Robert, 97,
 98, 99; Thomas, 33, 61, 62, 79,
 95, 96, 97, 98, 106, 121; Thomas
 William, 98; William, 97
 Whalley-Smith-Gardiner, Sir James, 99,
 100, 149; Mabel Katherine, 100;
 Sir John, 98, 99; Sir John Brocas,
 100
 Whalley's Sparth, 90
 Whams, the, 86
 Wheatfield, 19
 Wheatley, 107; — Booth, 85
 Wheat Peigle, 61
 Whetyll, 35
 Whinny Hill, 1, 2, 50, 131
 Whitacre, 124, 125, 126; — Head
 Nook, 128
 —, John, 127
 Whitaker, 6, 51, 124, 128; — Higher,
 32, 48, 49; — Nook, 1, 49,
 50, 51, 123, 128, 129, 130, 140;
 — Old, 32, 48, 49
 —, Betty, 129; Catherine, 129; James,
 128; Mary, 129; *Mr. Thomas,*
 Memorials of the Character of,
 (Jolly), 116; Nicholas, 48, 113,
 114; Richard, 114; Thomas, 118

- Whitaker's Clough, 41
 — *History of Craven*, 88
 — — — of *Whalley*, 3, 4, 5, 8, 18, 26,
 52, 58, 62, 64, 67, 68, 69,
 70, 72, 80, 81, 96, 97, 99,
 100, 114, 115, 146
- White Ash, 128, 129, 130
 Whitefield Hall, 19
 Whitehalgh, Jacob, 78; Richard, 78
 Whitehead, Nicholas, 129
 Whiteside, William, 45
 White Stake, 128
 Whittingham, Elizabeth, 108, 109; family,
 of Westfield, 108; Thomas, 108
 Whitley Abbey, 68
 Whittle, 42
 Wigan, 19, 43, 44, 45, 139
 Wilcock, William, 113
 Wilkinson, H. and C., 145; John, 151;
 William, 151
 Willan, Thomas, 108
 William, Bishop of Lichfield, 15
 —, son of John the Harper of Clayton, 6
 Williams, Bishop, 136
 Willielmus Eleemosinarius, 3
 Willow Lane, 139
 Wilpshire, 63
 Wilson, Alice, 86; Anne, 87; Christopher,
 109; Dorothy, 96; family, of Baxen-
 den, 88; John, 86, 87, 114; Thomas,
 99
 Wilstop, 62
 Wiltshire, 63
 Wimborne, 87
 Wind Engine Clough, 1, 51; — — —
 Field, 51
 Windle Shaw, 137
 Windsor, 141
 Winkley, William, 79
 Winkley's Place, 56
 Winterbourne, 26
- Wiswall, 6
 Witham, Margaret, 41
 Witherslack, 108
 Witton, 118, 120
 Wolfe, John, 137; Penelope, 137
 Wolstenholme, Mary, 89
 Women's rights, 101
 Wood, Joseph, 146; Richard, 20; Wil-
 liam, 35, 111, 146
 —, the, 113
 Woodhouse, 118
 Woodroffe, Robert, 14
 Woodward, William, 29
 Woodyard Field, 113
 Wooten Wawen, 63
 Worcester, 42, 43, 95, 140
 Workington Hall, 95
 Worsley, H. W., 88
 Worsley-Taylor, Sir H. W., 88
 Worsthorne, 14, 15, 17, 18, 22
 Worston, 85
 Worthington, Agnes, 57
 Wright, Henry, 33
 Wrightington, 24, 65
 Wroe-Walton, Richard Thomas, 76, 127,
 128, 132, 133, 134
 Wyatt, Benjamin, 73; Philip, 73
 Wybunbury, 54
 Wycollar, 93
 Wymondhouses, 30, 75, 81, 115, 116, 117
 Wyllysyll, Christopher, 126
- Yate Bank, 8, 29, 125
 — Bonge, 125
 —, Dorothy, 144; Thomas, 144
 Yates, William, 106
 York, 32, 35, 57, 63, 64, 67, 73, 81, 93,
 108, 109, 115, 120, 127
 — House, 73
 Yorkshire, 62, 63, 66, 67

